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114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 27

[Report No. 114–47]

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 2015

Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016.**

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

1 budget for fiscal year 2016 and sets forth appropriate
 2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

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 2016.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 202. Reconciliation procedures.

Sec. 203. Additional guidance for reconciliation.

TITLE III—SUBMISSIONS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

Sec. 301. Submissions of findings for the elimination of waste, fraud, and
 abuse.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Cost estimates for major legislation to incorporate macroeconomic ef-
 fects.

Sec. 402. Limitation on measures affecting Social Security solvency.

Sec. 403. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 404. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the
 Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 405. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 406. Fair value credit estimates.

Sec. 407. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 408. Allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on ter-
 rorism.

Sec. 409. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.

Sec. 410. Concepts, aggregates, allocations and application.

Sec. 411. Rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the President's health care law.

Sec. 502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for promoting real health care reform.

Sec. 503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the
 President's health care law.

Sec. 504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insur-
 ance Program.

Sec. 505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.

Sec. 506. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.

Sec. 507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.

Sec. 508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

- Sec. 509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.
- Sec. 510. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.
- Sec. 511. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 512. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense sequester replacement.
- Sec. 513. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

- Sec. 601. Direct spending.

TITLE VII—RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM LEVELS

- Sec. 701. Long-term budgeting.

TITLE VIII—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 801. Policy statement on balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 802. Policy statement on budget process and baseline reform.
- Sec. 803. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 804. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 805. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 806. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 807. Policy statement on repealing the President’s health care law and promoting real health care reform.
- Sec. 808. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 809. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery and innovation.
- Sec. 810. Policy statement on Federal regulatory reform.
- Sec. 811. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 812. Policy statement on Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 813. Policy statement on Federal accounting methodologies.
- Sec. 814. Policy statement on scorekeeping for outyear budgetary effects in appropriation Acts.
- Sec. 815. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 816. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 817. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 818. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 819. Policy statement on “No Budget, No Pay”.
- Sec. 820. Policy statement on national security funding.

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 2016 through 2025:

1 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the
2 enforcement of this concurrent resolution:

3 (A) The recommended levels of Federal
4 revenues are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,666,755,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,763,328,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,858,131,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,974,147,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,099,410,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,241,963,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,388,688,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,550,388,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,722,144,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,905,648,000,000.

15 (B) The amounts by which the aggregate
16 levels of Federal revenues should be changed
17 are as follows:

18 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.

20 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

23 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

2 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

3 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
4 of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the
5 budgetary levels of total new budget authority are as
6 follows:

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,934,975,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,873,969,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,944,013,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,091,040,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,248,109,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,327,968,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,462,962,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,529,073,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,586,467,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,715,272,000,000.

17 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the
18 enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the budg-
19 etary levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,009,033,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,893,883,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,927,040,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,062,131,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,205,489,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,298,907,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,452,463,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,497,911,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,538,398,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,685,320,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2016: -\$342,278,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: -\$130,555,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: -\$68,909,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: -\$87,984,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: -\$106,079,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: -\$56,944,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: -\$63,775,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$52,477,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$183,746,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025: \$220,418,000,000.

18 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The budgetary
19 levels of the public debt are as follows:

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,047,763,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,393,542,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,641,396,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,947,774,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,261,172,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,505,542,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,906,471,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$21,075,678,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$20,916,009,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$20,904,522,000,000.

5 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The budg-
6 etary levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,838,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,040,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,145,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,338,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,560,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,742,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,128,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,300,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,162,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025: \$15,235,000,000,000.

17 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

18 The Congress determines and declares that the budg-
19 etary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
20 years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional cat-
21 egory are:

22 (1) National Defense (050):

23 Fiscal year 2016:

24 (A) New budget authority

25 \$531,334,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$564,027,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2017:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$582,506,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$572,025,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2018:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$607,744,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$586,422,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$620,019,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$604,238,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$632,310,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$617,553,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$644,627,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$630,610,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$657,634,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$648,269,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$670,997,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$656,389,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2024:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$683,771,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$663,936,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2025:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$698,836,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$683,350,000,000.

13 (2) International Affairs (150):

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority
16 \$38,342,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$42,923,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$39,623,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$40,821,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$40,539,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$39,736,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$41,437,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$39,214,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2020:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$42,390,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$39,564,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2021:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$42,861,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$40,108,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2022:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$44,081,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$40,868,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2023:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$45,070,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$41,633,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2024:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$46,098,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$42,470,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$47,148,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$43,349,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2016:

7 (A) New budget authority
8 \$28,381,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$29,003,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$28,932,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$28,924,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$29,579,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$29,357,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$30,227,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$29,798,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$30,904,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,388,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$31,584,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$30,957,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2022:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$32,293,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$31,637,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2023:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$33,003,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$32,338,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2024:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$33,742,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$33,059,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2025:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$34,488,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$33,795,000,000.
21 (4) Energy (270):
22 Fiscal year 2016:
23 (A) New budget authority
24 -\$3,581,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$654,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$1,410,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$649,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2018:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$1,189,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$234,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2019:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$1,196,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2020:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$1,259,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$472,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2021:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$1,309,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$728,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$1,335,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$863,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,375,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,332,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,037,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$964,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$1,215,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority
15 \$35,350,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$38,113,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$36,047,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$38,268,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$36,385,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$37,674,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$37,206,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$38,171,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$38,304,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$38,367,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$38,685,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$39,221,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,361,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$40,108,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$40,319,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$40,962,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$40,486,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$39,095,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$38,471,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority
7 \$20,109,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$21,164,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$23,064,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$21,987,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$21,396,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$20,907,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,275,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,835,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$19,386,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,296,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$18,849,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$19,245,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,830,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,821,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,391,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$20,020,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$19,553,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$20,256,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,851,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority
23 -\$3,269,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$16,617,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$12,373,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$26,620,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$10,252,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$24,998,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$8,801,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$28,587,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$6,903,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$27,479,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$6,522,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$21,769,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$5,742,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$22,819,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$4,965,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$23,306,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2024:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$3,991,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$23,635,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2025:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$3,370,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$23,845,000,000.
12 (8) Transportation (400):
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority
15 \$36,743,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$79,181,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$69,381,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$69,500,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$70,298,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$73,623,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$76,397,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$76,051,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$77,763,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$76,767,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$79,149,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$78,369,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$80,613,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$79,946,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$82,128,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$81,336,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$83,709,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$82,724,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$85,335,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$83,983,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development
5 (450):

6 Fiscal year 2016:

7 (A) New budget authority
8 \$7,082,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$19,928,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$7,688,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$16,753,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$8,089,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$15,383,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$8,381,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$13,789,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$8,409,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$12,567,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$8,305,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$12,095,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2022:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$8,304,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$10,937,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2023:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$8,359,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$9,345,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$8,447,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$8,890,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$8,579,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$8,930,000,000.

21 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and

22 Social Services (500):

23 Fiscal year 2016:

24 (A) New budget authority

25 \$80,620,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$90,389,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2017:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$84,746,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$90,513,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2018:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$87,029,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$87,366,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$85,514,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$85,290,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$87,901,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$87,669,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$88,908,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$89,276,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$90,148,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$90,467,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$91,237,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$91,646,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2024:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$92,744,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$93,101,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2025:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$94,400,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$94,734,000,000.
13 (11) Health (550):
14 Fiscal year 2016:
15 (A) New budget authority
16 \$416,475,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$426,860,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2017:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$360,678,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$364,823,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2018:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$358,594,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$360,468,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$367,103,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$367,916,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2020:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$387,076,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$377,341,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2021:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$388,981,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$389,025,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2022:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$398,136,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$398,233,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2023:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$408,454,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$408,529,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2024:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$425,381,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$425,477,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$433,945,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$434,143,000,000.

4 (12) Medicare (570):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority
7 \$577,726,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$577,635,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$580,837,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$580,777,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$580,782,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$580,741,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$639,293,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$639,213,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$680,575,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$680,481,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$726,644,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$726,548,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$808,204,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$808,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$825,577,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$825,379,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$834,148,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$834,037,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$927,410,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$927,292,000,000.

20 (13) Income Security (600):

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority
23 \$512,364,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$513,709,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$479,836,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$475,234,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$481,994,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$471,951,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$483,293,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$477,470,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$516,193,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$510,603,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$502,001,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$496,856,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$518,690,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$518,542,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$525,230,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$519,391,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$532,515,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$521,105,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$550,057,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$543,361,000,000.

12 (14) Social Security (650):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority
15 \$33,878,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$33,919,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$36,535,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$36,535,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$39,407,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$39,407,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$42,634,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$46,104,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$49,712,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$53,547,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$57,455,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$61,546,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$65,751,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority
7 \$166,677,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$170,121,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$164,843,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$164,387,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$163,009,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$162,385,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$174,862,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$174,048,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$179,735,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$178,778,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$183,969,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$183,019,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$196,283,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$195,255,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$192,866,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$191,834,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$189,668,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$188,553,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$203,517,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$202,383,000,000.

20 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority
23 \$52,156,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$56,006,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$55,450,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$57,547,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$55,169,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$56,659,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$56,854,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$56,572,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$58,585,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,392,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$60,498,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$59,992,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$63,032,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$62,485,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$64,917,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$64,355,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$66,844,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$66,264,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$68,632,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$68,051,000,000.

12 (17) General Government (800):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority
15 \$23,593,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$23,576,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$22,761,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$23,202,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$22,817,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,279,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,252,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,084,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,947,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$23,602,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$24,192,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$24,981,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$25,114,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$25,695,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$25,840,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$26,010,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$25,878,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,968,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$26,825,000,000.

4 (18) Net Interest (900):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority
7 \$366,527,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$366,527,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$414,768,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$414,768,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$477,731,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$477,731,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$531,032,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$531,032,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$578,654,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$578,654,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$612,121,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$612,121,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$642,388,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$642,388,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$667,089,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$667,089,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$684,301,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$684,301,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$695,929,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$695,929,000,000.

20 (19) Allowances (920):

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority
23 -\$33,462,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$17,275,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$29,863,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$24,277,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$32,175,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$28,249,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$34,261,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$31,078,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$39,009,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$35,136,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$42,221,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$38,438,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$46,013,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$42,205,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$49,123,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$45,430,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2024:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$50,652,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$47,736,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2025:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$48,913,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$48,058,000,000.
12 (20) Government-wide savings (930):
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority
15 \$27,465,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$18,416,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$15,712,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$3,005,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$32,429,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$20,148,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$41,554,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$32,383,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$50,240,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$42,168,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$55,831,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$50,276,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$63,954,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$57,849,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$71,850,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$65,124,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$78,889,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$71,689,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$113,903,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$93,929,000,000.

4 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority
7 -\$73,514,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$73,514,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$83,832,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$83,832,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$90,115,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$90,115,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$90,594,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$90,594,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$92,193,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$92,193,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$96,623,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$96,623,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$99,437,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$99,437,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$104,343,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$104,343,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$111,213,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$111,213,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$117,896,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$117,896,000,000.

