

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 96

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015.**

5 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
6 declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the

- 1 budget for fiscal year 2015 and sets forth appropriate
- 2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

- 3 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
- 4 this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2015.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM LEVELS

Sec. 201. Long-term budgeting.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the reform of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.

TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 401. Direct spending.

TITLE V—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 501. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 502. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 503. Adjustments of aggregates, allocations, and appropriate budgetary levels.

Sec. 504. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 505. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

Sec. 506. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 507. Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Sec. 508. Transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund that increase public indebtedness.

Sec. 509. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

Sec. 510. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 601. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 602. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 603. Policy statement on replacing the President's health care law.
- Sec. 604. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 605. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 606. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 607. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 608. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 609. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.
- Sec. 610. Policy statement on unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 611. Policy statement on Federal regulatory policy.
- Sec. 612. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 613. No budget, no pay.

1 **TITLE I—RECOMMENDED**

2 **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

3 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

4 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for

5 each of fiscal years 2015 through 2024:

6 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the

7 enforcement of this concurrent resolution:

8 (A) The recommended levels of Federal

9 revenues are as follows:

10 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,533,841,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,676,038,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,789,423,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,890,308,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,014,685,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,148,637,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,294,650,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,456,346,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,626,518,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,807,452,000,000.

2 (B) The amounts by which the aggregate
3 levels of Federal revenues should be changed
4 are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2015: \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.

9 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

15 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
16 of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the
17 appropriate levels of total new budget authority are
18 as follows:

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,842,226,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,858,059,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,957,321,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,059,410,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,210,987,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,360,435,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,460,524,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,587,380,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,660,151,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,706,695,000,000.

4 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the
5 enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the appro-
6 priate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,920,026,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,889,484,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,949,261,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,034,773,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,185,472,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,320,927,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,433,392,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,577,963,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,632,642,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,676,374,000,000.

17 (4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of
18 the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the
19 amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

20 Fiscal year 2015: -\$386,186,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016: -\$213,446,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017: -\$159,838,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2018: -\$144,466,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019: -\$170,787,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020: -\$172,290,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021: -\$138,741,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2022: -\$121,617,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2023: -\$6,124,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024: \$131,078,000,000.

5 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate
6 levels of the public debt are as follows:

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,304,357,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,627,533,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,172,590,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,411,553,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,773,917,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,227,349,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,449,374,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,822,448,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$20,981,807,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$21,089,365,000,000.

17 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-
18 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,213,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,419,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,800,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,860,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,080,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,427,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,579,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$14,940,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,080,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,176,000,000,000.

4 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

5 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
6 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
7 fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional
8 category are:

9 (1) National Defense (050):

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$528,927,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$566,503,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$573,792,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$573,064,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$597,895,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$584,252,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$611,146,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$593,795,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$624,416,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$611,902,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$638,697,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$626,175,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$653,001,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$640,499,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$669,967,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$661,181,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2023:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$687,393,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$672,922,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2024:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$706,218,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$685,796,000,000.

25 (2) International Affairs (150):

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$38,695,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$39,029,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$39,734,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$37,976,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$40,642,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$38,229,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$41,589,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$38,822,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$42,513,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$39,553,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$43,497,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$40,114,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$44,004,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$40,701,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$45,271,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$41,749,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$46,287,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$42,667,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$47,349,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$43,624,000,000.

16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
17 (250):

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$27,941,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$27,927,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$28,493,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$28,240,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$29,113,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$28,750,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$29,764,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$29,350,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$30,413,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$29,938,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$31,096,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$30,589,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$31,782,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$31,174,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$32,493,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$31,870,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$33,210,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$32,576,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$33,955,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$33,304,000,000.

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$4,228,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$5,751,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$3,820,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$3,416,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$2,048,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$1,400,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$1,762,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,192,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,788,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,278,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,851,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,384,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$16,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$346,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$1,018,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$1,283,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$1,914,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$2,188,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$6,113,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$6,699,000,000.

24 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$34,289,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$39,311,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$34,491,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$37,747,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$35,077,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$36,204,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$33,047,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$33,316,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$36,859,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$36,779,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$38,169,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$37,877,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$36,428,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$36,379,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$38,979,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$38,749,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$39,927,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,733,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$40,592,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,752,000,000.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$19,042,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$19,556,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$22,506,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,313,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,527,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,992,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,506,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,883,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,654,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,970,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,008,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$18,440,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$19,263,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$18,763,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,764,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,249,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,017,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,516,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,635,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$20,131,000,000.

8 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$3,239,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$14,762,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$4,518,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$18,633,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$7,672,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$23,217,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$7,385,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$24,136,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$6,658,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$28,258,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$3,937,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$26,052,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$4,034,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$20,982,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$4,794,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$23,197,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$5,073,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$24,597,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$5,118,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$25,793,000,000.

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$34,713,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$80,659,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$68,529,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$69,907,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$74,454,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$75,199,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$75,978,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$77,558,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$77,501,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$78,163,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$78,373,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$79,056,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$79,369,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$80,231,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$80,529,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$81,409,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$81,829,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$82,872,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$83,353,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$84,024,000,000.

16 (9) Community and Regional Development
17 (450):

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$14,556,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$23,608,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$15,303,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$21,425,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$15,269,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$19,292,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$15,414,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$17,840,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$15,387,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$16,841,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$15,283,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$16,008,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$15,421,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$14,679,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$15,658,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$13,408,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$15,954,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$13,490,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$16,302,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$13,910,000,000.

8 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
9 Social Services (500):

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$73,908,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$91,759,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$82,372,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$84,521,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$86,699,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$87,137,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$89,536,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$89,808,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$85,278,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$86,074,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$86,555,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$87,130,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$87,749,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$88,403,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$89,167,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$89,839,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2023:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$90,661,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$91,360,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2024:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$92,094,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$92,926,000,000.

25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$419,799,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$416,573,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$367,238,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$370,205,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$377,752,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$375,839,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$376,732,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$377,346,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$390,437,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$390,404,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$415,814,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$405,309,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$419,124,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$418,298,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$433,512,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$432,149,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$449,181,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$447,991,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$472,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$471,312,000,000.

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$519,196,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$519,407,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$558,895,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$558,964,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$570,144,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$570,341,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$590,695,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$591,117,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$651,579,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$651,878,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$692,307,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$692,644,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$737,455,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$738,042,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$815,257,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$817,195,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$836,296,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$837,883,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$859,011,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$866,262,000,000.

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$505,729,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$505,032,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$487,645,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$490,122,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$489,766,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$487,105,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$492,129,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$484,280,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$493,996,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$490,014,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$512,717,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$508,689,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$520,016,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$515,475,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$529,438,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$529,111,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$530,839,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$525,624,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$525,701,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$515,225,000,000.

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,442,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$31,517,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$34,245,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,283,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$37,133,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$37,133,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$40,138,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$40,138,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$43,383,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$43,383,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$46,747,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,747,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$50,255,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$50,255,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$53,941,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$53,941,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$57,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$57,800,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$58,441,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,441,000,000.

