

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1052

To increase Government accountability for administrative actions by  
reinvigorating administrative Pay-As-You-Go.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29, 2023

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. DAINES) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

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## A BILL

To increase Government accountability for administrative  
actions by reinvigorating administrative Pay-As-You-Go.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Administrative Pay-  
5       As-You-Go Act of 2023”.

6       **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7       In this Act—

8               (1) the term “administrative action” includes  
9       the issuance of a rule, demonstration, program no-  
10       tice, or guidance by an agency;

1 (2) the term “agency”—

2 (A) means—

3 (i) an “Executive agency”, as defined  
4 under section 105 of title 5, United States  
5 Code; or

6 (ii) a “military department”, as de-  
7 fined under section 102 of title 5, United  
8 States Code; and

9 (B) does not include the Government Ac-  
10 countability Office;

11 (3) the term “covered discretionary administra-  
12 tive action” means a discretionary administrative ac-  
13 tion that would effect direct spending;

14 (4) the term “direct spending” has the meaning  
15 given that term in section 250(c) of the Balanced  
16 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985  
17 (2 U.S.C. 900(c));

18 (5) the term “Director” means the Director of  
19 the Office of Management and Budget;

20 (6) the term “discretionary administrative ac-  
21 tion”—

22 (A) means any administrative action that  
23 is not required by statute; and

24 (B) includes an administrative action re-  
25 quired by statute for which an agency has dis-

1           cretion in the manner in which to implement  
2           the administrative action; and

3           (7) the term “increase direct spending” means  
4           that the amount of direct spending would increase  
5           relative to—

6                   (A) the most recently submitted projection  
7                   of the amount of direct spending under current  
8                   law under—

9                           (i) the budget of the President sub-  
10                           mitted under section 1105 of title 31,  
11                           United States Code; or

12                           (ii) the supplemental summary of the  
13                           budget submitted under section 1106, of  
14                           title 31, United States Code;

15                   (B) with respect to a discretionary admin-  
16                   istrative action that is incorporated into the ap-  
17                   plicable projection described in subparagraph  
18                   (A) and for which a proposal has not been sub-  
19                   mitted under section 4(a)(2)(A), a projection of  
20                   the amount of direct spending if no administra-  
21                   tive action were taken; or

22                   (C) with respect to a discretionary admin-  
23                   istrative action described in paragraph (6)(B),  
24                   a projection of the amount of direct spending

1 under the least costly implementation option  
2 that meets the requirements under the statute.

3 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

5 (1) In May 2005, the Office of Management  
6 and Budget implemented a budget-neutrality re-  
7 quirement for executive branch administrative ac-  
8 tions affecting direct spending.

9 (2) This mechanism, commonly referred to as  
10 “Administrative Pay-As-You-Go”, requires each  
11 agency to include 1 or more proposals for reducing  
12 direct spending whenever an agency proposes to un-  
13 dertake a discretionary administrative action that  
14 would increase direct spending.

15 (3) In practice, however, agencies have applied  
16 this requirement with varying degrees of stringency,  
17 sometimes resulting in higher direct spending.

18 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

19 (1) institutionalize and reinvigorate Administra-  
20 tive Pay-As-You-Go to keep direct spending under  
21 control;

22 (2) control Federal spending and restore the  
23 Nation’s fiscal security; and

1           (3) ensure that agencies consider the costs of  
2           their administrative actions, take steps to offset  
3           those costs, and curtail costly administrative actions.

4 **SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS**  
5           **THAT EFFECT DIRECT SPENDING.**

6           (a) DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—

7           (1) IN GENERAL.—Before an agency may un-  
8           dertake any covered discretionary administrative ac-  
9           tion, the head of the agency shall submit to the Di-  
10          rector for review written notice regarding the pro-  
11          posed covered discretionary administrative action,  
12          which shall include an estimate of the budgetary ef-  
13          fects of the proposed covered discretionary adminis-  
14          trative action.

15          (2) INCREASING DIRECT SPENDING.—

16          (A) IN GENERAL.—If an agency proposes  
17          to take a covered discretionary administrative  
18          action that would increase direct spending, the  
19          written notice submitted by the head of the  
20          agency under paragraph (1) shall include a pro-  
21          posal to undertake 1 or more other administra-  
22          tive actions that would provide a reduction in  
23          direct spending comparable to the increase in  
24          direct spending attributable to the covered dis-  
25          cretionary administrative action.

1 (B) REVIEW.—

2 (i) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall  
3 have the discretion to determine whether  
4 the reduction in direct spending proposed  
5 by an agency under subparagraph (A) is  
6 comparable to the increase in direct spend-  
7 ing attributable to the covered discre-  
8 tionary administrative action to which the  
9 proposal relates, taking into account the  
10 magnitude of the reduction and the in-  
11 crease and any other factors the Director  
12 determines appropriate.

13 (ii) NO OFFSET.—If the written notice  
14 regarding a proposed covered discretionary  
15 administrative action that would increase  
16 direct spending does not include a proposal  
17 to offset the increased direct spending, the  
18 Director shall return the proposal to the  
19 agency for resubmission in accordance with  
20 this Act.

21 (b) NONDISCRETIONARY ACTIONS.—If an agency de-  
22 termines that a proposed administrative action that would  
23 increase direct spending is required by statute and there-  
24 fore is not a covered discretionary administrative action,  
25 before the agency takes further action with respect to the

1 proposed administrative action, the head of the agency  
2 shall—

3 (1) submit to the Director a written opinion by  
4 the general counsel of the agency, or the equivalent  
5 employee of the agency, explaining that legal conclu-  
6 sion; and

7 (2) consult with the Director regarding imple-  
8 mentation of the proposed administrative action.

9 (c) PROJECTIONS.—Any projection for purposes of  
10 this Act shall be conducted in accordance with Office of  
11 Management and Budget Circular A–11, or any successor  
12 thereto.

13 **SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE.**

14 Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment  
15 of this Act, the Director shall issue instructions regarding  
16 the implementation of this Act, including how proposed  
17 covered discretionary administrative actions that increase  
18 direct spending and non-tax receipts will be evaluated.

19 **SEC. 6. WAIVER.**

20 The Director may waive the requirements of section  
21 4 if the Director concludes that the waiver is necessary—

22 (1) for the delivery of essential services;

23 (2) for effective program delivery; or

1           (3) because a waiver is otherwise warranted by  
2           the public interest.

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