20 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
21 War on Terrorism (970):

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority
24 \$94,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$44,304,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$26,666,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$33,716,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2018:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$26,666,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$26,758,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2019:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$26,666,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$26,117,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2020:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$26,666,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$25,862,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2021:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$26,666,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$24,776,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022:
22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
23 (B) Outlays, \$9,956,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2023:
25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

1 (B) Outlays, \$2,869,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2024:

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

4 (B) Outlays, \$278,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2025:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$0.

8 (23) Across-the-Board Adjustment (990):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority

11 -\$21,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$17,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 -\$22,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$20,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 -\$23,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$21,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 -\$23,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$24,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$24,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$23,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$25,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$26,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$25,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$26,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$25,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$27,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$26,000,000.

1 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—
2 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall submit
3 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
4 to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of
5 fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

6 (5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The
7 Committee on Financial Services shall submit
8 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
9 reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of
10 fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

11 (6) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—
12 The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit
13 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
14 reduce the deficit by \$15,000,000 for the period of
15 fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

16 (7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
17 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
18 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
19 deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
20 2016 through 2025.

21 (8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—
22 The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit
23 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
24 reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of
25 fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

1 (9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
2 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
3 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
4 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
5 by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
6 2016 through 2025.

7 (10) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND
8 TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space,
9 and Technology shall submit changes in laws within
10 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by
11 \$15,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016
12 through 2025.

13 (11) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-
14 FRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation
15 and Infrastructure shall submit changes in laws
16 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
17 by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016
18 through 2025.

19 (12) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—
20 The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall submit
21 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
22 reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of
23 fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

24 (13) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
25 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit

1 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
2 reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period
3 of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

4 **SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.**

5 (a) ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.—

6 (1) ASSUMPTIONS.—In the House, for purposes
7 of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act
8 of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget
9 shall use the baseline underlying the Congressional
10 Budget Office’s Budget and Economic Outlook:
11 2015 to 2025 (January 2015) when making esti-
12 mates of any bill or joint resolution, or any amend-
13 ment thereto or conference report thereon. If adjust-
14 ments to the baseline are made subsequent to the
15 adoption of this concurrent resolution, then such
16 chair shall determine whether to use any of these
17 adjustments when making such estimates.

18 (2) INTENT.—The authority set forth in para-
19 graph (1) should only be exercised if the estimates
20 used to determine the compliance of such measures
21 with the budgetary requirements included in the con-
22 current resolution are inaccurate because adjust-
23 ments made to the baseline are inconsistent with the
24 assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set
25 forth in this concurrent resolution. Such inaccurate

1 adjustments made after the adoption of this concur-
2 rent resolution may include selected adjustments for
3 rulemaking, judicial actions, adjudication, and inter-
4 pretative rules that have major budgetary effects
5 and are inconsistent with the assumptions under-
6 lying the budgetary levels set forth in this concur-
7 rent resolution.

8 (3) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTI-
9 MATES.—Upon the request of the chair of the Com-
10 mittee on the Budget of the House for any measure,
11 the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare an es-
12 timate based on the baseline determination made by
13 such chair pursuant to paragraph (1).

14 (b) REPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT’S HEALTH CARE
15 LAW THROUGH RECONCILIATION.—In preparing their
16 submissions under section 201(a) to the Committee on the
17 Budget, the committees named in section 201(b) shall—

18 (1) note the policies described in the report ac-
19 companying this concurrent resolution on the budget
20 that repeal the Affordable Care Act and the health
21 care-related provisions of the Health Care and Edu-
22 cation Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

23 (2) determine the most effective methods by
24 which the health care laws referred to in paragraph
25 (1) shall be repealed in their entirety.

1 (c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

2 (1) SUBMISSION.—Upon the submission to the
3 Committee on the Budget of the House of a rec-
4 ommendation that has complied with its reconcili-
5 ation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b)
6 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair
7 of the Committee on the Budget may file with the
8 House appropriately revised allocations under sec-
9 tion 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels
10 and aggregates.

11 (2) CONFERENCE REPORT.—Upon the submis-
12 sion to the House of a conference report recom-
13 mending a reconciliation bill or resolution in which
14 a committee has complied with its reconciliation in-
15 structions solely by virtue of this section, the chair
16 of the Committee on the Budget of the House may
17 file with the House appropriately revised allocations
18 under section 302(a) of such Act and revised func-
19 tional levels and aggregates.

20 (3) REVISION.—Allocations and aggregates re-
21 vised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered
22 to be allocations and aggregates established by the
23 concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to sec-
24 tion 301 of such Act.

1 **SEC. 203. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR RECONCILIATION.**

2 (a) GUIDANCE.—In the House, the chair of the Com-
 3 mittee on the Budget may develop additional guidelines
 4 providing further information, budgetary levels and
 5 amounts, and other explanatory material to supplement
 6 the instructions included in this concurrent resolution pur-
 7 suant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of
 8 1974 and set forth in section 201.

9 (b) PUBLICATION.—In the House, the chair of the
 10 Committee on the Budget may cause the material pre-
 11 pared pursuant to subsection (a) to be printed in the Con-
 12 gressional Record on the appropriate date, but not later
 13 than the date set forth in this title on which committees
 14 must submit their recommendations to the Committee on
 15 the Budget in order to comply with the reconciliation in-
 16 structions set forth in section 201.

17 **TITLE III—SUBMISSIONS FOR**
 18 **THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE,**
 19 **FRAUD, AND ABUSE**

20 **SEC. 301. SUBMISSIONS OF FINDINGS FOR THE ELIMI-**
 21 **NATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

22 (a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION
 23 OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.—In the House, not later
 24 than October 1, 2015, the committees named in subsection
 25 (d) shall submit to the Committee on the Budget findings
 26 that identify changes in law within their jurisdictions that

1 would achieve the specified level of savings through the
2 elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse.

3 (b) RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED.—After receiv-
4 ing those recommendations —

5 (1) the Committee on the Budget may use them
6 in the development of future concurrent resolutions
7 on the budget; and

8 (2) the chair of the Committee on the Budget
9 of the House shall make such recommendations pub-
10 licly available in electronic form and cause them to
11 be placed in the Congressional Record not later than
12 30 days after receipt.

13 (c) SPECIFIED LEVELS OF SAVINGS.—For purposes
14 of this section, a specified level of savings for each com-
15 mittee may be inserted in the Congressional Record by the
16 chair of the Committee on the Budget.

17 (d) HOUSE COMMITTEES.—The following committees
18 shall submit findings to the Committee on the Budget of
19 the House of Representatives pursuant to subsection (a):
20 the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Armed
21 Services, the Committee on Education and the Workforce,
22 the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee
23 on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
24 the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on
25 House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary,

1 the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the
 2 Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on
 3 Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small
 4 Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
 5 structure, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the
 6 Committee on Ways and Means.

7 (e) REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY
 8 OFFICE.—By August 1, 2015, the Comptroller General
 9 shall submit to the Committee on the Budget of the House
 10 of Representatives a comprehensive report identifying in-
 11 stances in which the committees referred to in subsection
 12 (d) may make legislative changes to improve the economy,
 13 efficiency, and effectiveness of programs within their juris-
 14 diction.

15 **TITLE IV—BUDGET**

16 **ENFORCEMENT**

17 **SEC. 401. COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO**
 18 **INCORPORATE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.**

19 (a) CBO ESTIMATES.—For purposes of the enforce-
 20 ment of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until
 21 the end of fiscal year 2016, an estimate provided by the
 22 Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the
 23 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legisla-
 24 tion considered in the House or the Senate during fiscal
 25 year 2016 shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the

1 budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employ-
2 ment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables re-
3 sulting from such legislation.

4 (b) JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ESTIMATES.—
5 For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolu-
6 tion, any estimate provided by the Joint Committee on
7 Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Of-
8 fice under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act
9 of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent prac-
10 ticable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in
11 economic output, employment, capital stock, and other
12 macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

13 (c) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in this sec-
14 tion shall, to the extent practicable, include—

15 (1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary
16 effects (including macroeconomic variables described
17 in subsections (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the
18 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal
19 year of this concurrent resolution sets forth budg-
20 etary levels required by section 301 of the Congres-
21 sional Budget Act of 1974; and

22 (2) an identification of the critical assumptions
23 and the source of data underlying that estimate.

24 (d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

1 (1) the term “major legislation” means any bill
2 or joint resolution—

3 (A) for which an estimate is required to be
4 prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Con-
5 gressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes
6 a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating
7 macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over
8 the years of the most recently agreed to concur-
9 rent resolution on the budget equal to or great-
10 er than 0.25 percent of the current projected
11 gross domestic product of the United States for
12 that fiscal year; or

13 (B) designated as such by the chair of the
14 Committee on the Budget for all direct spend-
15 ing legislation other than revenue legislation or
16 the Member who is chair or vice chair, as appli-
17 cable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for
18 revenue legislation; and

19 (2) the term “budgetary effects” means
20 changes in revenues, budget authority, outlays, and
21 deficits.

22 **SEC. 402. LIMITATION ON MEASURES AFFECTING SOCIAL**
23 **SECURITY SOLVENCY.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the enforcement
25 of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the

1 end of fiscal year 2016, it shall not be in order to consider
2 in the House or the Senate a bill or joint resolution, or
3 an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that
4 reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of
5 the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal
6 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established
7 under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the
8 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report
9 of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section
10 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

11 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
12 a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the
13 combined balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
14 Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insur-
15 ance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the
16 most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees pro-
17 vided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security
18 Act.

19 **SEC. 403. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**
20 **EXPENSES.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section
22 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
23 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
24 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
25 of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolu-

1 tion on the budget or the joint explanatory statement ac-
2 companying the conference report on any concurrent reso-
3 lution on the budget shall include in its allocation under
4 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
5 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the dis-
6 cretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security
7 Administration and the United States Postal Service.

8 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of enforcing sec-
9 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
10 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
11 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
12 discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

13 **SEC. 404. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**
14 **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**
15 **TRUST FUND.**

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

1 **SEC. 405. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

7 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
8 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts
9 identified in the report to accompany this concurrent reso-
10 lution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to
11 accompany this concurrent resolution under the heading:

12 (1) GENERAL.—“Accounts Identified for Ad-
13 vance Appropriations”; and

14 (2) VETERANS.—“Veterans Accounts Identified
15 for Advance Appropriations”.

16 (c) LIMITATIONS.—The aggregate level of advance
17 appropriations shall not exceed—

18 (1) GENERAL.—\$28,852,000,000 in new budget
19 authority for all programs identified pursuant to
20 subsection (b)(1); and

21 (2) VETERANS.—\$63,271,000,000 in new budg-
22 et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-
23 erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection
24 (b)(2).