16 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$153,027,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$152,978,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$164,961,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$164,807,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$163,858,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$163,269,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$162,388,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$161,646,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$174,305,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$173,499,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$179,269,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$178,380,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$183,571,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$182,676,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$195,680,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$194,719,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$192,458,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$191,491,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$189,292,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$188,262,000,000.

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$54,011,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$54,250,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$56,932,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$56,298,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$56,770,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$58,319,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$58,405,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$59,095,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$60,239,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$60,501,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$62,146,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$61,649,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$64,263,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$63,734,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$66,967,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$66,411,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$69,031,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$68,455,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$71,166,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$70,568,000,000.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,710,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,618,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,064,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,826,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$21,587,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$21,674,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,269,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,973,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$24,040,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,582,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$24,759,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$24,331,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$25,556,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$25,139,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,353,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$25,939,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$27,097,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$26,691,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$27,912,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$27,491,000,000.

16 (18) Net Interest (900):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$365,987,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$365,987,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$416,238,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$416,238,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$482,228,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$482,228,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$553,820,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$553,820,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$611,852,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$611,852,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$659,310,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$659,310,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$693,159,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$693,159,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$723,805,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$723,805,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$751,215,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$751,215,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$770,124,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$770,124,000,000.

8 (19) Allowances (920):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$36,364,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$22,676,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$47,825,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$36,706,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$51,416,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$45,014,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$54,566,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$49,571,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$56,672,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$53,542,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$61,825,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$58,102,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$64,552,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$61,040,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$66,871,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$63,946,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$68,992,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$66,322,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$65,972,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$64,338,000,000.

24 (20) Government-wide savings (930):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$25,904,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,052,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$14,151,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$1,701,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$30,525,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$17,482,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$38,302,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$27,789,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$46,446,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$35,547,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$55,559,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$44,608,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$63,060,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$53,317,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$75,189,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$64,007,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$87,334,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$75,209,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$117,125,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$96,353,000,000.

16 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$78,632,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$78,632,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$83,652,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$83,652,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$83,974,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$83,974,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$84,602,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$84,602,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$91,824,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$91,824,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$93,787,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$93,787,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$98,176,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$98,176,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$101,529,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$101,529,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$105,731,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$105,731,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$113,422,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$113,422,000,000.

8 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
9 War on Terrorism (970):

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$85,357,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$52,580,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$29,946,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$37,823,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$29,946,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$32,585,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$29,946,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,893,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$29,946,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$31,032,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$29,946,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$29,647,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$29,946,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$29,647,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

15 (B) Outlays, \$11,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

18 (B) Outlays, \$4,402,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2024:

20 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

21 (B) Outlays, \$1,827,000,000.

1 **TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LONG-**
2 **TERM LEVELS**

3 **SEC. 201. LONG-TERM BUDGETING.**

4 The following are the recommended revenue, spend-
5 ing, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2035,
6 and 2040 as a percent of the gross domestic product of
7 the United States:

8 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—The appropriate lev-
9 els of Federal revenues are as follows:

10 Fiscal year 2030: 18.8 percent.

11 Fiscal year 2035: 19.0 percent.

12 Fiscal year 2040: 19.0 percent.

13 (2) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels
14 of total budget outlays are not to exceed:

15 Fiscal year 2030: 18.5 percent.

16 Fiscal year 2035: 17.9 percent.

17 Fiscal year 2040: 17.2 percent.

18 (3) DEFICITS.—The appropriate levels of defi-
19 cits are not to exceed:

20 Fiscal year 2030: -0.3 percent.

21 Fiscal year 2035: -1.1 percent.

22 Fiscal year 2040: -1.8 percent.

23 (4) DEBT.—The appropriate levels of debt held
24 by the public are not to exceed:

25 Fiscal year 2030: 43.0 percent.

1 Fiscal year 2035: 31.0 percent.

2 Fiscal year 2040: 18.0 percent.

3 **TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

4 **SEC. 301. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010**
5 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

6 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
7 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
8 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
9 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
10 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that only con-
11 sists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable
12 Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the
13 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

14 **SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-**
15 **FORM OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

16 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
17 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
18 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
19 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
20 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms
21 or replaces the Patient Protection and Affordable Care
22 Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act
23 of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit
24 for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO**
2 **THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010**
3 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

4 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
5 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
6 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
7 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
8 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all
9 or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in
10 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the
11 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010,
12 if such measure would not increase the deficit for the pe-
13 riod of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

14 **SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-**
15 **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE**
16 **PROGRAM.**

17 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
18 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
19 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
20 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
21 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes
22 provisions amending or superseding the system for updat-
23 ing payments under section 1848 of the Social Security
24 Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the
25 period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**
2 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

3 In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means
4 reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal
5 Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the
6 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
7 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
8 budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or
9 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such
10 measure would not increase the deficit for the period of
11 fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

12 **SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**
13 **AGREEMENTS.**

14 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
15 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
16 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
17 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
18 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
19 thereto or conference report thereon, that implements a
20 trade agreement, but only if such measure would not in-
21 crease the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015
22 through 2024.

23 **SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**
24 **MEASURES.**

25 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
26 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other

1 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
2 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
3 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
4 thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases rev-
5 enue, but only if such measure would not increase the def-
6 icit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

7 **SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**
8 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

9 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
10 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
11 appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the
12 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
13 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes
14 changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Se-
15 cure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination
16 Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) by the amounts pro-
17 vided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legisla-
18 tion requires sustained yield timber harvests obviating the
19 need for funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future
20 and would not increase the deficit or direct spending for
21 the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2019, or the period
22 of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**
 2 **PORTATION.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
 4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
 5 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
 6 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
 7 thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of the
 8 Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not
 9 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2015
 10 through 2024.

11 **SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE**
 12 **POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND**
 13 **UPWARD MOBILITY.**

14 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
 15 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
 16 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
 17 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
 18 thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs
 19 to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward
 20 mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely
 21 impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period
 22 of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

23 **TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF**
 24 **DIRECT SPENDING**

25 **SEC. 401. DIRECT SPENDING.**

26 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

1 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-
2 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-
3 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is
4 6.8 percent.

5 (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-
6 mated average rate of growth in the total level of
7 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
8 cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

9 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
10 concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-
11 ing:

12 (A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a
13 Democratic president reformed welfare by lim-
14 iting the duration of benefits, giving States
15 more control over the program, and helping re-
16 cipients find work. In the five years following
17 passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare case-
18 loads fell, and workers' wages increased. This
19 budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to
20 both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
21 Program and Medicaid.

22 (B) For Medicaid, this budget assumes the
23 conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid
24 spending into a flexible State allotment tailored
25 to meet each State's needs, indexed for inflation

1 and population growth. Such a reform would
 2 end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach
 3 that has tied the hands of State governments.
 4 Instead, each State would have the freedom and
 5 flexibility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits
 6 the needs of its unique population. Moreover,
 7 this budget assumes the repeal of the Medicaid
 8 expansions in the President's health care law,
 9 relieving State governments of its crippling one-
 10 size-fits-all enrollment mandates.