25 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-
26 tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-

1 vided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment there-
2 to or conference report thereon, making general appro-
3 priations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year
4 following fiscal year 2016.

5 **SEC. 406. FAIR VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.**

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

16 (b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING AND
17 STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of
18 the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate
19 pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act
20 of 1974 of the budgetary effects which would be incurred
21 in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Direc-
22 tor determines that such bill or joint resolution has a
23 budgetary effect related to a housing, residential mortgage
24 or student loan program under title V of the Congressional
25 Budget Act of 1974, then the Director shall also provide

1 an estimate of the current actual or estimated market val-
2 ues representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities
3 affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution
4 that result in such effect.

5 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congres-
6 sional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to
7 subsection (a) or (b), 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. 407. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

19 (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-
20 poses of this section are any of the four consecutive ten
21 fiscal-year periods beginning in the fiscal year following
22 the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution.

1 **SEC. 408. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OP-**
2 **ERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

3 (a) **SEPARATE OCO/GWOT ALLOCATION.**—In the
4 House, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget
5 authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Ap-
6 propriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Op-
7 erations/Global War on Terrorism.

8 (b) **APPLICATION.**—For purposes of enforcing the
9 separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under sec-
10 tion 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the
11 “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be
12 deemed to refer to fiscal year 2016. Section 302(c) of such
13 Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

14 (c) **DESIGNATIONS.**—New budget authority or out-
15 lays counting toward the allocation established by sub-
16 section (a) shall be designated pursuant to section
17 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
18 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

19 (d) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—For purposes of subsection (a)
20 for fiscal year 2016, no adjustment shall be made under
21 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
22 if any adjustment would be made under section
23 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
24 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

1 **SEC. 409. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**
2 **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

3 (a) **ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT**
4 **SPENDING LEVELS.**—In the House, if a committee (other
5 than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or
6 joint resolution, or offers any amendment thereto or sub-
7 mits a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease
8 in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing
9 therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an au-
10 thorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon
11 the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Com-
12 mittee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such
13 committee and increase the allocation of discretionary
14 spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom)
15 to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2016
16 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and out-
17 lays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint reso-
18 lution making appropriations for the same purpose.

19 (b) **DETERMINATIONS.**—In the House, for the pur-
20 pose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the alloca-
21 tions and aggregate levels of new budget authority, out-
22 lays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,
23 deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2016 and the period
24 of fiscal years 2016 through fiscal year 2025 shall be de-
25 termined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of

1 the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust
2 applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

3 **SEC. 410. CONCEPTS, AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND AP-**
4 **PLICATION.**

5 (a) CONCEPTS, ALLOCATIONS, AND APPLICATION.—
6 In the House—

7 (1) upon a change in budgetary concepts or
8 definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budg-
9 et may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other
10 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accord-
11 ingly;

12 (2) any adjustments of the allocations, aggre-
13 gates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to
14 this concurrent resolution shall—

15 (A) apply while that measure is under con-
16 sideration;

17 (B) take effect upon the enactment of that
18 measure; and

19 (C) be published in the Congressional
20 Record as soon as practicable;

21 (3) section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Con-
22 gress) shall have no force or effect for any reconcili-
23 ation bill reported pursuant to instructions set forth
24 in this concurrent resolution;

1 (4) the chair of the Committee on the Budget
2 may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other
3 appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes re-
4 sulting from the most recently published or adjusted
5 baseline of the Congressional Budget Office; and

6 (5) the term “budget year” means the most re-
7 cent fiscal year for which a concurrent resolution on
8 the budget has been adopted.

9 (b) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICA-
10 TION.—In the House, for purposes of this concurrent reso-
11 lution and budget enforcement—

12 (1) the consideration of any bill or joint resolu-
13 tion, or amendment thereto or conference report
14 thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the
15 Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the alloca-
16 tions, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this
17 concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the
18 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI
19 of the Rules of the House of Representatives or sec-
20 tion 407 of this concurrent resolution; and

21 (2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting
22 from these adjustments shall be considered for the
23 purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
24 as allocations and aggregates included in this con-
25 current resolution.

1 **SEC. 411. 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 V—RESERVE FUNDS**

15 **SEC. 501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PRESI-**
 16 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

17 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
 18 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
 19 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
 20 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
 21 thereto or conference report thereon, that consists solely
 22 of the full repeal of the Affordable Care Act and the health
 23 care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education
 24 Reconciliation Act of 2010 or measures that make modi-
 25 fications to such law.

1 **SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PRO-**
2 **MOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
6 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
7 thereto or conference report thereon, that promotes real
8 health care reform, if such measure would not increase
9 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through
10 2025.

11 **SEC. 503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO**
12 **THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESI-**
13 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

14 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
15 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
16 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
17 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
18 thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all or
19 part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the
20 Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education
21 Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not in-
22 crease the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016
23 through 2025.

1 **SEC. 504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
2 **STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE**
3 **PROGRAM.**

4 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
5 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
6 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
7 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
8 report thereon, if such measure extends the State Chil-
9 dren's Health Insurance Program, but only if such meas-
10 ure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal
11 years 2016 through 2025.

12 **SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRAD-**
13 **UATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

14 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
15 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
16 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
17 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
18 report thereon, if such measure reforms, expands access
19 to, and improves, as determined by such chair, graduate
20 medical education programs, but only if such measure
21 would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal
22 years 2016 through 2025.

23 **SEC. 506. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**
24 **AGREEMENTS.**

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

1 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
2 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the
3 Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto
4 or conference report thereon, that implements a trade
5 agreement, but only if such measure would not increase
6 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through
7 2025.

8 **SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**
9 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

10 In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means
11 reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal
12 Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the
13 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
14 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
15 etary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amend-
16 ment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure
17 would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years
18 2016 through 2025.

19 **SEC. 508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**
20 **MEASURES.**

21 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
22 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
23 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
24 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the
25 Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto

1 **SEC. 511. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL**
2 **RETIREMENT REFORM.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
6 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
7 report thereon, if such measure reforms, improves and up-
8 dates the Federal retirement system, as determined by
9 such chair, but only if such measure would not increase
10 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through
11 2025.

12 **SEC. 512. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE**
13 **SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT.**

14 The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise
15 the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in
16 this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution,
17 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if
18 such measure supports the following activities: Depart-
19 ment of Defense training and maintenance associated with
20 combat readiness, modernization of equipment,
21 auditability of financial statements, or military compensa-
22 tion and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these
23 purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the
24 deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that
25 measure) over the period of fiscal years 2016 through
26 2025.

1 **SEC. 513. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR OVER-**
2 **SEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL**
3 **WAR ON TERRORISM.**

4 The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise
5 the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in
6 this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution,
7 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if
8 such measure is related to the support of Overseas Contin-
9 gency Operations/Global War on Terrorism by the
10 amounts provided in such legislation in excess of \$73.5
11 billion but not to exceed \$94 billion, but only if such meas-
12 ure would not increase the deficit (without counting any
13 net revenue increases in that measure) over the period of
14 fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

15 **TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF**
16 **DIRECT SPENDING**

17 **SEC. 601. DIRECT SPENDING.**

18 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

19 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-
20 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-
21 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is
22 6.8 percent.

23 (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-
24 mated average rate of growth in the total level of
25 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
26 cal year 2016 is 4.6 percent under current law.

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

4 (A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a
5 Democratic president reformed welfare by lim-
6 iting the duration of benefits, giving States
7 more control over the program, and helping re-
8 cipients find work. In the five years following
9 passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare case-
10 loads fell, and workers' wages increased. This
11 budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to
12 both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
13 Program and Medicaid.

14 (B) For Medicaid, this budget assumes the
15 conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid
16 spending into flexible State allotments, which
17 States will be able to tailor to meet their unique
18 needs. Such a reform would end the misguided
19 one-size-fits-all approach that ties the hands of
20 State governments and would provide States
21 with the freedom and flexibility they have long
22 requested in the Medicaid program. Moreover,
23 this budget assumes the repeal of the Medicaid
24 expansions in the President's health care law,
25 relieving State governments of the crippling

1 one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates, as well as
2 the overwhelming pressure the law's Medicaid
3 expansion puts on an already-strained system.

4 (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-
5 sistance Program, this budget assumes the con-
6 version of the program into a flexible State al-
7 lotment tailored to meet each State's needs.
8 The allotment would increase based on the De-
9 partment of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan
10 index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform
11 would provide incentives for States to ensure
12 dollars will go towards those who need them
13 most.

14 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

15 (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
16 average rate of growth in the total level of outlays
17 during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016
18 is 5.4 percent.

19 (2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
20 estimated average rate of growth in the total level of
21 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
22 cal year 2016 is 5.5 percent under current law.

23 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
24 concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct
25 spending:

1 (A) For Medicare, this budget advances
2 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-
3 ment, in control of their health care decisions.
4 Future retirees would be able to choose from a
5 range of guaranteed coverage options, with pri-
6 vate plans competing alongside the traditional
7 fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare
8 would provide a premium-support payment ei-
9 ther to pay for or offset the premium of the
10 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the
11 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support
12 payment would be adjusted so that the sick
13 would receive higher payments if their condi-
14 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-
15 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-
16 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-
17 sume responsibility for a greater share of their
18 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how
19 their health care dollars are spent will force
20 providers to compete against each other on
21 price and quality. This market competition will
22 act as a real check on widespread waste and
23 skyrocketing health care costs. As with previous
24 budgets, this program will begin in 2024 and

1 makes no changes to those in or near retire-
2 ment.

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

9 **TITLE VII—RECOMMENDED**
10 **LONG-TERM LEVELS**

11 **SEC. 701. LONG-TERM BUDGETING.**

12 The following are the recommended revenue, spend-
13 ing, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2035,
14 and 2040 as a percent of the gross domestic product of
15 the United States:

16 (1) REVENUES.—The budgetary levels of Fed-
17 eral revenues are as follows:

18 Fiscal year 2030: 18.7 percent.

19 Fiscal year 2035: 19.0 percent.

20 Fiscal year 2040: 19.0 percent.

21 (2) OUTLAYS.—The budgetary levels of total
22 budget outlays are not to exceed:

23 Fiscal year 2030: 18.4 percent.

24 Fiscal year 2035: 17.8 percent.

25 Fiscal year 2040: 16.9 percent.

1 (3) DEFICITS.—The budgetary levels of deficits
2 are not to exceed:

3 Fiscal year 2030: -0.3 percent.

4 Fiscal year 2035: -1.2 percent.

5 Fiscal year 2040: -2.1 percent.

6 (4) DEBT.—The budgetary levels of debt held
7 by the public are not to exceed:

8 Fiscal year 2030: 44.0 percent.

9 Fiscal year 2035: 32.0 percent.

10 Fiscal year 2040: 18.0 percent.

11 **TITLE VIII—POLICY**
12 **STATEMENTS**

13 **SEC. 801. POLICY STATEMENT ON BALANCED BUDGET**
14 **AMENDMENT.**

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

16 (1) The Federal Government collects approxi-
17 mately \$3 trillion annually in taxes, but spends more
18 than \$3.5 trillion to maintain the operations of gov-
19 ernment. The Federal Government must borrow 14
20 cents of every Federal dollar spent.

21 (2) At the end of the year 2014, the national
22 debt of the United States was more than \$18.1 tril-
23 lion.

24 (3) A majority of States have petitioned the
25 Federal Government to hold a Constitutional Con-

1 vention for the consideration of adopting a Balanced
2 Budget Amendment to the United States Constitu-
3 tion.

4 (4) Forty-nine States have fiscal limitations in
5 their State Constitutions, including the requirement
6 to annually balance the budget.

7 (5) H.J. Res. 2, sponsored by Rep. Robert W.
8 Goodlatte (R-VA), was considered by the House of
9 Representatives on November 18, 2011, though it
10 received 262 aye votes, it did not receive the two-
11 thirds required for passage.

12 (6) Numerous balanced budget amendment pro-
13 posals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in
14 the House. Twelve were introduced in the 113th
15 Congress alone, including H.J. Res. 4 by Democratic
16 Representative John J. Barrow of Georgia, and H.J.
17 Res. 38 by Republican Representative Jackie
18 Walorski of Indiana.

19 (7) The joint resolution providing for a bal-
20 anced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution
21 referred to in paragraph (5) prohibited outlays for
22 a fiscal year (except those for repayment of debt
23 principal) from exceeding total receipts for that fis-
24 cal year (except those derived from borrowing) un-
25 less Congress, by a three-fifths roll call vote of each

1 chamber, authorizes a specific excess of outlays over
2 receipts.

3 (8) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to
4 the U.S. Constitution passed the House with bipar-
5 tisan support, but failed of passage by one vote in
6 the United States Senate.

7 (b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this res-
8 olution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incor-
9 porating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and
10 send such joint resolution to the States for their approval,
11 to amend the Constitution of the United States to require
12 an annual balanced budget.

13 **SEC. 802. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET PROCESS AND**
14 **BASELINE REFORM.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—

16 (1) In 1974, after more than 50 years of execu-
17 tive dominance over fiscal policy, Congress acted to
18 reassert its “power of the purse”, and passed the
19 Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control
20 Act.

21 (2) The measure explicitly sought to establish
22 congressional control over the budget process, to
23 provide for annual congressional determination of
24 the appropriate level of taxes and spending, to set
25 important national budget priorities, and to find

1 ways in which Members of Congress could have ac-
2 cess to the most accurate, objective, and highest
3 quality information to assist them in discharging
4 their duties.

5 (3) Far from achieving its intended purpose,
6 however, the process has instituted a bias toward
7 higher spending and larger government. The behe-
8 moth of the Federal Government has largely been fi-
9 nanced through either borrowing or taking ever
10 greater amounts of the national income through high
11 taxation.

12 (4) The process does not treat programs and
13 policies consistently and shows a bias toward higher
14 spending and higher taxes.

15 (5) It assumes extension of spending programs
16 (of more than \$50 million per year) scheduled to ex-
17 pire.

18 (6) Yet it does not assume the extension of tax
19 policies in the same way. consequently, extending ex-
20 isting tax policies that may be scheduled to expire is
21 characterized as a new tax reduction, requiring off-
22 sets to “pay for” merely keeping tax policy the same
23 even though estimating conventions would not re-
24 quire similar treatment of spending programs.

1 (7) The original goals set for the congressional
2 process are admirable in their intent, but because
3 the essential mechanisms of the process have re-
4 mained the same, and “reforms” enacted over the
5 past 40 years have largely taken the form of
6 layering greater levels of legal complexity without re-
7 forming or reassessing the very fundamental nature
8 of the process.

9 (b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this con-
10 current resolution on the budget that as the primary
11 branch of Government, Congress must:

12 (1) Restructure the fundamental procedures of
13 budget decision making;

14 (2) Reassert Congress’s “power of the purse”,
15 and reinforce the balance of powers between Con-
16 gress and the President, as the 1974 Act intended.

17 (3) Create greater incentives for lawmakers to
18 do budgeting as intended by the Congressional
19 Budget Act of 1974, especially adopting a budget
20 resolution every year.

21 (4) Encourage more effective control over
22 spending, especially currently uncontrolled direct
23 spending.

24 (5) Consider innovative fiscal tools such as: zero
25 based budgeting, which would require a department

1 or agency to justify its budget as if it were a new
2 expenditure; and direct spending caps to enhance
3 oversight of automatic pilot spending that increases
4 each year without congressional approval.

5 (6) Promote efficient and timely budget actions,
6 so that lawmakers complete their budget actions by
7 the time the new fiscal year begins.

8 (7) Provide access to the best analysis of eco-
9 nomic conditions available and increase awareness of
10 how fiscal policy directly impacts overall economic
11 growth and job creation,

12 (9) Remove layers of complexity that have com-
13 plicated the procedures designed in 1974, and made
14 budgeting more arcane and opaque.

15 (10) Remove existing biases that favor higher
16 spending.

17 (11) Include procedures by which current tax
18 laws may be extended and treated on a basis that
19 is not different from the extension of entitlement
20 programs.

21 (c) BUDGET PROCESS REFORM.—Comprehensive
22 budget process reform should also remove the bias in the
23 baseline against the extension of current tax laws in the
24 following ways:

1 cent historical trend rate of growth in the United
2 States. Although the economy has shown some wel-
3 come signs of improvement of late, the Nation re-
4 mains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery
5 of the modern era.

6 (2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy
7 to grow by an average of just 2.3 percent over the
8 next 10 years. That level of economic growth is sim-
9 ply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportu-
10 nities and the incomes of millions of middle-income
11 Americans.

12 (3) Sluggish economic growth has also contrib-
13 uted to the country's fiscal woes. Subpar growth
14 means that revenue levels are lower than they would
15 otherwise be while government spending (e.g. welfare
16 and income-support programs) is higher. Clearly,
17 there is a dire need for policies that will spark high-
18 er rates of economic growth and greater, higher-
19 quality job opportunities

20 (4) Although job gains have been trending up
21 of late, other aspects of the labor market remain
22 weak. The labor force participation rate, for in-
23 stance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to
24 the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemploy-
25 ment also remains a problem. Of the roughly 8.7

1 million people who are currently unemployed, 2.7
2 million (more than 30 percent) have been unem-
3 ployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unem-
4 ployment erodes an individual's job skills and de-
5 taches them from job opportunities. It also under-
6 mines the long-term productive capacity of the econ-
7 omy.

8 (5) Perhaps most important, wage gains and in-
9 come growth have been subpar for middle-class
10 Americans. Average hourly earnings of private-sector
11 workers have increased by just 1.6 percent over the
12 past year. Prior to the recession, average hourly
13 earnings were tracking close to 4 percent. Likewise,
14 average income levels have remained flat in recent
15 years. Real median household income is just under
16 \$52,000, one of the lowest levels since 1995.

17 (6) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast
18 a shadow on the country's economic outlook. inves-
19 tors and businesses make decisions on a forward-
20 looking basis. they know that today's large debt lev-
21 els are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate in-
22 creases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This
23 debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can
24 weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

1 (7) Nearly all economists, including those at the
2 CBO, conclude that reducing budget deficits (there-
3 by bending the curve on debt levels is a net positive
4 for economic growth over time. The logic is that def-
5 icit reduction creates long-term economic benefits
6 because it increases the pool of national savings and
7 boosts investment, thereby raising economic growth
8 and job creation.

9 (8) CBO analyzed the House Republican fiscal
10 year 2016 budget resolution and found it would in-
11 crease real output per capita (a proxy for a coun-
12 try's standard of living) by about \$1,000 in 2025
13 and roughly \$5,000 by 2040 relative to the baseline
14 path. That means more income and greater pros-
15 perity for all Americans.

16 (9) In contrast, if the Government remains on
17 the current fiscal path, future generations will face
18 ever-higher debt service costs, a decline in national
19 savings, and a "crowding out" of private investment.
20 This dynamic will eventually lead to a decline in eco-
21 nomic output and a diminution in our country's
22 standard of living.

23 (10) The key economic challenge is determining
24 how to expand the economic pie, not how best to di-
25 vide up and re-distribute a shrinking pie.

1 (11) A stronger economy is vital to lowering
2 deficit levels and eventually balancing the budget.
3 According to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is
4 just 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget
5 window, deficits would be reduced by \$326 billion.

6 (12) This budget resolution therefore embraces
7 pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform,
8 that will help foster a stronger economy, greater op-
9 portunities and more job creation.

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

22 **SEC. 804. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

24 (1) A world-class tax system should be simple,
25 fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic

1 growth. The United States tax code fails on all three
2 counts: It is notoriously complex, patently unfair,
3 and highly inefficient. The tax code's complexity dis-
4 torts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads
5 to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job
6 creation.

7 (2) Over the past decade alone, there have been
8 4,107 changes to the tax code, more than one per
9 day. Many of the major changes over the years have
10 involved carving out special preferences, exclusions,
11 or deductions for various activities or groups. These
12 loopholes add up to more than \$1 trillion per year
13 and make the code unfair, inefficient, and highly
14 complex.

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

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

21 (5) It is estimated that American taxpayers end
22 up spending \$160 billion and roughly 6 billion hours
23 a year complying with the tax code waste of time
24 and resources that could be used in more productive
25 activities.

1 (6) Standard economic theory shows that high
2 marginal tax rates dampen the incentives to work,
3 save, and invest, which reduces economic output and
4 job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes
5 the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax
6 rates.

7 (7) Roughly half of U.S. active business income
8 and half of private sector employment are derived
9 from business entities (such as partnerships, S cor-
10 porations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed
11 on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the income
12 flows through to the tax returns of the individual
13 owners and is taxed at the individual rate structure
14 rather than at the corporate rate. Small businesses,
15 in particular, tend to choose this form for Federal
16 tax purposes, and the top Federal rate on such small
17 business income can reach nearly 45 percent. For
18 these reasons, sound economic policy requires low-
19 ering marginal rates on these pass-through entities.

20 (8) The U.S. corporate income tax rate (includ-
21 ing Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to slightly
22 more than 39 percent, the highest rate in the indus-
23 trialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages
24 and discourage investment and job creation, distort

1 business activity, and put American businesses at a
2 competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

3 (9) By deterring potential investment, the U.S.
4 corporate tax restrains economic growth and job cre-
5 ation. The U.S. tax rate differential with other coun-
6 tries also fosters a variety of complicated multi-
7 national corporate behaviors intended to avoid the
8 tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base
9 offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing
10 corporate revenue.

11 (10) The “worldwide” structure of U.S. inter-
12 national taxation essentially taxes earnings of
13 United States firms twice, putting them at a signifi-
14 cant competitive disadvantage with competitors with
15 more competitive international tax systems.