11 (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-
 12 sistance Program, this budget assumes the con-
 13 version of the program into a flexible State al-
 14 lotment tailored to meet each State's needs.
 15 The allotment would increase based on the De-
 16 partment of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan
 17 index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform
 18 would provide incentives for States to ensure
 19 dollars will go towards those who need them
 20 most. Additionally, it requires that more strin-
 21 gent work requirements and time limits apply
 22 under the program.

23 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

24 (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
 25 average rate of growth in the total level of outlays

1 during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015
2 is 5.7 percent.

3 (2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
4 estimated average rate of growth in the total level of
5 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
6 cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

7 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
8 concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct
9 spending:

10 (A) For Medicare, this budget advances
11 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-
12 ment, in control of their health care decisions.
13 Those in or near retirement will see no changes,
14 while future retirees would be given a choice of
15 private plans competing alongside the tradi-
16 tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-
17 care would provide a premium-support payment
18 either to pay for or offset the premium of the
19 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the
20 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support
21 payment would be adjusted so that the sick
22 would receive higher payments if their condi-
23 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-
24 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-
25 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-

1 sume responsibility for a greater share of their
 2 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how
 3 their health care dollars are spent will force
 4 providers to compete against each other on
 5 price and quality. This market competition will
 6 act as a real check on widespread waste and
 7 skyrocketing health care costs.

8 (B) In keeping with a recommendation
 9 from the National Commission on Fiscal Re-
 10 sponsibility and Reform, this budget calls for
 11 Federal employees—including Members of Con-
 12 gress and congressional staff—to make greater
 13 contributions toward their own retirement.

14 **TITLE V—BUDGET** 15 **ENFORCEMENT**

16 **SEC. 501. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided
 18 for in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
 19 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a gen-
 20 eral appropriation or continuing appropriation may not
 21 provide for advance appropriations.

22 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
 23 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-
 24 ferred to in subsection (c)(1) or identified in the report
 25 to accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint ex-

1 planatory statement of managers to accompany this con-
2 current resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified
3 for Advance Appropriations”.

4 (c) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2016, the aggre-
5 gate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed—

6 (1) \$58,662,202,000 for the following programs
7 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

8 (A) Medical Services;

9 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

10 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-
11 erans Health Administration; and

12 (2) \$28,781,000,000 in new budget authority
13 for all programs identified pursuant to subsection
14 (b).

15 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
16 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-
17 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment
18 thereto or conference report thereon, making general ap-
19 propriations or any new discretionary budget authority
20 provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing
21 appropriations for fiscal year 2016.

22 **SEC. 502. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

23 Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution
24 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-
25 tions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-

1 just any allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate lev-
 2 els in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

3 **SEC. 503. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS,**
 4 **AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

5 (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT
 6 SPENDING LEVELS.—If a committee (other than the Com-
 7 mittee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution,
 8 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, pro-
 9 viding for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority
 10 and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also
 11 provides for an authorization of appropriations for the
 12 same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the
 13 chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the
 14 allocation to such committee and increase the allocation
 15 of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays
 16 flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations
 17 for fiscal year 2015 by an amount equal to the new budget
 18 authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in
 19 a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the
 20 same purpose.

21 (b) ADJUSTMENTS TO FUND OVERSEAS CONTIN-
 22 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In
 23 order to take into account any new information included
 24 in the budget submission by the President for fiscal year
 25 2015, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-

1 just the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
2 budgetary levels for Overseas Contingency Operations/
3 Global War on Terrorism or the section 302(a) allocation
4 to the Committee on Appropriations set forth in the report
5 of this concurrent resolution to conform with section
6 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit
7 Control Act of 1985 (as adjusted by section 251A of such
8 Act).

9 (c) REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
10 BASELINE.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget
11 may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
12 priate budgetary levels to reflect changes resulting from
13 technical and economic assumptions in the most recent
14 baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

15 (d) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing
16 this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the
17 allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,
18 outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-
19 nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2015 and the
20 period of fiscal years 2015 through fiscal year 2024 shall
21 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair
22 of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may ad-
23 just such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

1 **SEC. 504. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in
3 order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a
4 committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations),
5 or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon,
6 if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of
7 increasing direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for
8 any period described in subsection (b).

9 (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-
10 poses of this section are any of the four consecutive ten
11 fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2025.

12 **SEC. 505. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**
13 **ACTIONS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section
15 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
16 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
17 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
18 of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolu-
19 tion on the budget or the joint explanatory statement ac-
20 companying the conference report on any concurrent reso-
21 lution on the budget shall include in its allocation under
22 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
23 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the dis-
24 cretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security
25 Administration and the United States Postal Service.

1 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-
 2 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
 3 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
 4 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
 5 off-budget discretionary amounts.

6 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on
 7 the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
 8 other appropriate levels for legislation reported by the
 9 Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that re-
 10 forms the Federal retirement system, if such adjustments
 11 do not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year
 12 2015 and the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

13 **SEC. 506. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
 14 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

15 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of the alloca-
 16 tions, aggregates, and other appropriate levels made pur-
 17 suant to this concurrent resolution shall—

18 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
 19 ation;

20 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that
 21 measure; and

22 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as
 23 soon as practicable.

24 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
 25 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting

1 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
 2 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
 3 tions and aggregates included in this concurrent resolu-
 4 tion.

5 (c) BUDGET COMPLIANCE.—The consideration of any
 6 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
 7 ference report thereon, for which the chair of the Com-
 8 mittee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in
 9 the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels
 10 of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the
 11 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the
 12 Rules of the House of Representatives or section 504.

13 **SEC. 507. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

15 (1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan
 16 guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The
 17 Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value account-
 18 ing to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie
 19 Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal loan
 20 and loan-guarantee programs on the basis of the
 21 Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (“FCRA”).

22 (2) The fair-value accounting method uses dis-
 23 count rates which incorporate the risk inherent to
 24 the type of liability being estimated in addition to
 25 Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity

1 length. In contrast, FCRA accounting solely uses the
2 discount rates of the Treasury, failing to incorporate
3 all of the risks attendant to these credit activities.

4 (3) The Congressional Budget Office estimates
5 that if fair-value were used to estimate the cost of
6 all new credit activity in 2014, the deficit would be
7 approximately \$50 billion higher than under the cur-
8 rent methodology.

9 (b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of
10 the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the
11 Budget, any estimate prepared by the Director of the Con-
12 gressional Budget Office for a measure under the terms
13 of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit
14 reform”, as a supplement to such estimate shall, to the
15 extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current
16 actual or estimated market values representing the “fair
17 value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

18 (c) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PRO-
19 GRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional
20 Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section
21 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs
22 which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint
23 resolution and if the Director determines that such bill
24 or joint resolution has a cost related to a housing or resi-
25 dential mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Di-

1 rector shall also provide an estimate of the current actual
2 or estimated market values representing the “fair value”
3 of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such
4 bill or joint resolution that result in such cost.