16 (11) Reforming the United States tax code to
17 a more competitive international system would boost
18 the competitiveness of United States companies op-
19 erating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax
20 avoidance.

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

24 (13) Revenues have averaged about 17.4 per-
25 cent of the economy throughout modern American

1 history. Revenues rise above this level under current
2 law to 18.3 percent of the economy by the end of the
3 10-year budget window.

4 (14) Attempting to raise revenue through new
5 tax increases to meet out-of-control spending would
6 sink the economy and Americans' ability to save for
7 their retirement and their children's education.

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

13 (16) Closing tax loopholes to fund spending
14 does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

15 (17) The goal of tax reform should be to curb
16 or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower
17 tax rates across the board not to fund more wasteful
18 Government spending. Washington has a spending
19 problem, not a revenue problem.

20 (18) Many economists believe that fundamental
21 tax reform (i.e. a broader tax base and lower tax
22 rates) would lead to greater labor supply and in-
23 creased investment, which, over time, would have a
24 positive impact on total national output.

1 (19) Heretofore, the congressional scorekeepers
2 the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the
3 Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

4 (20) Static scoring implicitly assumes that the
5 size of the economy (and therefore key economic
6 variables such as labor supply and investment) re-
7 mains fixed throughout the considered budget hori-
8 zon. This is an abstraction from reality.

9 (21) A new House rule was adopted at the be-
10 ginning of the 114th Congress to help correct this
11 problem. This rule requires CBO and JCT to incor-
12 porate the macroeconomic effects of major legisla-
13 tion into their official cost estimates.

14 (22) This rule seeks to bridge the divide be-
15 tween static estimates and scoring that incorporates
16 economic feedback effects by providing policymakers
17 with a greater amount of information about the like-
18 ly economic impact of policies under their consider-
19 ation while at the same time preserving traditional
20 scoring methods and reporting conventions.

21 (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this
22 resolution that Congress should enact legislation that pro-
23 vides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax
24 code to promote economic growth, create American jobs,

1 increase wages, and benefit American consumers, inves-
2 tors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that—

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

7 (2) substantially lowers tax rates for individuals
8 and consolidates the current seven individual income
9 tax brackets into fewer brackets;

10 (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

11 (4) reduces the corporate tax rate; and

12 (5) transitions the tax code to a more competi-
13 tive system of international taxation in a manner
14 that does not discriminate against any particular
15 type of income or industry.

16 **SEC. 805. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

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

18 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-
19 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-
20 efiticial to American workers and consumers. The
21 Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 bil-
22 lion of United States exports supports more than
23 5,000 jobs here at home.

24 (2) The United States can increase economic
25 opportunities for American workers and businesses

1 through the expansion of trade, adherence to trade
2 agreement rules by the United States and its trading
3 partners, and the elimination of foreign trade bar-
4 riers to United States goods and services.

5 (3) Trade Promotion Authority is a bipartisan
6 and bicameral effort to strengthen the role of Con-
7 gress in setting negotiating objectives for trade
8 agreements, to improve consultation with Congress
9 by the Administration, and to provide a clear frame-
10 work for congressional consideration and implemen-
11 tation of trade agreements.

12 (4) Global trade and commerce is not a zero-
13 sum game. The idea that global expansion tends to
14 “hollow out” United States operations is incorrect.
15 Foreign-affiliate activity tends to complement, not
16 substitute for, key parent activities in the United
17 States such as employment, worker compensation,
18 and capital investment. When United States
19 headquartered multinationals invest and expand op-
20 erations abroad it often leads to more jobs and eco-
21 nomic growth at home.

22 (5) Trade agreements have saved the average
23 American family of four more than \$10,000 per
24 year, as a result of lower duties. Trade agreements

1 also lower the cost of manufacturing inputs by re-
2 moving duties.

3 (6) American businesses and workers have
4 shown that, on a level playing field, they can excel
5 and surpass the international competition.

6 (7) When negotiating trade agreements, United
7 States laws on Intellectual Property (IP) protection
8 should be used as a benchmark for establishing glob-
9 al IP frameworks. Strong IP protections have con-
10 tributed significantly to the United States status as
11 a world leader in innovation across sectors, including
12 in the development of life-saving biologic medicines.
13 The data protections afforded to biologics in United
14 States law, including 12 years of data protection,
15 allow continued development of pioneering medicines
16 to benefit patients both in the United States and
17 abroad. To maintain the cycle of innovation and
18 achieve truly 21st century trade agreements, it is
19 vital that our negotiators insist on the highest stand-
20 ards for IP protections.

21 (8) The status quo of the current tax code also
22 undermines the competitiveness of United States
23 businesses and costs the United States economy in-
24 vestment and jobs.

1 (9) The United States currently has an anti-
2 quated system of international taxation whereby
3 United States multinationals operating abroad pay
4 both the foreign-country tax and United States cor-
5 porate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This
6 puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage. A
7 modern and competitive international tax system
8 would facilitate global commerce for United States
9 multinational companies and would encourage for-
10 eign business investment and job creation in the
11 United States.

12 (10) The ability to defer United States taxes on
13 their foreign operations, which some erroneously
14 refer to as a “tax loophole,” cushions this disadvan-
15 tage to a certain extent. Eliminating or restricting
16 this provision (and others like it) would harm United
17 States competitiveness.

18 (11) This budget resolution advocates funda-
19 mental tax reform that would lower the United
20 States corporate rate, now the highest in the indus-
21 trialized world, and switch to a more competitive
22 system of international taxation. This would make
23 the United States a much more attractive place to
24 invest and station business activity and would chip
25 away at the incentives for United States companies

1 to keep their profits overseas (because the United
2 States corporate rate is so high).

3 (b) **POLICY ON TRADE.**—It is the policy of this con-
4 current resolution to pursue international trade, global
5 commerce, and a modern and competitive United States
6 international tax system to promote job creation in the
7 United States. The United States should continue to seek
8 increased economic opportunities for American workers
9 and businesses through the expansion of trade opportuni-
10 ties, adherence to trade agreements and rules by the
11 United States and its trading partners, and the elimi-
12 nation of foreign trade barriers to United States goods
13 and services by opening new markets and by enforcing
14 United States rights. To that end, Congress should pass
15 Trade Promotion Authority to strengthen the role of Con-
16 gress in setting negotiating objectives for trade agree-
17 ments, to improve consultation with Congress by the Ad-
18 ministration, and to provide a clear framework for con-
19 gressional consideration and implementation of trade
20 agreements.

21 **SEC. 806. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

23 (1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals
24 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
25 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served

1 as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retire-
2 ment security, which includes employer provided
3 pensions as well as personal savings.

4 (2) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
5 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-
6 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each
7 year without reform, the financial condition of Social
8 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to
9 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
10 benefits becomes more pronounced:

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

14 (B) In 2033, the combined Old-Age and
15 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be
16 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable
17 to pay scheduled benefits.

18 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust
19 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 23
20 percent across the board, devastating those cur-
21 rently in or near retirement and those who rely
22 on Social Security the most.

23 (3) The recession and continued low economic
24 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis
25 facing Social Security. The most recent Congres-

1 sional Budget Office (CBO) projections find that So-
2 cial Security will run cash deficits of more than \$2
3 trillion over the next 10 years.

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

9 (5) The Disability Insurance program provides
10 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-
11 ities and their families. According to the CBO, be-
12 tween 1970 and 2012, the number of people receiv-
13 ing disability benefits (both disabled workers and
14 their dependent family members) has increased by
15 more than 300 percent from 2.7 million to over 10.9
16 million. This increase is not due strictly to popu-
17 lation growth or decreases in health. David Autor
18 and Mark Duggan have found that the increase in
19 individuals on disability does not reflect a decrease
20 in self-reported health. CBO attributes program
21 growth to changes in demographics, changes in the
22 composition of the labor force and compensation, as
23 well as Federal policies.

24 (6) If this program is not reformed, families
25 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-

1 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 20 percent in
2 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance
3 the most.

4 (7) In the past, Social Security has been re-
5 formed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the
6 “Greenspan Commission” which helped to address
7 Social Security shortfalls for more than a genera-
8 tion.

9 (8) Americans deserve action by the President,
10 the House, and the Senate to preserve and strength-
11 en Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan ac-
12 tion be taken to address the looming insolvency of
13 Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates
14 a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requir-
15 ing policymakers to ensure that Social Security re-
16 mains a critical part of the safety net.

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

22 (1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the
23 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
24 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
25 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the

1 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
2 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
3 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
4 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later
5 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-
6 mit to the President recommendations for statutory
7 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
8 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the
9 75th-year. Recommendations provided to the Presi-
10 dent must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees
11 of the Board of Trustees.

12 (2) Not later than 1 December of the same cal-
13 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit
14 their recommendations, the President should
15 promptly submit implementing legislation to both
16 Houses of Congress including his recommendations
17 necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial bal-
18 ance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year.
19 The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Majority
20 Leader of the House should introduce the Presi-
21 dent's legislation upon receipt.

22 (3) Within 60 days of the President submitting
23 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which
24 the legislation has been referred should report a bill,

1 which should be considered by the full House or
2 Senate under expedited procedures.

3 (4) Legislation submitted by the President
4 should—

5 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

6 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
7 count on Social Security the most, including
8 those with disabilities and survivors;

9 (C) improve fairness for participants;

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

12 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-
13 surance program while addressing the needs of
14 those with disabilities today and improving the
15 determination process.

16 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
17 policy of this resolution that Congress and the President
18 should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform
19 the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency
20 in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement
21 system without reforms to the Disability Insurance sys-
22 tem. This resolution assumes reform that—

23 (1) ensure benefits continue to be paid to indi-
24 viduals with disabilities and their family members
25 who rely on them;

1 (2) prevents a 20 percent across-the-board ben-
2 efit cut;

3 (3) makes the Disability Insurance program
4 work better; and

5 (4) promotes opportunity for those trying to re-
6 turn to work.

7 (d) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.**—Any
8 legislation that Congress considers to improve the solvency
9 of the Disability Insurance trust fund also must improve
10 the long-term solvency of the combined Old Age and Sur-
11 vivors Disability Insurance (OASDI) trust fund.

12 **SEC. 807. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPEALING THE PRESI-**
13 **DENT’S HEALTH CARE LAW AND PROMOTING**
14 **REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

16 (1) The President’s health care law put Wash-
17 ington’s priorities first, and not patients’. The Af-
18 fordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health
19 care premiums as promised; instead, the law man-
20 dated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients
21 the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that
22 best suits their health needs and driving up health
23 coverage costs. A typical family’s health care pre-
24 miums were supposed to decline by \$2,500 a year;
25 instead, according to the 2014 Employer Health

1 Benefits Survey, health care premiums have in-
2 creased by 7 percent for individuals and families
3 since 2012.

4 (2) The President pledged “If you like your
5 health care plan, you can keep your health care
6 plan.” Instead, the nonpartisan Congressional Budg-
7 et Office now estimates 9 million Americans with
8 employment-based health coverage will lose those
9 plans due to the President’s health care law, further
10 limiting patient choice.

11 (3) Then-Speaker of the House, Pelosi, said
12 that the President’s health care law would create 4
13 million jobs over the life of the law and almost
14 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congres-
15 sional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in
16 hours worked due to Obamacare represents a decline
17 of about 2.0 to 2.5 million full-time equivalent work-
18 ers, compared with what would have occurred in the
19 absence of the law. The full impact on labor rep-
20 resents a reduction in employment by 1.5 percent to
21 2.0 percent, while additional studies show less mod-
22 est results. A recent study by the Mercatus Center
23 at George Mason University estimates that
24 Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 per-
25 cent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

1 (4) The President has charged the Independent
2 Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bu-
3 reaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional
4 \$20.9 billion over the next ten years, according to
5 the President’s most recent budget.

6 (5) Since ACA was signed into law, the admin-
7 istration has repeatedly failed to implement it as
8 written. The President has unilaterally acted to
9 make a total of 28 changes, delays, and exemptions.
10 The President has signed into law another 17
11 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court
12 struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled
13 the individual “mandate” could only be character-
14 ized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected
15 the requirement that closely held companies provide
16 health insurance to their employees if doing so vio-
17 lates these companies’ religious beliefs. Even now,
18 almost five years after enactment, the Supreme
19 Court continues to evaluate the legality of how the
20 President’s administration has implemented the law.
21 All of these changes prove the folly underlying the
22 entire program health care in the United States can-
23 not be run from a centralized bureaucracy.

24 (6) The President’s health care law is
25 unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive,

1 and unworkable. The law should be fully repealed,
2 allowing for real, patient-centered health care re-
3 form: the development of real health care reforms
4 that puts patients first, that make affordable, qual-
5 ity health care available to all Americans, and that
6 build on the innovation and creativity of all the par-
7 ticipants in the health care sector.

8 (b) POLICY ON PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE RE-
9 FORM.—It is the policy of this resolution that the Presi-
10 dent’s health care law should be fully repealed and real
11 health care reform promoted in accordance with the fol-
12 lowing principles:

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Health care reform should
14 enhance affordability, accessibility, quality, innova-
15 tion, choices and responsiveness in health care cov-
16 erage for all Americans, putting patients, families,
17 and doctors in charge, not Washington, DC. These
18 reforms should encourage increased competition and
19 transparency. Under the President’s health care law,
20 government controls Americans’ health care choices.
21 Under true, patient-centered reform, Americans
22 would.

23 (2) AFFORDABILITY.—Real reform should be
24 centered on ensuring that all Americans, no matter
25 their age, income, or health status, have the ability

1 to afford health care coverage. The health care deliv-
2 ery structure should be improved, and individuals
3 should not be priced out of the health insurance
4 market due to pre-existing conditions, but national-
5 ized health care is not only unnecessary to accom-
6 plish this, it undermines the goal. Individuals should
7 be allowed to join together voluntarily to pool risk
8 through mechanisms such as Individual Membership
9 Associations and Small Employer Membership Asso-
10 ciations.

11 (3) ACCESSABILITY.—Instead of Washington
12 outlining for Americans the ways they cannot use
13 their health insurance, reforms should make health
14 coverage more portable. Individuals should be able to
15 own their insurance and have it follow them in and
16 out of jobs throughout their career. Small business
17 owners should be permitted to band together across
18 State lines through their membership in bona fide
19 trade or professional associations to purchase health
20 coverage for their families and employees at a low
21 cost. This will increase small businesses' bargaining
22 power, volume discounts, and administrative effi-
23 ciencies while giving them freedom from State-man-
24 dated benefit packages. Also, insurers licensed to sell
25 policies in one State should be permitted to offer

1 them to residents in any other State, and consumers
2 should be permitted to shop for health insurance
3 across State lines, as they are with other insurance
4 products online, by mail, by phone, or in consulta-
5 tion with an insurance agent.

6 (4) QUALITY.—Incentives for providers to de-
7 liver high-quality, responsive, and coordinated care
8 will promote patient outcomes and drive down health
9 care costs. likewise, reforms that work to restore the
10 patient-physician relationship by reducing adminis-
11 trative burdens and allowing physicians to do what
12 they do best: care for patients

13 (5) CHOICES.—Individuals and families should
14 be free to secure the health care coverage that best
15 meets their needs, rather than instituting one-size-
16 fits-all directives from Federal bureaucracies such as
17 the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of
18 Health and Human Services, and the Independent
19 Payment Advisory Board.

20 (6) INNOVATION.—Instead of stifling innovation
21 in health care technologies, treatments, medications,
22 and therapies with Federal mandates, taxes, and
23 price controls, a reformed health care system should
24 encourage research, development and innovation.

1 (7) RESPONSIVENESS.—Reform should return
2 authority to States wherever possible to make the
3 system more responsive to patients and their needs.
4 Instead of tying States’ hands with Federal require-
5 ments for their Medicaid programs, the Federal
6 Government should return control of this program to
7 the States. Not only does the current Medicaid pro-
8 gram drive up Federal debt and threaten to bank-
9 rupt State budgets, but States are better positioned
10 to provide quality, affordable care to those who are
11 eligible for the program and to track down and weed
12 out waste, fraud and abuse. Beneficiary choices in
13 the State Children’s Health Insurance Program
14 (SCHIP) and Medicaid should be improved. States
15 should make available the purchase of private insur-
16 ance as an option to their Medicaid and SCHIP pop-
17 ulations (though they should not require enroll-
18 ment).

19 (8) REFORMS.—Reforms should be made to
20 prevent lawsuit abuse and curb the practice of de-
21 fensive medicine, which are significant drivers in-
22 creasing health care costs. The burden of proof in
23 medical malpractice cases should be based on com-
24 pliance with best practice guidelines, and States

1 should be free to implement those policies to best
2 suit their needs.

3 **SEC. 808. 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 Medicare Trustees Report—

14 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
15 will be exhausted in 2030 and unable to pay
16 scheduled benefits;

17 (B) Medicare enrollment is expected to in-
18 crease by over 50 percent in the next two dec-
19 ades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement
20 age each day;

21 (C) enrollees remain in Medicare three
22 times longer than at the outset of the program;

23 (D) current workers’ payroll contributions
24 pay for current beneficiaries;

1 (E) in 2013, the ratio was 3.2 workers per
2 beneficiary, but this falls to 2.3 in 2030 and
3 continues to decrease over time;

4 (F) most Medicare beneficiaries receive
5 about three dollars in Medicare benefits for
6 every one dollar paid into the program; and

7 (G) Medicare spending is growing faster
8 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
9 currently rising at a rate of 6.5 percent per
10 year over the next 10 years. According to the
11 Congressional Budget Office's 2014 Long-Term
12 Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is pro-
13 jected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic
14 product (GDP) by 2043 and 9.3 percent of
15 GDP by 2089.

16 (3) Failing to address this problem will leave
17 millions of American seniors without adequate health
18 security and younger generations burdened with
19 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot
20 be sustained.

21 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
22 of this resolution to preserve the program for those in or
23 near retirement and strengthen Medicare for future bene-
24 ficiaries.

1 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform
2 of the Medicare program such that—

3 (1) current Medicare benefits are preserved for
4 those in or near retirement;

5 (2) permanent reform of the sustainable growth
6 rate is responsibly accounted for to ensure physi-
7 cians continue to participate in the Medicare pro-
8 gram and provide quality health care for bene-
9 ficiaries;

10 (3) when future generations reach eligibility,
11 Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support
12 payment and a selection of guaranteed health cov-
13 erage options from which recipients can choose a
14 plan that best suits their needs;

15 (4) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-
16 service as a plan option;

17 (5) Medicare will provide additional assistance
18 for lower income beneficiaries and those with greater
19 health risks; and

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

23 **SEC. 809. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL DISCOVERY,**
24 **DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY AND INNOVATION.**

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

1 (1) For decades, the Nation's commitment to
2 the discovery, development, and delivery of new
3 treatments and cures has made the United States
4 the biomedical innovation capital of the world, bring-
5 ing life-saving drugs and devices to patients and well
6 over a million high-paying jobs to local communities.

7 (2) Thanks to the visionary and determined
8 leadership of innovators throughout America, includ-
9 ing industry, academic medical centers, and the Na-
10 tional Institutes of Health (NIH), the United States
11 has led the way in early discovery. The United
12 States leadership role is being threatened, however,
13 as other countries contribute more to basic research
14 from both public and private sources.

15 (3) The Organisation for Economic Develop-
16 ment and Cooperation predicts that China, for ex-
17 ample, will outspend the United States in total re-
18 search and development by the end of the decade.

19 (4) Federal policies should foster innovation in
20 health care, not stifle it. America should maintain
21 its world leadership in medical science by encour-
22 aging competitive forces to work through the mar-
23 ketplace in delivering cures and therapies to pa-
24 tients.

1 (5) Too often the bureaucracy and red-tape in
2 Washington hold back medical innovation and pre-
3 vent new lifesaving treatments from reaching pa-
4 tients. This resolution recognizes the valuable role of
5 the NIH and the indispensable contributions to med-
6 ical research coming from outside Washington.

7 (6) America is the greatest, most innovative
8 Nation on Earth. Her people are innovators, entre-
9 preneurs, visionaries, and relentless builders of the
10 future. Americans were responsible for the first tele-
11 phone, the first airplane, the first computer, for put-
12 ting the first man on the moon, for creating the first
13 vaccine for polio and for legions of other scientific
14 and medical breakthroughs that have improved and
15 prolonged human health and life for countless people
16 in America and around the world.

17 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—

18 (1) It is the policy of this resolution to support
19 the important work of medical innovators through-
20 out the country, including private-sector innovators,
21 medical centers and the National Institutes of
22 Health.

23 (2) At the same time, the budget calls for con-
24 tinued strong funding for the agencies that engage
25 in valuable research and development, while also

1 urging Washington to get out of the way of re-
2 searchers, discoverers and innovators all over the
3 country.

4 **SEC. 810. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**
5 **REFORM.**

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

7 (1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level
8 has hurt job creation and dampened the economy,
9 slowing the Nation's recovery from the economic re-
10 cession.

11 (2) Since President Obama's inauguration in
12 2009, the administration has issued more than
13 468,500 pages of regulations in the Federal Register
14 including 70,066 pages in 2014.

15 (3) The National Association of Manufacturers
16 estimates the total cost of regulations is as high as
17 \$2.03 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House
18 has generated more than \$494 billion in regulatory
19 activity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regu-
20 latory costs currently pending.

21 (4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legisla-
22 tion (Public Law 111–203) has resulted in more
23 than \$32 billion in compliance costs and saddled job
24 creators with more than 63 million hours of compli-
25 ance paperwork.