5 (d) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congres-
6 sional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to
7 subsection (b) or (c), the chair of the Committee on the
8 Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance
9 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other
10 budgetary enforcement controls.

11 **SEC. 508. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE**
12 **TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND**
13 **THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

14 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of
15 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
16 trol Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of
17 Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amend-
18 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers
19 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-
20 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority
21 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the
22 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

1 **SEC. 509. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**
2 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**
3 **RORISM.**

4 (a) **ALLOCATION.**—In the House, there shall be a sep-
5 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for
6 overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.
7 For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under
8 section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
9 the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall
10 be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2015. Such separate allo-
11 cation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contin-
12 gency operations/global war on terrorism under section
13 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not
14 apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Ap-
15 propriations may provide suballocations of such separate
16 allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that
17 counts toward the allocation established by this section
18 shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii)
19 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
20 Act of 1985.

21 (b) **ADJUSTMENT.**—In the House, for purposes of
22 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2015, no adjustment shall
23 be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget
24 Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under sec-
25 tion 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
26 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

1 **SEC. 510. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

2 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

3 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
 4 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
 5 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
 6 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede
 7 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
 8 sistent with other such rules; and

9 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional
 10 right of the House of Representatives to change
 11 those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to
 12 the same extent as in the case of any other rule of
 13 the House of Representatives.

14 **TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS**

15 **SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**
 16 **JOB CREATION.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

18 (1) Although the United States economy tech-
 19 nically emerged from recession nearly five years ago,
 20 the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise
 21 than a rebound. Real gross domestic product (GDP)
 22 growth over the past four years has averaged just
 23 over 2 percent, well below the 3 percent trend rate
 24 of growth in the United States.

25 (2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) did
 26 a study in late 2012 examining why the United

1 States economy was growing so slowly after the re-
2 cession. They found, among other things, that
3 United States economic output was growing at less
4 than half of the typical rate exhibited during other
5 recoveries since World War II. CBO said that about
6 two-thirds of this “growth gap” was due to a pro-
7 nounced sluggishness in the growth of potential
8 GDP—particularly in potential employment levels
9 (such as people leaving the labor force) and the
10 growth in productivity (which is in turn related to
11 lower capital investment).

12 (3) The prolonged economic sluggishness is par-
13 ticularly troubling given the amount of fiscal and
14 monetary policy actions taken in recent years to
15 cushion the depth of the downturn and to spark
16 higher rates of growth and employment. In addition
17 to the large stimulus package passed in early 2009,
18 many other initiatives have been taken to boost
19 growth, such as the new homebuyer tax credit and
20 the “cash for clunkers” program. These stimulus ef-
21 forts may have led to various short term “pops” in
22 activity but the economy and job market has since
23 reverted back to a sub-par trend.

24 (4) The unemployment rate has declined in re-
25 cent years, from a peak of nearly 10 percent in

1 2009-2010 to 6.7 percent in the latest month. How-
2 ever, a significant chunk of this decline has been due
3 to people leaving the labor force (and therefore no
4 longer being counted as “unemployed”) and not
5 from a surge in employment. The slow decline in the
6 unemployment rate in recent years has occurred
7 alongside a steep decline in the economy’s labor
8 force participation rate. The participation rate
9 stands at 63.0 percent, close to the lowest level since
10 1978. The flipside of this is that over 90 million
11 Americans are now “on the sidelines” and not in the
12 labor force, representing a 10 million increase since
13 early 2009.

14 (5) Real median household income declined for
15 the fifth consecutive year in 2012 (latest data avail-
16 able) and, at just over \$51,000, is currently at its
17 lowest level since 1995. Weak wage and income
18 growth as a result of a subpar labor market not only
19 means lower tax revenue coming in to the Treasury,
20 it also means higher government spending on income
21 support programs.

22 (6) A stronger economy is vital to lowering def-
23 icit levels and eventually balancing the budget. Ac-
24 cording to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just

1 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window,
2 deficits would be reduced by \$311 billion.

3 (7) This budget resolution therefore embraces
4 pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform,
5 that will help foster a stronger economy and more
6 job creation.

7 (8) Reining in government spending and low-
8 ering budget deficits has a positive long-term impact
9 on the economy and the budget. According to CBO,
10 a significant deficit reduction package (i.e. \$4 tril-
11 lion), would boost longer-term economic output by
12 1.7 percent. Their analysis concludes that deficit re-
13 duction creates long-term economic benefits because
14 it increases the pool of national savings and boosts
15 investment, thereby raising economic growth and job
16 creation.

17 (9) The greater economic output that stems
18 from a large deficit reduction package would have a
19 sizeable impact on the Federal budget. For instance,
20 higher output would lead to greater revenues
21 through the increase in taxable incomes. Lower in-
22 terest rates, and a reduction in the stock of debt,
23 would lead to lower government spending on net in-
24 terest expenses. According to CBO, this dynamic

1 would reduce unified budget deficits by an amount
2 sufficient to produce a surplus in fiscal year 2024.

3 (b) **POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CRE-**
4 **ATION.**—It is the policy of this resolution to promote fast-
5 er economic growth and job creation. By putting the budg-
6 et on a sustainable path, this resolution ends the debt-
7 fueled uncertainty holding back job creators. Reforms to
8 the tax code to put American businesses and workers in
9 a better position to compete and thrive in the 21st century
10 global economy. This resolution targets the regulatory red
11 tape and cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special
12 interests. All of the reforms in this resolution serve as
13 means to the larger end of growing the economy and ex-
14 panding opportunity for all Americans.

15 **SEC. 602. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

16 (a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds the following:

17 (1) A world-class tax system should be simple,
18 fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic
19 growth. The United States tax code fails on all three
20 counts – it is notoriously complex, patently unfair,
21 and highly inefficient. The tax code’s complexity dis-
22 torts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads
23 to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job
24 creation.

1 (2) Over the past decade alone, there have been
2 more than 4,400 changes to the tax code, more than
3 one per day. Many of the major changes over the
4 years have involved carving out special preferences,
5 exclusions, or deductions for various activities or
6 groups. These loopholes add up to more than \$1 tril-
7 lion per year and make the code unfair, inefficient,
8 and highly complex.

9 (3) In addition, these tax preferences are dis-
10 proportionately used by upper-income individuals.

11 (4) The large amount of tax preferences that
12 pervade the code end up narrowing the tax base. A
13 narrow tax base, in turn, requires much higher tax
14 rates to raise a given amount of revenue.

15 (5) It is estimated that American taxpayers end
16 up spending \$160 billion and roughly 6 billion hours
17 a year complying with the tax code – a waste of time
18 and resources that could be used in more productive
19 activities.

20 (6) Standard economic theory shows that high
21 marginal tax rates dampen the incentives to work,
22 save, and invest, which reduces economic output and
23 job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes
24 the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax
25 rates.

1 (7) Roughly half of United States active busi-
2 ness income and half of private sector employment
3 are derived from business entities (such as partner-
4 ships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that
5 are taxed on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the
6 income flows through to the tax returns of the indi-
7 vidual owners and is taxed at the individual rate
8 structure rather than at the corporate rate. Small
9 businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form
10 for Federal tax purposes, and the top Federal rate
11 on such small business income reaches 44.6 percent.
12 For these reasons, sound economic policy requires
13 lowering marginal rates on these pass-through enti-
14 ties.

15 (8) The United States corporate income tax
16 rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums
17 to just over 39 percent, the highest rate in the in-
18 dustrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress
19 wages and discourage investment and job creation,
20 distort business activity, and put American busi-
21 nesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign
22 competitors.

23 (9) By deterring potential investment, the
24 United States corporate tax restrains economic
25 growth and job creation. The United States tax rate

1 differential with other countries also fosters a vari-
2 ety of complicated multinational corporate behaviors
3 intended to avoid the tax, which have the effect of
4 moving the tax base offshore, destroying American
5 jobs, and decreasing corporate revenue.

6 (10) The “worldwide” structure of United
7 States international taxation essentially taxes earn-
8 ings of United States firms twice, putting them at
9 a significant competitive disadvantage with competi-
10 tors with more competitive international tax systems.

11 (11) Reforming the United States tax code to
12 a more competitive international system would boost
13 the competitiveness of United States companies op-
14 erating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax
15 avoidance.

16 (12) The tax code imposes costs on American
17 workers through lower wages, on consumers in high-
18 er prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

19 (13) Revenues have averaged about 17.5 per-
20 cent of the economy throughout modern American
21 history. Revenues rise above this level under current
22 law to 18.4 percent of the economy by the end of the
23 10-year budget window.

1 (14) Attempting to raise revenue through tax
2 increases to meet out-of-control spending would
3 damage the economy.

4 (15) This resolution also rejects the idea of in-
5 stituting a carbon tax in the United States, which
6 some have offered as a “new” source of revenue.
7 Such a plan would damage the economy, cost jobs,
8 and raise prices on American consumers.

9 (16) Closing tax loopholes to fund spending
10 does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

11 (17) The goal of tax reform should be to curb
12 or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower
13 tax rates across the board—not to fund more waste-
14 ful Government spending. Tax reform should be rev-
15 enue-neutral and should not be an excuse to raise
16 taxes on the American people. Washington has a
17 spending problem, not a revenue problem.

18 (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this
19 resolution that Congress should enact legislation that pro-
20 vides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax
21 code to promote economic growth, create American jobs,
22 increase wages, and benefit American consumers, inves-
23 tors, and workers through revenue-neutral fundamental
24 tax reform that—

1 (1) simplifies the tax code to make it fairer to
 2 American families and businesses and reduces the
 3 amount of time and resources necessary to comply
 4 with tax laws;

5 (2) substantially lowers tax rates for individ-
 6 uals, with a goal of achieving a top individual rate
 7 of 25 percent and consolidating the current seven in-
 8 dividual income tax brackets into two brackets with
 9 a first bracket of 10 percent;

10 (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

11 (4) reduces the corporate tax rate to 25 per-
 12 cent; and

13 (5) transitions the tax code to a more competi-
 14 tive system of international taxation.

15 **SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING THE PRESI-**
 16 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

18 (1) The President's health care law has failed
 19 to reduce health care premiums as promised. Health
 20 care premiums were supposed to decline by \$2,500.
 21 Instead, according to the 2013 Employer Health
 22 Benefits Survey, health care premiums have in-
 23 creased by 5 percent for individual plans and 4 per-
 24 cent for family since 2012. Moreover, according to
 25 a report from the Energy and Commerce Committee,

1 premiums for individual market plans may go up as
2 much as 50 percent because of the law.

3 (2) The President pledged that Americans
4 would be able to keep their health care plan if they
5 liked it. But the non-partisan Congressional Budget
6 Office now estimates 2 million Americans with em-
7 ployment-based health coverage will lose those plans.

8 (3) Then-Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi,
9 said that the President's health care law would cre-
10 ate 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost
11 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congres-
12 sional Budget Office estimates that the law will re-
13 duce full-time equivalent employment by about 2.0
14 million hours in 2017 and 2.5 million hours in 2024,
15 "compared with what would have occurred in the ab-
16 sence of the ACA."

17 (4) The implementation of the law has been a
18 failure. The main website that Americans were sup-
19 posed to use in purchasing new coverage was broken
20 for over a month. Since the President's health care
21 law was signed into law, the Administration has an-
22 nounced 23 delays. The President has also failed to
23 submit any nominees to sit on the Independent Pay-
24 ment Advisory Board, a panel of bureaucrats that
25 will cut Medicare by an additional \$12.1 billion over

1 the next ten years, according to the President's own
2 budget.

3 (5) The President's health care law should be
4 repealed and replaced with reforms that make af-
5 fordable and quality health care coverage available
6 to all Americans.

7 (b) POLICY ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT'S
8 HEALTH CARE LAW.—It is the policy of this resolution
9 that the President's health care law must not only be re-
10 pealed, but also replaced, for the following reasons:

11 (1) The President's health care law is a govern-
12 ment-run system driving up health care costs and
13 forcing Americans to lose their health care coverage
14 and should be replaced with a reformed health care
15 system that gives patients and their doctors more
16 choice and control over their health care.

17 (2) Instead of a complex structure of subsidies,
18 “firewalls,” mandates, and penalties, a reformed
19 health care system should make health care coverage
20 portable.

21 (3) Instead of stifling innovation in health care
22 technologies, treatments, and medications through
23 Federal mandates, taxes, and price controls, a re-
24 formed health care system should encourage re-
25 search and development.

1 (4) Instead of instituting one-size-fits-all direc-
2 tives from Federal bureaucracies such as the Inter-
3 nal Revenue Service, the Department of Health and
4 Human Services, and the Independent Payment Ad-
5 visory Board, individuals and families should be free
6 to secure the health care coverage that best meets
7 their needs.

8 (5) Instead of allowing fraudulent lawsuits,
9 which are driving up health care costs, the medical
10 liability system should be reformed while at the same
11 time reaffirming that States should be free to imple-
12 ment the policies that best suit their needs.

13 (6) Instead of using Federal taxes, mandates,
14 and bureaucracies to address those who have trouble
15 securing health care coverage, high risk pools should
16 be established.

17 (7) Instead of more than doubling spending on
18 Medicaid, which is driving up Federal debt and will
19 eventually bankrupt State budgets, Medicaid spend-
20 ing should be brought under control and States
21 should be given more flexibility to provide quality,
22 affordable care to those who are eligible.

23 (8) Instead of driving up health care costs and
24 reducing employment, a reformed health care system
25 should lower health care costs, which will increase

1 economic growth and employment by lowering health
2 care inflation.

3 **SEC. 604. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

5 (1) More than 50 million Americans depend on
6 Medicare for their health security.

7 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
8 edly recommended that Medicare's long-term finan-
9 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without
10 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
11 more precarious and the threat to those in or near
12 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
13 the Congressional Budget Office—

14 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
15 will be exhausted in 2026 and unable to pay
16 scheduled benefits; and

17 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster
18 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
19 currently rising at a rate of 6 percent per year
20 over the next ten years, and according to the
21 Congressional Budget Office's 2013 Long-Term
22 Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is pro-
23 jected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic
24 product (GDP) by 2040 and 9.4 percent of
25 GDP by 2088.

1 (3) The President's health care law created a
2 new Federal agency called the Independent Payment
3 Advisory Board (IPAB) empowered with unilateral
4 authority to cut Medicare spending. As a result of
5 that law—

6 (A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the
7 Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare
8 per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018,
9 the target growth rate is based on the five-year
10 average of overall inflation and medical infla-
11 tion. Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate
12 will be the five-year average increase in the
13 nominal GDP plus one percentage point, which
14 the President has twice proposed to reduce to
15 GDP plus one-half percentage point;

16 (B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable
17 bureaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that
18 will reduce seniors access to care;

19 (C) the nonpartisan Office of the Medicare
20 Chief Actuary estimates that the provider cuts
21 already contained in the Affordable Care Act
22 will force 15 percent of hospitals, skilled nurs-
23 ing facilities, and home health agencies to be-
24 come unprofitable in 2019; and

1 (D) additional cuts from the IPAB board
2 will force even more health care providers to
3 close their doors, and the Board should be re-
4 pealed.

5 (4) Failing to address this problem will leave
6 millions of American seniors without adequate health
7 security and younger generations burdened with
8 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot
9 be sustained.

10 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
11 of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement
12 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer
13 future beneficiaries the same health care options available
14 to Members of Congress.

15 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform
16 of the Medicare program such that:

17 (1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for
18 those in or near retirement.

19 (2) For future generations, when they reach eli-
20 gibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium
21 support payment and a selection of guaranteed
22 health coverage options from which recipients can
23 choose a plan that best suits their needs.

24 (3) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-
25 service as an option.

1 (4) Medicare will provide additional assistance
2 for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater
3 health risks.

4 (5) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable
5 path and the Medicare program becomes solvent
6 over the long-term.

7 **SEC. 605. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

9 (1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals
10 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
11 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served
12 as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retire-
13 ment security, which includes employer provided
14 pensions as well as personal savings.

15 (2) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
16 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-
17 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each
18 year without reform, the financial condition of Social
19 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to
20 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
21 benefits becomes more pronounced:

22 (A) In 2016, the Disability Insurance
23 Trust Fund will be exhausted and program rev-
24 enues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

1 (B) In 2033, the combined Old-Age and
2 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be
3 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable
4 to pay scheduled benefits.

5 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust
6 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 25
7 percent across the board, devastating those cur-
8 rently in or near retirement and those who rely
9 on Social Security the most.

10 (3) The recession and continued low economic
11 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis
12 facing Social Security. The most recent CBO projec-
13 tions find that Social Security will run cash deficits
14 of \$1.7 trillion over the next 10 years.

15 (4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-
16 curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-
17 come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-
18 ation the need to protect lower-income Americans'
19 retirement security.

20 (5) The Disability Insurance program provides
21 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-
22 ities and their families. According to the Congres-
23 sional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and
24 2012, the number of people receiving disability bene-
25 fits (both disabled workers and their dependent fam-

1 ily members) has increased by over 300 percent
2 from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase
3 is not due strictly to population growth or decreases
4 in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have
5 found that the increase in individuals on disability
6 does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health.
7 CBO attributes program growth to changes in demo-
8 graphics, changes in the composition of the labor
9 force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

10 (6) If this program is not reformed, families
11 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-
12 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in
13 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance
14 the most.

15 (7) In the past, Social Security has been re-
16 formed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the
17 “Greenspan Commission” which helped to address
18 Social Security shortfalls for over a generation.

19 (8) Americans deserve action by the President,
20 the House, and the Senate to preserve and strength-
21 en Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan ac-
22 tion be taken to address the looming insolvency of
23 Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates
24 a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requir-

1 ing policymakers to ensure that Social Security re-
 2 mains a critical part of the safety net.

3 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
 4 of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-
 5 tisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent.
 6 This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger,
 7 such that:

8 (1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the
 9 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
 10 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
 11 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the
 12 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
 13 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
 14 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
 15 in deficit, the Board of Trustees shall, no later than
 16 September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to
 17 the President recommendations for statutory re-
 18 forms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
 19 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the
 20 75th-year. Recommendations provided to the Presi-
 21 dent must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees
 22 of the Board of Trustees.

23 (2) Not later than December 1 of the same cal-
 24 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit
 25 their recommendations, the President shall promptly

1 submit implementing legislation to both Houses of
 2 Congress including his recommendations necessary
 3 to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and
 4 a positive annual balance in the 75th year. The Ma-
 5 jority Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader
 6 of the House shall introduce the President's legisla-
 7 tion upon receipt.

8 (3) Within 60 days of the President submitting
 9 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which
 10 the legislation has been referred shall report the bill
 11 which shall be considered by the full House or Sen-
 12 ate under expedited procedures.

13 (4) Legislation submitted by the President
 14 shall—

15 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

16 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
 17 count on Social Security the most, including
 18 those with disabilities and survivors;

19 (C) improve fairness for participants;

20 (D) reduce the burden on, and provide cer-
 21 tainty for, future generations; and

22 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-
 23 surance program while addressing the needs of
 24 those with disabilities today and improving the
 25 determination process.

1 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
 2 policy of this resolution that Congress and the President
 3 should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform
 4 the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency
 5 in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement
 6 system without reforms to the Disability Insurance sys-
 7 tem.

8 **SEC. 606. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**
 9 **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

10 (a) FINDINGS ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—The House
 11 finds the following:

12 (1) A well-educated workforce is critical to eco-
 13 nomic, job, and wage growth.

14 (2) 19.5 million students are enrolled in Amer-
 15 ican colleges and universities.

16 (3) Over the last decade, tuition and fees have
 17 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the
 18 2002-2003 Academic Year and the 2012-2013 Aca-
 19 demic Year—

20 (A) published tuition and fees for in-State
 21 students at public four-year colleges and univer-
 22 sities increased at an average rate of 5.2 per-
 23 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-
 24 tion;

1 (B) published tuition and fees for in-State
2 students at public two-year colleges and univer-
3 sities increased at an average rate of 3.9 per-
4 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-
5 tion; and

6 (C) published tuition and fees for in-State
7 students at private four-year colleges and uni-
8 versities increased at an average rate of 2.4
9 percent per year beyond the rate of general in-
10 flation.

11 (4) Over that same period, Federal financial aid
12 has increased 105 percent.

13 (5) This spending has failed to make college
14 more affordable.

15 (6) In his 2012 State of the Union Address,
16 President Obama noted that, “We can’t just keep
17 subsidizing skyrocketing tuition; we’ll run out of
18 money.”.

19 (7) American students are chasing ever-increas-
20 ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to
21 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student
22 debt more than quadrupled between 2003 and 2013,
23 and now stands at nearly \$1.1 trillion. Student debt
24 now has the second largest balance after mortgage
25 debt.

1 (8) Students are carrying large debt loads and
2 too many fail to complete college or end up default-
3 ing on these loans due to their debt burden and a
4 weak economy and job market.

5 (9) Based on estimates from the Congressional
6 Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a
7 fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2016 and
8 continuing in each subsequent year in the current
9 budget window.

10 (10) Failing to address these problems will
11 jeopardize access and affordability to higher edu-
12 cation for America's young people.

13 (b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORD-
14 ABILITY.—It is the policy of this resolution to address the
15 root drivers of tuition inflation, by—

16 (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those
17 most in need;

18 (2) streamlining programs that provide aid to
19 make them more effective;

20 (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award
21 level at \$5,730 in each year of the budget window;
22 and

23 (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-
24 cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative
25 teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional

1 models such as online coursework and competency-
2 based learning.

3 (c) FINDINGS ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—The
4 House finds the following:

5 (1) Over ten million Americans are currently
6 unemployed.

7 (2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those
8 looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce
9 development system that fails to connect workers
10 with assistance and employers with trained per-
11 sonnel.

12 (4) According to a 2011 Government Account-
13 ability Office (GAO) report, in fiscal year 2009, the
14 Federal Government spent \$18 billion across 9 agen-
15 cies to administer 47 Federal job training programs,
16 almost all of which overlapped with another program
17 in terms of offered services and targeted population.

18 (5) Since the release of that GAO report, the
19 Education and Workforce Committee, which has
20 done extensive work in this area, has identified more
21 than 50 programs.

22 (3) Without changes, this flawed system will
23 continue to fail those looking for work or to improve
24 their skills, and jeopardize economic growth.

1 (d) POLICY ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—It is
 2 the policy of this resolution to address the failings in the
 3 current workforce development system, by—

4 (1) streamlining and consolidating Federal job
 5 training programs as advanced by the House-passed
 6 Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong
 7 Skills Act (SKILLS Act); and

8 (2) empowering states with the flexibility to tai-
 9 lor funding and programs to the specific needs of
 10 their workforce, including the development of career
 11 scholarships.

12 **SEC. 607. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
 13 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
 14 **GATED BALANCES.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

16 (1) According to the most recent estimate from
 17 the Office of Management and Budget, Federal
 18 agencies were expected to hold \$739 billion in unob-
 19 ligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2014.

20 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
 21 tionary spending made available by Congress that
 22 remains available for expenditure beyond the fiscal
 23 year for which they are provided.

24 (3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding
 25 and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

1 (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-
2 ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of
3 Management and Budget to make funds available to
4 agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-
5 tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated
6 funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

7 (5) Greater congressional oversight is required
8 to review and identify potential savings from
9 unneeded balances of funds.

10 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
11 CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congres-
12 sional committees shall through their oversight activities
13 identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or
14 rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate
15 contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or
16 disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as So-
17 cial Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and
18 Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

19 (c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assist-
20 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-
21 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should con-
22 tinue to make it a high priority to review unobligated bal-
23 ances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

1 **SEC. 608. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
2 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

4 (1) The budget for the House of Representa-
5 tives is \$188 million less than it was when Repub-
6 licans became the majority in 2011.

7 (2) The House of Representatives has achieved
8 significant savings by consolidating operations and
9 renegotiating contracts.

10 (b) POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF
11 TAXPAYER DOLLARS.—It is the policy of this resolution
12 that:

13 (1) The House of Representatives must be a
14 model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-
15 sources and therefore must identify any savings that
16 can be achieved through greater productivity and ef-
17 ficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of
18 House services and resources like printing, con-
19 ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,
20 grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should
21 include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-
22 sition of goods and services to eliminate any unnec-
23 essary spending. The Committee on House Adminis-
24 tration should review the policies pertaining to the
25 services provided to Members and committees of the
26 House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-

1 sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, bar-
2 ber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

3 (2) No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase
4 first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Mem-
5 bers of Congress.

6 (3) Retirement benefits for Members of Con-
7 gress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health
8 care for life.

9 **SEC. 609. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
10 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECES-**
11 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

13 (1) The Government Accountability Office
14 (“GAO”) is required by law to identify examples of
15 waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs,
16 and has so identified dozens of such examples.

17 (2) In testimony before the Committee on Over-
18 sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-
19 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
20 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could
21 potentially save tens of billions of dollars.”

22 (3) In 2011, 2012, and 2013 the Government
23 Accountability Office issued reports showing exces-
24 sive duplication and redundancy in Federal pro-
25 grams including—

1 (A) 209 Science, Technology, Engineering,
2 and Mathematics education programs in 13 dif-
3 ferent Federal agencies at a cost of \$3 billion
4 annually;

5 (B) 200 separate Department of Justice
6 crime prevention and victim services grant pro-
7 grams with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in
8 2010;

9 (C) 20 different Federal entities admin-
10 ister 160 housing programs and other forms of
11 Federal assistance for housing with a total cost
12 of \$170 billion in 2010;

13 (D) 17 separate Homeland Security pre-
14 paredness grant programs that spent \$37 bil-
15 lion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

16 (E) 14 grant and loan programs, and 3 tax
17 benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

18 (F) 94 different initiatives run by 11 dif-
19 ferent agencies to encourage “green building”
20 in the private sector; and

21 (G) 23 agencies implemented approxi-
22 mately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal
23 year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion.

24 (4) The Federal Government spends about \$80
25 billion each year for approximately 800 information

1 technology investments. GAO has identified broad
2 acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplication
3 in the Government's information technology infrastructure.
4 Experts have estimated that eliminating these problems
5 could save 25 percent – or
6 \$20 billion – of the Government's annual information
7 technology budget.

8 (5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a
9 potential source of spending reductions. In 2011
10 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total
11 or all Federal procurement could generate over \$50
12 billion in savings annually.

13 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated
14 \$108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
15 2012.

16 (7) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of
17 the House of Representatives, each standing committee
18 must hold at least one hearing during each
19 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
20 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.
21

22 (8) According to the Congressional Budget Office,
23 by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly
24 resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropriations.
25 Timely reauthorizations of these laws would

1 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-
2 fectiveness.

3 (9) The findings resulting from congressional
4 oversight of Federal Government programs should
5 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing
6 statutes and program funding levels.

7 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
8 REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPEND-
9 ING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include
10 in its Views and Estimates letter required under section
11 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 rec-
12 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of pro-
13 grams within the jurisdiction of such committee whose
14 funding should be reduced or eliminated.

15 **SEC. 610. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPEND-**
16 **ING.**

17 It is the policy of this resolution that the committees
18 of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs
19 funded through annual appropriations to determine if the
20 programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Com-
21 mittees should reauthorize those programs that in the
22 committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.

23 **SEC. 611. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**
24 **POLICY.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

1 (1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level
2 has hurt job creation and dampened the economy,
3 slowing our recovery from the economic recession.

4 (2) In the first two months of 2014 alone, the
5 Administration issued 13,166 pages of regulations
6 imposing more than \$13 billion in compliance costs
7 on job creators and adding more than 16 million
8 hours of compliance paperwork.

9 (3) The Small Business Administration esti-
10 mates that the total cost of regulations is as high as
11 \$1.75 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House
12 has generated over \$494 billion in regulatory activ-
13 ity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regulatory
14 costs currently pending.

15 (4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legisla-
16 tion (Public Law 111–203) resulted in more than
17 \$17 billion in compliance costs and saddled job cre-
18 ators with more than 58 million hours of compliance
19 paperwork.

20 (5) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act
21 to date has added 132.9 million annual hours of
22 compliance paperwork, imposing \$24.3 billion of
23 compliance costs on the private sector and an \$8 bil-
24 lion cost burden on the states.

1 (6) The highest regulatory costs come from
2 rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency
3 (EPA); these regulations are primarily targeted at
4 the coal industry. In September 2013, the EPA pro-
5 posed a rule regulating greenhouse gas emissions
6 from new coal-fired power plants. The proposed
7 standards are unachievable with current commer-
8 cially available technology, resulting in a de-facto
9 ban on new coal-fired power plants. Additional regu-
10 lations for existing coal plants are expected in the
11 summer of 2014.

12 (7) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly
13 forty percent of the United States electricity at a
14 low cost. Unfairly targeting the coal industry with
15 costly and unachievable regulations will increase en-
16 ergy prices, disproportionately disadvantaging en-
17 ergy-intensive industries like manufacturing and
18 construction, and will make life more difficult for
19 millions of low-income and middle class families al-
20 ready struggling to pay their bills.

21 (8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are
22 being retired or converted as a result of EPA regula-
23 tions. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new
24 plants, these retirements and conversions may fur-
25 ther increase the cost of electricity.

1 (9) A recent study by Purdue University esti-
 2 mates that electricity prices in Indiana will rise 32
 3 percent by 2023, due in part to EPA regulations.

4 (10) The Heritage Foundation recently found
 5 that a phase out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by
 6 the end of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross do-
 7 mestic product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the en-
 8 tire period and reducing the income of a family of
 9 four by \$1200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will
 10 come from the manufacturing sector, with Cali-
 11 fornia, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan,
 12 New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and
 13 Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

14 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATION.—It is the
 15 policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consulta-
 16 tion with the public burdened by excessive regulation,
 17 enact legislation that—

18 (1) seeks to promote economic growth and job
 19 creation by eliminating unnecessary red tape and
 20 streamlining and simplifying Federal regulations;

21 (2) pursues a cost-effective approach to regula-
 22 tion, without sacrificing environmental, health, safe-
 23 ty benefits or other benefits, rejecting the premise
 24 that economic growth and environmental protection
 25 create an either/or proposition;

1 (3) ensures that regulations do not dispropor-
2 tionately disadvantage low-income Americans
3 through a more rigorous cost-benefit analysis, which
4 also considers who will be most affected by regula-
5 tions and whether the harm caused is outweighed by
6 the potential harm prevented;

7 (4) ensures that regulations are subject to an
8 open and transparent process, rely on sound and
9 publicly available scientific data, and that the data
10 relied upon for any particular regulation is provided
11 to Congress immediately upon request;

12 (5) frees the many commonsense energy and
13 water projects currently trapped in complicated bu-
14 reaucratic approval processes;

15 (6) maintains the benefits of landmark environ-
16 mental, health safety, and other statutes while scal-
17 ing back this administration's heavy-handed ap-
18 proach to regulation, which has added \$494 billion
19 in mostly ideological regulatory activity since 2009,
20 much of which flies in the face of these statutes' in-
21 tended purposes; and

22 (7) seeks to promote a limited government,
23 which will unshackle our economy and create mil-
24 lions of new jobs, providing our Nation with a strong

1 and prosperous future and expanding opportunities
2 for the generations to come.

3 **SEC. 612. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

5 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-
6 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-
7 eficial to American workers and consumers. The
8 Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 bil-
9 lion of United States exports supports more than
10 5,000 jobs here at home.

11 (2) A modern and competitive international tax
12 system would facilitate global commerce for United
13 States multinational companies and would encourage
14 foreign business investment and job creation in the
15 United States

16 (3) The United States currently has an anti-
17 quated system of international taxation whereby
18 United States multinationals operating abroad pay
19 both the foreign-country tax and United States cor-
20 porate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This
21 puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage.

22 (4) The ability to defer United States taxes on
23 their foreign operations, which some erroneously
24 refer to as a “tax loophole,” cushions this disadvan-
25 tage to a certain extent. Eliminating or restricting

1 this provision (and others like it) would harm United
2 States competitiveness.

3 (5) This budget resolution advocates funda-
4 mental tax reform that would lower the United
5 States corporate rate, now the highest in the indus-
6 trialized world, and switch to a more competitive
7 system of international taxation. This would make
8 the United States a much more attractive place to
9 invest and station business activity and would chip
10 away at the incentives for United States companies
11 to keep their profits overseas (because the United
12 States corporate rate is so high).

13 (6) The status quo of the current tax code un-
14 dermines the competitiveness of United States busi-
15 nesses and costs the United States economy invest-
16 ment and jobs.

17 (7) Global trade and commerce is not a zero-
18 sum game. The idea that global expansion tends to
19 “hollow out” United States operations is incorrect.
20 Foreign-affiliate activity tends to complement, not
21 substitute for, key parent activities in the United
22 States such as employment, worker compensation,
23 and capital investment. When United States
24 headquartered multinationals invest and expand op-

1 erations abroad it often leads to more jobs and eco-
2 nomic growth at home.

3 (8) American businesses and workers have
4 shown that, on a level playing field, they can excel
5 and surpass the international competition.

6 (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this reso-
7 lution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and
8 a modern and competitive United States international tax
9 system in order to promote job creation in the United
10 States.

11 **SEC. 613. NO BUDGET, NO PAY.**

12 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should
13 agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year
14 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act
15 of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not
16 agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the pay-
17 roll administrator of that House should carry out this pol-
18 icy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law
19 113–3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and place
20 in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required
21 to be made for Members of that House of Congress. With-
22 held compensation should be released to Members of that
23 House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that
24 House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on

- 1 the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional
- 2 Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

Passed the House of Representatives April 10, 2014.

Attest:

Clerk.

113TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 96

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2015 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.