1 (5) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act
2 to date has added 132.9 million annual hours of
3 compliance paperwork, imposing \$24.3 billion of
4 compliance costs on the private sector and an \$8 bil-
5 lion cost burden on the States.

6 (6) The highest regulatory costs come from
7 rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency
8 (EPA); these regulations are primarily targeted at
9 the coal industry. In June 2014, the EPA proposed
10 a rule to cut carbon pollution from the Nation's
11 power plants. The proposed standards are
12 unachievable with current commercially available
13 technology, resulting in a de-facto ban on new coal-
14 fired power plants.

15 (7) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly 40
16 percent of the United States electricity at a low cost.
17 Unfairly targeting the coal industry with costly and
18 unachievable regulations will increase energy prices,
19 disproportionately disadvantaging energy-intensive
20 industries like manufacturing and construction, and
21 will make life more difficult for millions of low-in-
22 come and middle class families already struggling to
23 pay their bills.

24 (8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are
25 being retired or converted as a result of EPA regula-

1 tions. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new
2 plants, these retirements and conversions may fur-
3 ther increase the cost of electricity.

4 (9) A recent study by the energy market anal-
5 ysis group Energy Ventures Analysis Inc. estimates
6 the average energy bill in West Virginia will rise
7 \$750 per household by 2020, due in part to EPA
8 regulations. West Virginia receives 95 percent of its
9 electricity from coal.

10 (10) The Heritage Foundation found that a
11 phase-out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by the end
12 of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross domestic
13 product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the entire pe-
14 riod and reducing the income of a family of four by
15 \$1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will come
16 from the manufacturing sector, with California,
17 Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New
18 York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and
19 Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

20 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY REFORM.—
21 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should,
22 in consultation with the public burdened by excessive regu-
23 lation, enact legislation that—

1 (1) promotes economic growth and job creation
2 by eliminating unnecessary red tape and stream-
3 lining and simplifying Federal regulations;

4 (2) requires the implementation of a regulatory
5 budget to be allocated amongst Government agen-
6 cies, which would require congressional approval and
7 limit the maximum costs of regulations in a given
8 year;

9 (3) requires congressional approval of all new
10 major regulations (those with an impact of \$100
11 million or more) before enactment as opposed to cur-
12 rent law in which Congress must expressly dis-
13 approve of regulation to prevent it from becoming
14 law, which would keep Congress engaged as to pend-
15 ing regulatory policy and prevent costly and unsound
16 policies from being implemented and becoming effec-
17 tive;

18 (4) requires a three year retrospective cost-ben-
19 efit analysis of all new major regulations, to ensure
20 that regulations operate as intended;

21 (5) reinforces the requirement of regulatory im-
22 pact analysis for regulations proposed by executive
23 branch agencies but also expands the requirement to
24 independent agencies so that by law they consider
25 the costs and benefits of proposed regulations rather

1 than merely being encouraged to do so as is current
2 practice; and

3 (6) requires a formal rulemaking process for all
4 major regulations, which would increase trans-
5 parency over the process and allow interested parties
6 to communicate their views on proposed legislation
7 to agency officials.

8 **SEC. 811. 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) Roughly 20 million students are enrolled in
15 American colleges and universities.

16 (3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have
17 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the
18 2004-2005 Academic Year and the 2014-2015 Aca-
19 demic Year—

20 (A) published tuition and fees at public 4-
21 year colleges and universities increased at an
22 average rate of 3.5 percent per year above the
23 rate of inflation;

24 (B) published tuition and fees at public
25 two-year colleges and universities increased at

1 an average rate of 2.5 percent per year above
2 the rate of inflation; and

3 (C) published tuition and fees at private
4 nonprofit 4-year colleges and universities in-
5 creased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per
6 year above the rate of inflation.

7 (4) Federal financial aid for higher education
8 has also seen a dramatic increase. The portion of the
9 Federal student aid portfolio composed of Direct
10 Loans, Federal Family Education Loans, and Per-
11 kins Loans with outstanding balances grew by 119
12 percent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year
13 2014.

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

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

20 (7) American students are chasing ever-increas-
21 ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to
22 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student
23 debt now stands at nearly \$1.2 trillion. This makes
24 student loans the second largest balance of consumer
25 debt, after mortgage 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 2017 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 \$5,775 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) 8.7 million Americans are currently unem-
6 ployed.

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 (3) The House Education and Workforce Com-
13 mittee successfully consolidated 15 job training pro-
14 grams in the recently enacted Workforce Innovation
15 and Opportunity Act.

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

19 (1) further streamlining and consolidating Fed-
20 eral job training programs; and

21 (2) empowering states with the flexibility to tai-
22 lor funding and programs to the specific needs of
23 their workforce, including the development of career
24 scholarships.

1 **SEC. 812. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VET-**
2 **ERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

4 (1) For years, there has been serious concern
5 regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
6 bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure
7 to provide veterans timely access to health care and
8 benefits.

9 (2) In 2014, reports started breaking across the
10 Nation that VA medical centers were manipulating
11 wait-list documents to hide long delays veterans were
12 facing to receive health care. The VA hospital scan-
13 dal led to the immediate resignation of then-Sec-
14 retary of Veterans Affairs Eric K. Shinseki.

15 (3) In 2015, for the first time ever, VA health
16 care was added to the “high-risk” list of the Govern-
17 ment Accountability Office (GAO), due to manage-
18 ment and oversight failures that have directly re-
19 sulted in risks to the timeliness, cost-effectiveness,
20 and quality of health care.

21 (4) In response to the scandal, the House Com-
22 mittee on Veterans’ Affairs held several oversight
23 hearings and ultimately enacted the Veterans’ Ac-
24 cess, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014
25 (VACAA) (Public Law 113–146) to address these
26 problems. VACAA provided \$15 billion in emergency

1 resources to fund internal health care needs within
2 the department and provided veterans enhanced ac-
3 cess to private-sector health care under the new Vet-
4 erans Choice Program.

5 (b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-
6 FAIRS.—This budget supports the continued oversight ef-
7 forts by the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to en-
8 sure the VA is not only transparent and accountable, but
9 also successful in achieving its goals in providing timely
10 health care and benefits to America’s veterans. The Budg-
11 et Committee will continue to closely monitor the VA’s
12 progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are suf-
13 ficient and efficiently used to provide needed benefits and
14 services to veterans.

15 **SEC. 813. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING**
16 **METHODOLOGIES.**

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

18 (1) Given the thousands of Federal programs
19 and trillions of dollars the Federal Government
20 spends each year, assessing and accounting for Fed-
21 eral fiscal activities and liabilities is a complex un-
22 dertaking.

23 (2) Current methods of accounting leave much
24 to be desired in capturing the full scope of govern-
25 ment and in presenting information in a clear and

1 compelling way that illuminates the best options
2 going forward.

3 (3) Most fiscal analysis produced by the Con-
4 gressional Budget Office (CBO) is conducted over a
5 relatively short time horizon: 10 or 25 years. While
6 this time frame is useful for most purposes, it fails
7 to consider the fiscal consequences over the longer
8 term.

9 (4) Additionally, current accounting method-
10 ology does not provide an analysis of how the Fed-
11 eral Government's fiscal situation over the long run
12 affects Americans of various age cohorts.

13 (5) Another consideration is how Federal pro-
14 grams should be accounted for. The "accrual meth-
15 od" of accounting records revenue when it is earned
16 and expenses when they are incurred, while the
17 "cash method" records revenue and expenses when
18 cash is actually paid or received.

19 (6) The Federal budget accounts for most pro-
20 grams using cash accounting. Some programs, how-
21 ever, particularly loan and loan guarantee programs,
22 are accounted for using accrual methods.

23 (7) GAO has indicated that accrual accounting
24 may provide a more accurate estimation of the Fed-
25 eral Government's liabilities than cash accounting

1 for some programs specifically those that provide
2 some form of insurance.

3 (8) Where accrual accounting is used, it is al-
4 most exclusively calculated by CBO according to the
5 methodology outlined in the Federal Credit Reform
6 Act of 1990 (FCRA). CBO uses fair value method-
7 ology instead of FCRA to measure the cost of
8 Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for example.

9 (9) FCRA methodology, however, understates
10 the risk and thus the true cost of Federal programs.
11 An alternative is fair value methodology, which uses
12 discount rates that incorporate the risk inherent to
13 the type of liability being estimated in addition to
14 Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity
15 length.

16 (10) The Congressional Budget Office has con-
17 cluded that “adopting a fair-value approach would
18 provide a more comprehensive way to measure the
19 costs of Federal credit programs and would permit
20 more level comparisons between those costs and the
21 costs of other forms of federal assistance” than the
22 current approach under FCRA.

23 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLO-
24 GIES.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress
25 should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Of-

1 fice and the public affected by Federal budgetary choices,
2 adopt Governmentwide reforms of budget and accounting
3 practices so the American people and their representatives
4 can more readily understand the fiscal situation of the
5 Government of the United States and the options best
6 suited to improving it. Such reforms may include but
7 should not be limited to the following:

8 (1) Providing additional metrics to enhance our
9 current analysis by considering our fiscal situation
10 comprehensively, over an extended time horizon, and
11 as it affects Americans of various age cohorts.

12 (2) Expanding the use of accrual accounting
13 where appropriate.

14 (3) Accounting for certain Federal credit pro-
15 grams using fair value accounting as opposed to the
16 current approach under the Federal Credit Reform
17 Act of 1990.

18 **SEC. 814. POLICY STATEMENT ON SCOREKEEPING FOR**
19 **OUTYEAR BUDGETARY EFFECTS IN APPRO-**
20 **PRIATION ACTS.**

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

22 (1) Section 302 of the Congressional Budget
23 Act of 1974 directs the Committee on the Budget to
24 provide an allocation of budgetary resources to the

1 Committee on Appropriations for the budget year
2 covered by a concurrent resolution on the budget.

3 (2) The allocation of budgetary resources pro-
4 vided by the Committee on the Budget to the Com-
5 mittee on Appropriations covers a period of one fis-
6 cal year only, which is effective for the budget year.

7 (3) An appropriation Act, joint resolution,
8 amendment thereto or conference report thereon
9 may contain changes to programs that result in di-
10 rect budgetary effects that occur beyond the budget
11 year and beyond the period for which the allocation
12 of budgetary resources provided by the Committee
13 on the Budget is effective.

14 (4) The allocation of budgetary resources pro-
15 vided to the Committee on Appropriations does not
16 currently anticipate or capture direct outyear budg-
17 etary effects to programs.

18 (5) Budget enforcement could be improved by
19 capturing the direct outyear budgetary effects
20 caused by appropriation Acts and using this infor-
21 mation to determine the appropriate allocations of
22 budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropria-
23 tions when considering future concurrent resolutions
24 on the budget.

1 (b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of the
2 House of Representatives to more effectively allocate
3 budgetary resources and accurately enforce budget targets
4 by agreeing to a procedure by which the Committee on
5 the Budget should consider the direct outyear budgetary
6 effects of changes to mandatory programs enacted in ap-
7 propriations bills, joint resolutions, amendments thereto
8 or conference reports thereon when setting the allocation
9 of budgetary resources for the Committee on Appropria-
10 tions in a concurrent resolution on the budget. The rel-
11 evant committees of jurisdiction are directed to consult on
12 a procedure during fiscal year 2016 and include rec-
13 ommendations for implementing such procedure in the fis-
14 cal year 2017 concurrent resolution on the budget.

15 **SEC. 815. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECES-**
16 **SARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED**
17 **SPENDING.**

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

19 (1) The Government Accountability Office
20 (GAO) is required by law to identify examples of
21 waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs,
22 and has so identified dozens of such examples.

23 (2) In its report to Congress on Government
24 Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller Gen-
25 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,

1 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could
2 “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional sav-
3 ings.”

4 (3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 the GAO
5 issued reports showing excessive duplication and re-
6 dundancy in Federal programs including—

7 (A) two hundred nine Science, Technology,
8 Engineering, and Mathematics education pro-
9 grams in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost
10 of \$3 billion annually;

11 (B) two hundred separate Department of
12 Justice crime prevention and victim services
13 grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 bil-
14 lion in 2010;

15 (C) twenty different Federal entities ad-
16 minister 160 housing programs and other forms
17 of Federal assistance for housing with a total
18 cost of \$170 billion in 2010;

19 (D) seventeen separate Homeland Security
20 preparedness grant programs that spent \$37
21 billion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

22 (E) fourteen grant and loan programs, and
23 three tax benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

1 (F) ninety-four different initiatives run by
2 11 different agencies to encourage “green build-
3 ing” in the private sector; and

4 (G) twenty-three agencies implemented ap-
5 proximately 670 renewable energy initiatives in
6 fiscal year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion.

7 (4) The Federal Government spends more than
8 \$80 billion each year for approximately 1,400 infor-
9 mation technology investments. GAO has identified
10 broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary
11 duplication in the Government’s information tech-
12 nology infrastructure. experts have estimated that
13 eliminating these problems could save 25 percent or
14 \$20 billion.

15 (5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a
16 potential source of spending reductions. In 2011
17 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total
18 or all Federal procurement could generate more than
19 \$50 billion in savings annually.

20 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated
21 \$106 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
22 2013.

23 (7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of
24 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
25 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each

1 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
2 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
3 grams.

4 (8) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
5 fice, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly
6 resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropria-
7 tions. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would
8 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-
9 fectiveness.

10 (9) The findings resulting from congressional
11 oversight of Federal Government programs should
12 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing
13 statutes and program funding levels.

14 (b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTE-
15 FUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

16 (1) Each authorizing committee annually
17 should include in its Views and Estimates letter re-
18 quired under section 301(d) of the Congressional
19 Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Com-
20 mittee on the Budget of programs within the juris-
21 diction of such committee whose funding should be
22 reduced or eliminated.

23 (2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all
24 unauthorized programs funded through annual ap-

1 appropriations to determine if the programs are oper-
2 ating efficiently and effectively.

3 (3) Committees should reauthorize those pro-
4 grams that in the committees' judgment should con-
5 tinue to receive funding.

6 (4) For those programs not reauthorized by
7 committees, the House of Representatives should en-
8 force the limitations on funding such unauthorized
9 programs in the House rules. If the strictures of the
10 rules are deemed to be too rapid in prohibiting
11 spending on unauthorized programs, then milder
12 measures should be adopted and enforced until a re-
13 turn to the full prohibition of clause 2(a)(1) of rule
14 XXI of the Rules of the House.

15 **SEC. 816. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
16 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
17 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

19 (1) According to the most recent estimate from
20 the Office of Management and Budget, Federal
21 agencies were expected to hold \$844 billion in unob-
22 ligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2015.

23 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
24 tionary spending previously made available by Con-
25 gress that remains available for expenditure.

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

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

9 (5) Greater congressional oversight is required
10 to review and identify potential savings from can-
11 celling unobligated balances of funds that are no
12 longer needed.

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

22 (c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assist-
23 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-
24 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should con-

1 tinue to make it a high priority to review unobligated bal-
2 ances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

3 **SEC. 817. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND**
4 **SPENDING.**

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

6 (1) A number of Federal agencies and organiza-
7 tions have permanent authority to collect fees and
8 other offsetting collections and to spend these col-
9 lected funds.

10 (2) The total amount of offsetting fees and off-
11 setting collections is estimated by the Office of Man-
12 agement and Budget to be \$525 billion in fiscal year
13 2016.

14 (3) Agency budget justifications are, in some
15 cases, not fully transparent about the amount of
16 program activity funded through offsetting collec-
17 tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents ef-
18 fective and accountable government.

19 (b) POLICY ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.—It
20 is the policy of this resolution that Congress must reassert
21 its constitutional prerogative to control spending and con-
22 duct oversight. To do so, Congress should enact legislation
23 requiring programs that are funded through fees, offset-
24 ting receipts, or offsetting collections to be allocated new

1 budget authority annually. Such allocation may arise
2 from—

3 (1) legislation originating from the authorizing
4 committee of jurisdiction for the agency or program;
5 or

6 (2) fee and account specific allocations included
7 in annual appropriation Acts.

8 **SEC. 818. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
9 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

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

14 (2) The House of Representatives has achieved
15 significant savings by consolidating operations and
16 renegotiating contracts.

17 (b) POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF
18 TAXPAYER DOLLARS.—It is the policy of this resolution
19 that:

20 (1) The House of Representatives must be a
21 model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-
22 sources and therefore must identify any savings that
23 can be achieved through greater productivity and ef-
24 ficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of
25 House services and resources like printing, con-

1 ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,
2 grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should
3 include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-
4 sition of goods and services to eliminate any unnec-
5 essary spending. The Committee on House Adminis-
6 tration should review the policies pertaining to the
7 services provided to Members and committees of the
8 House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-
9 sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, bar-
10 ber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

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

14 (3) Retirement benefits for Members of Con-
15 gress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health
16 care for life.

17 **SEC. 819. POLICY STATEMENT ON “NO BUDGET, NO PAY”.**

18 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should
19 agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year
20 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act
21 of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not
22 agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the pay-
23 roll administrator of that House should carry out this pol-
24 icy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law
25 113–3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and should

1 place in an escrow account all compensation otherwise re-
2 quired to be made for Members of that House of Congress.
3 Withheld compensation should be released to Members of
4 that House of Congress the earlier of the day on which
5 that House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution
6 on the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congres-
7 sional Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Con-
8 gress.

9 **SEC. 820. POLICY STATEMENT ON NATIONAL SECURITY**
10 **FUNDING.**

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

12 (1) Russian aggression, the growing threats of
13 the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in the Mid-
14 dle East, North Korean and Iranian nuclear and
15 missile programs, and continued Chinese invest-
16 ments in high-end military capabilities and cyber
17 warfare shape the parameters of an increasingly
18 complex and challenging security environment.

19 (2) All four current service chiefs testified that
20 the National Military Strategy could not be executed
21 at sequestration levels.

22 (3) The independent and bipartisan National
23 Defense Panel conducted risk assessments of force
24 structure changes triggered by the Budget Control
25 Act of 2011 (BCA) and concluded that in addition

1 to previous cuts to defense dating back to 2009, the
2 sequestration of defense discretionary spending has
3 “caused significant shortfalls in U.S. military readi-
4 ness and both present and future capabilities”.

5 (4) The President’s fiscal year 2016 budget ir-
6 responsibly ignores current law and requests a de-
7 fense budget \$38 billion above the caps for rhetor-
8 ical gain. By creating an expectation of spending
9 without a plan to avoid the BCA’s guaranteed se-
10 quester upon breaching of its caps, the White
11 House’s proposal compounds the fiscal uncertainty
12 that has affected the military’s ability to adequately
13 plan for future contingencies and make investments
14 crucial for the Nation’s defense.

15 (5) The President’s budget proposes \$1.8 tril-
16 lion in tax increases, in addition to the \$1.7 trillion
17 in tax hikes the Administration has already imposed.
18 The President’s tax increases would further burden
19 economic growth and is not a realistic source for off-
20 sets to fund defense sequester replacement.

21 (b) POLICY ON FISCAL YEAR 2016 NATIONAL DE-
22 FENSE FUNDING.—In fiscal year 2015, the House-passed
23 budget resolution anticipated \$566 billion for national de-
24 fense in the discretionary base budget for fiscal year 2016.
25 With no necessary statutory change yet provided by Con-

1 gress, the BCA statute would require limiting national de-
2 fense discretionary base funding to \$523 billion in fiscal
3 year 2016. However, in total with \$90 billion, the House
4 Budget estimate for Overseas Contingency Operations
5 funding for the Department of Defense, the fiscal year
6 2016 budget provides over \$613 billion total for defense
7 spending that is higher than the President’s budget re-
8 quest for the fiscal year. This concurrent resolution pro-
9 vides \$22 billion above the President’s Five Year Defense
10 Plan and \$151 billion above the 10-year totals. This would
11 also be \$387 billion above the 10-year total for current
12 levels.

13 (c) DEFENSE READINESS AND MODERNIZATION
14 FUND.—(1) The budget resolution recognizes the need to
15 ensure robust funding for national defense while maintain-
16 ing overall fiscal discipline. The budget resolution
17 prioritizes our national defense and the needs of the
18 warfighter by providing needed dollars through the cre-
19 ation of the “Defense Readiness and Modernization
20 Fund”.

21 (2) The Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund
22 provides the mechanism for Congress to responsibly allo-
23 cate in a deficit-neutral way the resources the military
24 needs to secure the safety and liberty of United States
25 citizens from threats at home and abroad. The Defense

1 Readiness and Modernization Fund will provide the chair
2 of the Committee on the Budget of the House the ability
3 to increase allocations to support legislation that would
4 provide for the Department of Defense warfighting capa-
5 bilities, modernization, a temporary increase in end
6 strength, training and maintenance associated with com-
7 bat readiness, activities to reach full auditability of the
8 Department of Defense's financial statements, and imple-
9 mentation of military and compensation reforms.

10 (d) SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT FOR NATIONAL DE-
11 FENSE.—This concurrent resolution encourages an imme-
12 diate reevaluation of Federal Government priorities to
13 maintain the strength of America's national security pos-
14 ture. In identifying policies to restructure and stabilize the
15 Government's major entitlement programs which, along
16 with net interest, will consume all Federal revenue in less
17 than 20 years. The budget also charts a course that can
18 ensure the availability of needed national security re-
19 sources.

Union Calendar No. 30

114TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. CON. RES. 27

[Report No. 114-47]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

MARCH 20, 2015

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed