

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 27) ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2025

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MARCH 23, 2015.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules,  
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 163]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 163, by a record vote of 6 to 3, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 25, establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025, under a structured rule. The resolution provides four hours of general debate with three hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Rep. Brady of Texas and Rep. Carolyn Maloney of New York or their respective designees. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution and provides that the concurrent resolution shall be considered as read. The resolution makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in this report. The resolution provides that if more than one such amendment is adopted, then only the one receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall be considered as finally adopted. In the case of a tie for the greater number of affirmative votes, then only the last amendment

to receive that number of affirmative votes shall be considered as finally adopted. The resolution provides, upon the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. The resolution permits the chair of the Budget Committee to offer amendments in the House pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to achieve mathematical consistency. The resolution provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

#### EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

Although the resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution, the Committee is not aware of any points of order. The waiver is prophylactic in nature.

The waiver of all points of order against amendments printed in this report, includes a waiver of clause 10(c) of rule XVIII, which prohibits amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution. The waiver is necessary for all amendments printed in this report except for amendment #5, offered by Mr. Price of Georgia, printed in this report.

#### COMMITTEE VOTES

The results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

##### *Rules Committee record vote No. 33*

Motion by Mr. McGovern to make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for amendment #1, offered by Rep. McGovern (MA), which prevents cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by exempting SNAP from reconciliation instructions and prevents SNAP from being converted into a block grant. Defeated: 3–6

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx .....	.....	Ms. Slaughter .....	Yea
Mr. Cole .....	Nay	Mr. McGovern .....	Yea
Mr. Woodall .....	Nay	Mr. Hastings of Florida .....	Yea
Mr. Burgess .....	Nay	Mr. Polis .....	.....
Mr. Stivers .....	Nay		
Mr. Collins .....	Nay		
Mr. Sessions, Chairman .....	Nay		

##### *Rules Committee record vote No. 34*

Motion by Mr. Cole to report the rule. Adopted: 6–3

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx .....	.....	Ms. Slaughter .....	Nay
Mr. Cole .....	Yea	Mr. McGovern .....	Nay
Mr. Woodall .....	Yea	Mr. Hastings of Florida .....	Nay
Mr. Burgess .....	Yea	Mr. Polis .....	.....
Mr. Stivers .....	Yea		
Mr. Collins .....	Yea		

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Mr. Sessions, Chairman .....	Yea		

## SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. Grijalva (AZ), Ellison (MN), Pocan (WI), Lee, Barbara (CA), Schakowsky (IL), Conyers (MI), McDermott (WA): CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE establishes funding levels to fix an economy that, for too long, has failed to provide the opportunities American families need to get ahead. The budget creates 8.4 million high quality jobs, while reducing the deficit and providing a boost to America's long-term global competitiveness. (30 minutes)

2. Butterfield (NC), Scott, Bobby (VA), Lee, Barbara (CA), Moore, Gwen (WI): CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE makes significant investments in education, job training, transportation and infrastructure, and advanced research and development programs that will accelerate our economic recovery. It includes funding for a comprehensive jobs bill and targeted investments to reduce and eradicate poverty in America. Additionally, the CBC budget protects the social safety net without cutting Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, or SNAP. The CBC budget makes tough but responsible decisions to raise new revenue by making our tax system fairer, saving more than \$1.9 trillion on the deficit over the next decade. The CBC Budget will put our nation on a sustainable fiscal path by reducing our annual budget deficit to 2.3% of GDP by FY 2025. (30 minutes)

3. Stutzman (IN), Flores (TX): REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE establishes the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. Balances in six years, encourages pro-growth tax reform, and provides for our national defense. (30 minutes)

4. Van Hollen (MD): DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE reflects policies that will boost the economy to create more broadly shared prosperity while putting the federal budget on a fiscally responsible path, with debt declining as a share of the economy. It provides for tax policies that help the middle class and those working their way into the middle class by raising the take-home pay of hard-working Americans, and rejects the sequester caps to make needed investments that create jobs for those still seeking work, that educate our children and prepare them for success, and that sharpen the nation's competitive edge. (30 minutes)

5. Price, Tom (GA): SUBSTITUTE This amendment is identical to the reported resolution. The total level of new budget authority for the Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism function (Function 970) remains at \$94 billion in Fiscal Year 2016. The amendment also retains a deficit-neutral reserve fund for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism in section 513. This section permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the 302(a) allocations to the Committee on Appropriations, and other appropriate levels, for any appropriations measure that provides new budget authority for Overseas Contingency Operations in excess of \$73.5 billion up to \$94 billion in Fiscal Year 2016. (10 minutes)

6. Price, Tom (GA): **SUBSTITUTE** The amendment increases new budget authority for the Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism function (Function 970) by \$2 billion, from \$94 billion to \$96 billion in Fiscal Year 2016. The amendment increases the outlay amounts for OCO over the period of Fiscal Years 2016 to 2025. As a consequence of the increase in OCO/GWOT, conforming increases are made in total budget authority and outlays, deficits, interest, debt subject to limit, and debt held by the public. Even with the increase in overall budget and outlays, the budget resolution remains in balance in Fiscal Year 2024 and thereafter. The amendment also strikes a deficit-neutral reserve fund for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism in section 513 of the reported resolution. This section would have permitted the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the 302(a) allocations to the Committee on Appropriations for any appropriations measure that provided new budget authority in excess of \$73.5 billion up to \$94 billion in Fiscal Year 2016. (30 minutes)

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIJALVA OF ARIZONA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) **DECLARATION.**—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2015 and for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for 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—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING**

Sec. 201. Direct spending.

**TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

Sec. 301. Point of order against advance appropriations.

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,397,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,011,600,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,363,689,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,484,023,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,611,419,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,764,354,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,936,524,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,113,414,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,305,297,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,511,276,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,723,308,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -\$29,871,00,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$340,098,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$611,103,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$639,800,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$656,337,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$686,652,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$722,007,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$760,933,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$794,669,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$836,409,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$868,535,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$3,364,224,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,700,423,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,671,036,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,715,311,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,879,230,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,055,790,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,200,058,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,434,308,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,575,085,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,705,499,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,935,827,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2015: \$3,307,153,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,688,702,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,630,273,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,676,002,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,851,980,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,012,330,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,165,094,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,401,070,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,524,231,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,636,441,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,881,361,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -\$909,247,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: -\$677,102,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$266,584,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: -\$191,979,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: -\$240,561,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: -\$247,976,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: -\$228,570,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: -\$287,656,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: -\$218,934,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: -\$125,165,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: -\$158,053,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$18,874,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,720,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,193,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,607,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,061,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,522,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$21,964,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$22,442,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$22,872,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$23,231,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$23,610,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$13,767,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,503,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,827,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,088,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,421,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$15,785,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,156,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$16,613,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$17,039,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$17,411,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$17,867,000,000.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the budgetary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority \$596,720,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$590,195,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority \$540,897,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$570,644,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$550,795,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$555,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$560,791,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$552,067,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$571,839,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$562,468,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$586,141,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$573,944,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$600,467,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$586,697,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$615,501,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$605,662,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$630,886,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$615,621,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$648,903,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$627,135,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$664,060,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$647,739,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$64,111,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$54,445,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$58,607,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$58,004,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$63,812,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$61,796,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$62,354,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$62,103,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$60,995,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$60,785,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$62,073,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$60,494,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$63,155,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$60,905,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$64,489,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$61,595,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$66,282,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$62,741,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$68,136,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$64,267,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$70,014,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$65,907,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
  - Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority \$33,555,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$31,588,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
  - (A) New budget authority \$37,823,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$35,245,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,918,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$38,558,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,364,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,711,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$39,815,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,677,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,054,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$41,282,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,588,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,048,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$41,250,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$43,159,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,156,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$44,309,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$43,225,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$45,477,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,349,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$13,057,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$9,783,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$19,255,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$12,944,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$24,526,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,945,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$21,929,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,982,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,414,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,166,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,494,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,771,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,596,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,852,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$19,698,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$18,879,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$20,511,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$19,382,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$21,331,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$20,151,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$22,185,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$20,978,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$40,203,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$41,149,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$45,346,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$45,322,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$48,757,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$48,914,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$49,001,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$49,788,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$48,904,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$49,699,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$50,582,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,736,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$51,124,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$51,328,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$52,129,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$52,147,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$53,509,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$53,412,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$55,023,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$54,171,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$56,690,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$55,718,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$20,856,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,038,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$19,874,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$20,785,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,441,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,332,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,444,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,695,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,083,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,257,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,090,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,512,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,536,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,994,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,415,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,860,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,062,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,505,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,142,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,558,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,462,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,934,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority -\$13,573,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$27,482,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$22,596,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,784,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,213,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,423,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,032,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,653,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$907,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,632,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,269,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,396,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,513,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,413,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,735,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,809,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,738,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,651,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,205,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,536,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$3,995,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority \$160,537,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$164,218,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$201,058,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$205,978,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$171,812,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$177,425,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$172,680,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$177,406,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$163,577,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$168,774,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$159,506,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$165,356,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$150,440,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$156,858,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,880,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$159,980,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$155,363,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$163,113,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$157,903,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$166,022,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$160,484,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$169,482,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority \$21,665,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$24,322,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$19,549,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,333,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,631,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,763,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,963,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,471,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,029,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,094,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,120,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$25,152,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$21,116,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$24,773,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$21,129,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$23,473,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$21,530,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$22,273,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$22,008,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$21,686,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$22,534,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$22,108,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$272,498,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$272,495,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$328,498,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$323,907,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$200,312,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$195,293,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$173,602,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$171,432,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$168,570,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$167,804,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$173,767,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$172,246,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$177,659,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$176,414,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$181,815,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$179,952,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$186,704,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$184,267,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$190,822,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$188,075,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$194,350,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$191,490,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$495,569,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$486,108,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$534,967,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$541,531,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$585,819,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$585,963,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$609,092,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$610,103,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$632,934,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$634,452,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$666,788,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$657,365,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$690,145,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$690,026,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$726,916,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$726,254,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$763,443,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$762,573,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$802,035,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$801,277,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$840,653,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$839,972,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
- Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority \$542,269,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$541,942,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$581,875,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$580,231,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$581,353,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$581,261,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$589,432,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$589,302,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$656,196,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$655,941,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$700,224,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$700,013,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$748,937,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$748,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$843,411,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$843,073,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$864,642,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$863,476,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$876,647,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$875,217,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$972,674,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$977,111,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
- Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority \$614,473,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$602,805,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$664,717,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$654,441,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$670,301,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$655,937,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$648,386,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$636,318,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$661,408,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$656,010,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$684,016,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$677,559,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,622,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$697,277,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$728,814,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$727,605,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$747,206,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$740,590,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$768,296,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$755,384,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$795,550,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$787,126,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
- Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority \$31,554,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,621,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$33,885,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,928,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,563,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$39,424,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$160,579,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$159,625,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$181,292,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$182,078,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$184,608,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$184,426,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$180,332,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$179,790,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$189,726,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$189,769,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$194,649,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$193,880,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$198,924,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$197,982,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$211,288,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$210,116,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$208,612,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$207,036,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$206,159,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$204,371,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$220,777,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$218,909,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$59,793,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$56,048,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$77,732,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$59,566,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$69,470,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$61,795,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$67,904,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$61,498,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$68,310,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$64,295,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$70,010,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$65,460,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$71,895,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$65,925,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$74,399,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$66,997,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$76,600,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$68,698,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$78,856,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$70,439,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$84,772,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$75,860,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$24,945,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,831,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$25,248,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,908,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$25,566,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,282,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,307,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,939,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$27,072,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,534,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$27,830,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$27,295,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$28,631,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$28,106,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$29,449,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$28,938,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$30,243,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$29,733,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$30,836,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$30,351,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$31,693,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$31,151,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$326,529,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$326,529,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$377,249,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$377,249,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$430,763,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$430,763,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$499,872,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$499,872,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$557,611,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$557,611,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$608,177,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$608,177,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$645,267,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$645,267,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$682,266,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$682,266,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$716,017,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$716,017,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$742,865,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$742,865,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$760,812,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$760,812,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority \$5,709,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,719,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$7,967,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,838,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$4,849,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$4,181,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$838,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$1,881,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$2,043,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$398,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$7,633,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$4,727,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$10,868,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$7,855,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$13,111,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$11,070,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$13,541,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$12,146,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$12,881,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$12,413,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$13,641,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$13,025,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$106,825,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$106,825,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$78,012,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$78,012,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$88,445,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$88,445,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$93,810,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$93,810,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,497,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,497,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$89,327,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$89,327,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$92,978,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$92,978,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$95,188,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$95,188,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$97,408,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$97,408,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -\$102,090,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$102,090,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -\$105,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$105,007,000,000.

## **TITLE II—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING**

### **SEC. 201. DIRECT SPENDING.**

#### (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.1 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) The People's Budget implements a new tax credit to reward Americans for their hard work. This policy would provide a refundable tax credit for two years for up to \$800 for working individuals earning less than \$95,000 and up to \$1200 for households earning less than \$190,000. Modeled off the Making Work Pay tax credit, this targeted tax credit would immediately raise disposable income for low and middle-income families.

(B) The People's Budget adopts President Obama's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to expand eligibility, including for childless workers. Continues enhanced credits originally implemented under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to target those most in need. This includes extending the Child and Dependent Care Credit and the American Opportunity Tax Credit through 2024.

(C) The People's Budget includes the President's proposal to boost the Child Tax Credit maximum deduction to \$3,000. It makes key expansions permanent to protect 50 million Americans who would otherwise be at jeopardy for losing part or all of their EITC or CTC.

(D) The People's Budget creates a debt free college that provides Federal matching program to supports state efforts to expand investments in higher education, bring down costs for students, and increase aid to students to help them cover the total cost of college attendance without taking on debt. The program would encourage innovation by states and colleges to improve efficiency and enable speedy and less-costly degree completion. By treating higher education as a public good worth investing in, we can once again make higher education accessible to all.

(E) The People's Budget allows students refinance their student loans at low rates and allows private borrowers to shift to more affordable government loans. Allowing stu-

dent borrowers to reduce the value of their debt will free up income for purchases and will create a job-creating ripple effect throughout the entire economy.

(F) The People's Budget restores cuts made to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and permanently adopts the enhanced levels established in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The vast majority of SNAP recipients are households with children, seniors and individuals with disabilities, but recent cuts lowered average benefits by \$216 in 2014. Providing families with basic food security through SNAP is one of the most effective ways the Federal Government can stimulate the economy.

(G) The People's Budget provides an additional \$10 billion for child nutrition programs including program expansion and improvements for summer meals; essential improvements and expansion funding for preschool nutrition including increases in meal reimbursements to fulfill the new meal pattern, an additional meal or snack for children in long-term care, and expanded program eligibility; and investments in school meals and school kitchens.

(H) The People's Budget replaces the 40 percent excise tax with a public option to allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to offer a public insurance option within the health insurance marketplaces. This ensures choice, competition, and stability in coverage. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates the premium costs for Americans under the public option will be 7 to 8 percent lower than costs in private exchange plans. The repeal of the excise tax costs \$87 billion while savings from the public option are \$218 billion.

(I) The People's Budget continues funding for the entire CHIP program until 2019.

(J) The People's Budget protects States programs by fully retaining maintenance of effort requirements and eliminating any States ability to arbitrarily implement enrollment caps. Without action, Federal funding for CHIP will expire jeopardizing the health care coverage of more than 10 million children and pregnant women.

(K) The People's Budget permits the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to negotiate prescription drug prices with pharmaceutical manufacturers. Giving HHS the ability to negotiate prices, as the Department of Veterans Affairs currently does, will save Medicare \$157 billion and will reduce costs for seniors.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For non means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent.

(2) For non means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 5.5 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for non means-tested direct spending:

(A) The People's Budget allows those who have lost a job through no fault of their own to claim up to 99 weeks of unemployment benefits in high-unemployment states for up to two years. According to the Economic Policy Institute, this would boost real GDP growth by 0.4 percentage points and increase employment by 539,000 jobs in 2015.

(B) The People's Budget also adopts President Obama's reforms to improve system solvencies and incentivize job training.

(C) The People's Budget includes funding to replace SGR with a payment system that focuses on equity for primary care and protections for low-income beneficiaries. The budget pays for the reform through added overall revenues, which does not require cost to be passed to Medicare beneficiaries in any form.

(D) The People's Budget improves the Affordable Care Act by repealing the excise tax on high-priced health plans. Proponents of the provision hoped that this tax would slow the rate of growth of health costs, while raising revenue. However, in an effort to avoid the tax, employers who traditionally offer excellent benefits have started offering less generous plans. This is an ineffective tool to bend the cost curve. Since the tax is attached to premiums instead of coverage it has the potential to hit plans it wasn't intended to impact.

(E) The People's Budget establishes a representative democracy that truly reflects the diversity and values of our nation by providing funding for the public financing of campaigns. This gives a voice to small donors that have been drowned out by dark money. Public financing keeps politicians accountable to the voters that elect them instead of to special interest money. In the era of the devastating Citizens United decision, big money has taken the reins of our election process. It is now more important than ever to provide candidates with effective alternatives to finance their campaigns.

(F) The People's Budget uses the Experimental Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E) to calculate Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) for Federal retirement programs other than Social Security. Affected programs include civil service retirement, military retirement, Supplemental Security Income, veteran's pensions and compensations. CPI-E is the most sensible and accurate measure of the real costs that seniors face in retirement, current underpricing of costs amount to cutting benefits for those on fixed incomes.

(G) The People's Budget makes a down payment of \$820 billion to help close the nation's infrastructure deficit while protecting against climate change and creating millions of living wage jobs. The budget also helps boost private financing for critical state and local projects by creating a public-private infrastructure bank. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) estimates that the United States will need to invest upwards of \$1 trillion above cur-

rent levels over the next decade just to make required repairs to roads, bridges, water, and energy systems.

## **TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

### **SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Advance appropriations may be provided for all programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2016.

Amend the title so as to read: “Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2015 and fiscal years 2017 through 2025.”.

## **2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE BUTTERFIELD OF NORTH CAROLINA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

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

(a) **DECLARATION.**—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2016 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

Sec. 2. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 3. Major functional categories.

Sec. 4. Direct spending.

### **SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,885,946,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$3,001,837,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$3,122,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: \$3,262,675,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: \$3,412,112,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,570,317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,739,136,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,923,276,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,117,015,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,321,625,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$209,444,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$226,261,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$253,208,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$280,546,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$305,165,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$323,097,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$346,345,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$369,052,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$393,236,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$415,719,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,491,530,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,462,637,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,553,354,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,698,090,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,869,284,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,023,836,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,186,946,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,377,127,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,568,349,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,742,339,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,257,091,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,452,451,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,568,341,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,707,443,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,848,991,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,990,253,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,163,913,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,336,870,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,513,283,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,700,933,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: -\$371,145,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$450,614,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: -\$445,413,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: -\$444,768,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: -\$436,879,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: -\$419,936,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: -\$424,777,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: -\$413,594,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: -\$396,268,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: -\$379,308,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$19,024,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,703,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,395,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,078,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,753,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,413,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,061,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$23,719,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$24,385,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$25,022,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$13,807,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,338,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,876,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,438,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,016,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,605,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$17,232,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$17,886,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$18,566,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$19,278,000,000,000.

### SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional category are:

#### (1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$570,380,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$582,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$582,126,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$573,904,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$593,364,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$575,837,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$601,639,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$588,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$607,930,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$597,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,245,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$606,885,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$632,525,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$622,398,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,784,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$630,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$659,080,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$638,461,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$672,415,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$655,940,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$56,611,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$51,973,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$49,862,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,951,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$51,103,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,224,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$51,779,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,273,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$52,192,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,558,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$53,269,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,887,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$54,555,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$51,578,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$55,647,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$52,330,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$56,743,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$53,251,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$57,872,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$54,149,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$39,059,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$34,705,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,672,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$34,712,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,302,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,768,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,623,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,517,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,948,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,822,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$34,606,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$34,040,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$35,279,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$34,618,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$35,962,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$35,276,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$36,658,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$35,952,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$37,372,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$36,650,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$9,210,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,041,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,587,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,554,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,559,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,074,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,491,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,427,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,512,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,737,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,614,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,920,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,714,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$6,074,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,846,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$6,280,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,966,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$6,467,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$7,102,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$6,635,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$46,870,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$45,455,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$45,024,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$46,590,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$43,212,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$44,919,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$42,685,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$43,574,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$43,638,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,001,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$43,839,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,057,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$43,963,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,257,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$44,633,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,866,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$45,398,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,915,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$46,321,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$45,727,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,384,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,078,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,162,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,089,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$25,304,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,533,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,879,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,060,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,301,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,994,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,723,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,260,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,575,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,046,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,192,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,650,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,243,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,660,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,503,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,975,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$15,582,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$1,936,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,976,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, -\$730,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$14,606,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$3,487,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$14,994,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$5,176,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$19,383,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$1,656,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$13,902,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$406,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$14,460,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$2,066,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$14,422,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$3,341,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$14,755,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$4,309,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$15,425,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$4,736,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$245,892,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$122,661,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$176,674,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$146,865,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$131,913,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$156,511,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$123,250,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$155,123,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$122,563,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$141,858,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$124,274,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$124,077,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$105,359,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$117,792,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$107,204,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$116,434,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$109,091,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$116,058,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$111,012,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$116,517,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority, \$48,976,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,311,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$28,102,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,794,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$18,642,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$30,629,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,820,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,036,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,754,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$20,819,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,712,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$18,835,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,687,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$17,049,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,708,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$15,556,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,790,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$14,642,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
- (A) New budget authority, \$14,922,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$14,712,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority, \$167,660,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$116,847,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$166,304,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$170,992,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$147,556,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$161,185,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$144,976,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$148,166,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$149,874,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$146,275,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$147,897,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$149,495,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$152,965,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$149,868,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$156,609,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$153,664,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$158,238,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$157,731,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$159,178,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$160,116,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$523,793,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$534,537,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$567,859,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$571,527,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$592,821,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$594,697,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$618,482,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$619,697,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$650,054,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$640,838,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$669,658,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$669,578,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,692,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$702,828,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$736,968,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$736,533,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$772,527,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$772,045,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$808,904,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$808,818,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$597,870,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$578,208,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$582,723,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$582,652,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$592,008,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$591,924,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$659,492,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$659,296,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$705,139,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$704,988,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$755,603,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$755,441,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$853,270,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$852,997,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$876,724,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$875,621,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$891,991,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$890,628,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$989,930,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$994,440,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$552,562,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$542,072,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$562,214,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$553,285,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$565,415,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$554,225,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$578,484,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$574,423,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$591,965,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$586,272,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$605,932,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$599,737,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$626,224,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$625,034,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$637,171,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$631,084,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$648,928,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$636,719,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$671,986,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$664,262,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,885,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,928,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$36,563,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$39,424,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$57,445,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$178,175,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$177,617,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$177,070,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$179,863,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$173,734,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$173,836,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$182,946,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$183,353,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$187,113,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$186,926,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$190,682,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$190,233,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$202,554,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$201,895,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$198,729,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$197,995,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$195,068,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$194,255,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$208,439,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$207,621,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):

- Fiscal year 2016:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$62,250,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$63,064,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$64,731,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,147,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$62,804,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$62,595,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$62,227,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$62,039,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$62,656,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$63,043,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$63,787,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$64,359,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,489,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,777,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$66,525,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$66,622,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$67,581,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$67,525,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$72,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$72,319,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,301,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,743,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,432,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,122,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,244,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,463,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,966,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$31,318,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$32,683,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$32,130,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,267,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$32,679,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,835,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,245,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$34,396,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,795,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,729,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,155,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,308,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,666,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,027,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$368,027,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$421,270,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$421,270,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$495,009,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$495,009,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$560,645,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$560,645,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$620,300,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$620,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$666,257,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$666,257,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$712,670,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$712,670,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$756,488,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$756,488,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$794,483,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$794,483,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$824,027,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$824,027,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$36,770,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$36,776,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$20,241,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$9,339,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,161,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,429,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,425,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$5,314,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$10,498,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$7,449,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$165,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, -\$1,458,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$52,229,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$52,706,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$5,072,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$4,647,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$78,623,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$78,180,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$25,333,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$25,313,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$78,016,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$78,016,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$88,445,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$88,445,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$93,810,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$93,810,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,497,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,497,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$89,327,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$89,327,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$92,987,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$92,987,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$95,188,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$95,188,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$97,408,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$97,408,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$102,090,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$102,090,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$105,007,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$105,007,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$57,997,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,250,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,085,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$7,357,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$3,675,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,312,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$644,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$202,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,000,000.

**SEC. 4. DIRECT SPENDING.**

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016 is 4.6 percent under current law.

(3) This concurrent resolution retains the social safety net that has lifted millions of Americans out of poverty and protects both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid from draconian spending cuts.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For nonmeans-test direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016 is 5.5 percent under current law.

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

(A) For Medicare, this budget rejects proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in health-care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to

give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare.

(B) Any savings derived from changes or reforms to Medicare and Social Security should be used to extend the solvency of these vital programs and not be used to offset the cost of cutting taxes.

3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE STUTZMAN OF INDIANA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2016 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for 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.

Sec. 204. Policy statement on reconciliation to repeal Obamacare.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 301. Cost estimates for major legislation to incorporate macroeconomic effects.

Sec. 302. Limitation on measures affecting Social Security solvency.

Sec. 303. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 304. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 305. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 306. Fair value credit estimates.

Sec. 307. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 308. Allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

Sec. 309. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.

Sec. 310. Concepts, aggregates, allocations and application.

Sec. 311. Rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 401. Direct spending.

TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the replacement of Obamacare.

Sec. 503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

Sec. 505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.

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

Sec. 507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

- Sec. 508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation reform.
- Sec. 509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.
- Sec. 510. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.
- Sec. 511. Deficit-neutral reserve account for reforming SNAP.
- Sec. 512. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Social Security Disability Insurance Reform.
- Sec. 513. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 514. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.
- Sec. 515. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 516. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense sequester replacement.

#### TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 601. Policy statement on health care law repeal.
- Sec. 602. Policy statement on replacing the President's health care law.
- Sec. 603. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 604. Policy statement on Medicaid State flexibility block grants.
- Sec. 605. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 606. Policy statement on means-tested welfare programs.
- Sec. 607. Policy statement on reform of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
- Sec. 608. Policy statement on work requirements.
- Sec. 609. Policy statement on a carbon tax.
- Sec. 610. Policy statement on regulation of greenhouse gases by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Sec. 611. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 612. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 613. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 614. Policy statement on energy production.
- Sec. 615. Policy statement on Federal regulatory policy.
- Sec. 616. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 617. Policy statement on Federal funding of abortion.
- Sec. 618. Policy statement on transportation reform.
- Sec. 619. Policy statement on Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 620. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 621. Policy statement on balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 622. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 623. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 624. Policy statement on creation of a Committee to Eliminate Duplication and Waste.
- Sec. 625. Policy statement on budget process and baseline reform.
- Sec. 626. Policy statement on Federal accounting methodologies.
- Sec. 627. Policy statement on scorekeeping for outyear budgetary effects in appropriation Acts.
- Sec. 628. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 629. No Budget, no Pay.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

### SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2025:

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

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

- Fiscal year 2016: \$2,666,755,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017: \$2,763,328,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018: \$2,858,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: \$2,974,147,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,099,410,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,241,963,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,388,688,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,550,388,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,722,144,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,905,648,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,804,255,329,803.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,795,462,458,903.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,865,997,991,741.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,000,376,760,861.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,108,966,585,790.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,172,280,451,129.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,271,239,346,757.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,353,376,032,969.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,385,534,274,531.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,492,980,109,634.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,875,014,856,384.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,814,832,468,381.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,849,474,859,887.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,972,316,101,289.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,068,172,096,646.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,144,578,956,503.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,261,322,193,088.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,323,765,840,982.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,340,157,830,662.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,464,735,098,225.

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

Fiscal year 2016: -\$208,259,856,384.  
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$51,504,468,381.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$8,656,140,113.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$1,830,898,711.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$31,237,903,354.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$97,384,043,497.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$127,365,806,912.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$226,622,159,018.

Fiscal year 2024: \$381,986,169,338.

Fiscal year 2025: \$440,912,901,775.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$18,913,744,958,460.

Fiscal year 2017: \$19,314,491,964,331.

Fiscal year 2018: \$19,563,830,455,326.

Fiscal year 2019: \$19,857,958,879,371.

Fiscal year 2020: \$20,123,855,366,287.

Fiscal year 2021: \$20,351,214,337,587.

Fiscal year 2022: \$20,715,329,820,423.

Fiscal year 2023: \$20,901,532,189,180.

Fiscal year 2024: \$20,717,769,565,646.

Fiscal year 2025: \$20,684,027,272,338.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$13,703,981,750,475.

Fiscal year 2017: \$13,960,949,960,296.

Fiscal year 2018: \$14,067,434,872,731.

Fiscal year 2019: \$14,248,184,941,570.

Fiscal year 2020: \$14,422,683,320,242.

Fiscal year 2021: \$14,587,672,210,472.

Fiscal year 2022: \$14,936,858,695,742.

Fiscal year 2023: \$15,125,854,409,576.

Fiscal year 2024: \$14,963,760,099,108.

Fiscal year 2025: \$15,014,505,127,509.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the budgetary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority \$578,280,777,857.

(B) Outlays, \$613,862,153,570.

Fiscal year 2017:

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

(B) Outlays, \$572,025,184,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

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

(B) Outlays, \$586,422,160,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

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

(B) Outlays, \$604,237,912,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

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

(B) Outlays, \$617,552,672,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$683,771,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$663,936,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$698,836,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$683,350,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$37,513,493,257.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,995,505,479.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,762,853,450.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,934,846,949.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,651,643,950.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,866,220,775.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,528,536,020.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,354,273,029.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,461,865,977.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,697,741,578.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,925,063,701.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,232,179,719.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,126,001,914.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,982,610,336.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,095,485,241.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,732,800,911.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,103,629,772.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,553,888,595.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,133,401,274.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,416,153,641.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$28,381,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,003,392,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,932,305,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,924,301,820.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,578,662,625.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,357,268,851.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,226,743,853.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,798,265,570.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,904,449,193.  
 (B) Outlays, \$30,387,989,039.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,583,742,872.

- (B) Outlays, \$30,957,291,773.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$32,292,588,187.
  - (B) Outlays, \$31,636,998,973.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$33,002,947,480.
  - (B) Outlays, \$32,338,214,946.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$33,741,782,114.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,058,954,535.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$34,488,239,558.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,794,801,398.
- (4) Energy (270):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$-5,761,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,930,371,957.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$3,819,314,062.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,757,967,962.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$10,728,702,937.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$2,111,452,050.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$8,096,589,163.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$2,078,305,078.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$5,254,611,266.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,969,957,520.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$3,171,638,088.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,763,905,675.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$2,599,805,029.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,680,623,026.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$2,195,039,484.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,596,392,352.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$2,064,102,846.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,606,962,951.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$3,109,301,299.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$3,918,880,787.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$31,299,572,447.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,745,933,147.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,804,397,584.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,763,424,433.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,940,706,078.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,072,114,262.
  - Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$32,545,716,150.
- (B) Outlays, \$33,019,236,283.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$32,800,053,945.
  - (B) Outlays, \$32,914,442,144.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$32,731,162,151.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,002,142,690.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$33,463,492,711.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,583,695,102.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$33,834,190,867.
  - (B) Outlays, \$34,011,836,980.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$34,301,960,627.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,902,619,669.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$31,926,499,137.
  - (B) Outlays, \$31,416,919,831.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$19,898,010,335.
    - (B) Outlays, \$20,942,095,280.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,827,846,850.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,957,388,865.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$21,738,376,840.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,154,062,249.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,657,292,553.
    - (B) Outlays, \$20,032,522,337.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,587,456,346.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,144,471,168.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,048,816,297.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,608,414,371.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$18,995,149,863.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,586,093,026.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,569,077,258.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,145,484,076.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,766,828,555.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,306,333,800.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,999,880,260.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,600,090,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$3,269,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$16,616,676,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$12,373,102,500.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$26,620,296,710.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$10,252,355,063.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$24,997,848,520.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$8,800,690,294.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$28,586,750,251.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,903,060,242.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$27,479,356,095.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,522,465,808.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$21,768,710,970.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$5,741,907,919.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$22,819,106,102.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$4,965,387,525.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,305,538,861.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,990,905,601.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,635,008,871.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,370,433,193.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,844,501,407.
- (8) Transportation (400):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$32,470,539,628.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,973,708,016.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,354,221,079.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,459,750,057.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,202,314,885.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,144,457,480.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,630,814,158.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,324,272,537.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,886,671,678.  
 (B) Outlays, \$68,004,790,643.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,163,658,354.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,472,273,861.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,515,161,060.  
 (B) Outlays, \$70,923,592,736.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,915,482,431.  
 (B) Outlays, \$72,212,261,043.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,164,815,548.  
 (B) Outlays, \$73,292,369,608.

- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,667,811,114.  
 (B) Outlays, \$74,468,932,745.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$7,082,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,927,516,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,688,082,500.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,753,320,710.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,088,559,563.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,382,887,620.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,381,194,111.  
 (B) Outlays, \$13,788,745,754.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,408,701,972.  
 (B) Outlays, \$12,567,244,658.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,304,604,699.  
 (B) Outlays, \$12,095,209,451.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,303,596,421.  
 (B) Outlays, \$10,936,853,095.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,358,935,928.  
 (B) Outlays, \$9,345,212,395.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,446,554,262.  
 (B) Outlays, \$8,890,070,466.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,578,595,232.  
 (B) Outlays, \$8,930,419,157.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services  
 (500):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$80,620,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$90,389,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$84,652,371,460.  
 (B) Outlays, \$90,413,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,829,771,467.  
 (B) Outlays, \$87,166,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,313,474,733.  
 (B) Outlays, \$85,090,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$87,600,206,105.  
 (B) Outlays, \$87,369,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,609,236,615.  
 (B) Outlays, \$88,976,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$89,849,057,844.
- (B) Outlays, \$90,167,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$90,938,338,847.
  - (B) Outlays, \$91,346,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$92,345,533,818.
  - (B) Outlays, \$92,701,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$94,001,410,265.
  - (B) Outlays, \$94,334,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$356,215,596,566.
    - (B) Outlays, \$365,098,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$360,899,454,985.
    - (B) Outlays, \$365,047,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$362,983,956,484.
    - (B) Outlays, \$364,881,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$363,685,568,372.
    - (B) Outlays, \$364,491,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$373,679,065,768.
    - (B) Outlays, \$364,281,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$363,974,828,600.
    - (B) Outlays, \$364,016,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$363,806,363,913.
    - (B) Outlays, \$363,895,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$363,626,231,239.
    - (B) Outlays, \$363,693,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$363,258,019,916.
    - (B) Outlays, \$363,340,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$362,556,573,042.
    - (B) Outlays, \$362,722,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$577,726,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$577,635,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$574,936,390,472.
    - (B) Outlays, \$574,877,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$576,281,682,302.
    - (B) Outlays, \$576,241,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$635,992,586,992.
    - (B) Outlays, \$635,913,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$676,174,392,195.
  - (B) Outlays, \$676,081,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$721,343,299,702.
  - (B) Outlays, \$721,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$799,902,931,815.
  - (B) Outlays, \$799,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$815,174,505,146.
  - (B) Outlays, \$814,979,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$821,746,349,714.
  - (B) Outlays, \$821,637,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$914,308,332,995.
  - (B) Outlays, \$914,192,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$511,965,047,286.
    - (B) Outlays, \$513,309,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$477,846,923,208.
    - (B) Outlays, \$473,264,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$477,561,645,878.
    - (B) Outlays, \$467,611,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$474,689,337,990.
    - (B) Outlays, \$468,970,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$502,140,825,023.
    - (B) Outlays, \$496,703,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$487,249,815,351.
    - (B) Outlays, \$482,256,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$502,185,290,642.
    - (B) Outlays, \$502,042,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$508,544,506,797.
    - (B) Outlays, \$502,891,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$515,858,098,800.
    - (B) Outlays, \$504,805,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$531,835,180,620.
    - (B) Outlays, \$525,361,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$33,878,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,919,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$36,535,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,407,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$166,579,024,441.
    - (B) Outlays, \$170,021,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$164,542,167,817.
    - (B) Outlays, \$164,087,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$162,507,078,640.
    - (B) Outlays, \$161,885,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, 174,058,258,503\$.
    - (B) Outlays, \$173,248,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$178,729,646,992.
    - (B) Outlays, \$177,778,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$182,762,771,139.
    - (B) Outlays, \$181,819,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$194,775,102,635.
    - (B) Outlays, \$193,755,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$191,156,854,593.
    - (B) Outlays, \$190,134,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$187,957,947,124.
    - (B) Outlays, \$186,853,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$201,405,233,201.

- (B) Outlays, \$200,283,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority \$47,707,173,265.
- (B) Outlays, \$51,229,224,208.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$50,772,740,952.
- (B) Outlays, \$52,693,526,677.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$50,372,110,771.
- (B) Outlays, \$51,732,859,609.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$51,813,152,904.
- (B) Outlays, \$51,556,175,542.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$53,466,802,554.
- (B) Outlays, \$53,290,287,822.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$55,249,674,911.
- (B) Outlays, \$54,787,383,199.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$57,676,483,435.
- (B) Outlays, \$57,175,876,713.
- Fiscal year 2023:
- (A) New budget authority, \$59,454,977,724.
- (B) Outlays, \$58,940,292,949.
- Fiscal year 2024:
- (A) New budget authority, \$61,272,247,363.
- (B) Outlays, \$60,740,753,844.
- Fiscal year 2025:
- (A) New budget authority, \$62,947,151,651.
- (B) Outlays, \$62,414,282,909.
- (17) General Government (800):
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority \$23,593,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,576,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,761,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,202,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,817,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,279,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$23,252,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,084,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$23,947,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,602,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$24,192,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,309,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$24,981,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,114,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,695,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,840,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$26,010,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$25,878,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$26,968,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$26,825,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$364,527,455,629.
    - (B) Outlays, \$364,527,455,629.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$410,767,708,539.
    - (B) Outlays, \$410,767,708,539.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$469,730,877,172.
    - (B) Outlays, \$469,730,877,172.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$517,032,292,681.
    - (B) Outlays, \$517,032,292,681.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$557,654,430,424.
    - (B) Outlays, \$557,654,430,424.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$583,121,216,629.
    - (B) Outlays, \$583,121,216,629.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$603,387,733,236.
    - (B) Outlays, \$603,387,733,236.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$618,088,639,892.
    - (B) Outlays, \$618,088,639,892.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$623,301,410,548.
    - (B) Outlays, \$623,301,410,548.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$620,928,755,085.
    - (B) Outlays, \$620,928,755,085.
- (19) Allowances (920):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$85,168,180,447.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$79,367,705,942.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$88,768,588,431.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$73,377,282,997.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$99,007,336,916.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$91,392,129,561.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$107,257,928,704.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$101,115,606,117.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$120,538,310,875.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$112,317,659,215.

- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$126,001,335,995.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$119,487,538,544.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$176,422,893,971.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$157,543,531,001.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$148,027,713,468.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$134,530,970,997.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$149,789,895,183.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$138,129,598,581.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$178,976,219,310.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$156,393,874,346.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority -\$73,514,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$73,514,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$83,832,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$83,832,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$90,115,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$90,115,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$90,594,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$90,594,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$92,193,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$92,193,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$96,623,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$96,623,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$99,437,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$99,437,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$104,343,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$104,343,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$111,213,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$111,213,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$117,896,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$117,896,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$57,900,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,289,626,954.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,715,564,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$26,758,382,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$26,117,067,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$0.

## **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

### **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) **SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF OBAMACARE.**—Not later than July 15, 2015, the committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

(b) **INSTRUCTIONS.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.**—The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

(3) **COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.**—The Committee on Ways and Means shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

### **SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.**

(a) **ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.**—

(1) **ASSUMPTIONS.**—In the House, for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall use the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's Budget and Economic Outlook: 2015 to 2025 (January 2015) when making estimates of any bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon. If adjustments to the baseline are made

subsequent to the adoption of this concurrent resolution, then such chair shall determine whether to use any of these adjustments when making such estimates.

(2) **INTENT.**—The authority set forth in paragraph (1) should only be exercised if the estimates used to determine the compliance of such measures with the budgetary requirements included in the concurrent resolution are inaccurate because adjustments made to the baseline are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution. Such inaccurate adjustments made after the adoption of this concurrent resolution may include selected adjustments for rulemaking, judicial actions, adjudication, and interpretative rules that have major budgetary effects and are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution.

(3) **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.**—Upon the request of the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House for any measure, the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare an estimate based on the baseline determination made by such chair pursuant to paragraph (1).

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

(1) note the policies described in the report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget that repeal the Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

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

(c) **REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.**—

(1) **SUBMISSION.**—Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the House of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) **CONFERENCE REPORT.**—Upon the submission to the House of a conference report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of this section, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) **REVISION.**—Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

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

(a) **GUIDANCE.**—In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may develop additional guidelines providing further information, budgetary levels and amounts, and other explanatory material to supplement the instructions included in this concurrent

resolution pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and set forth in section 201.

(b) PUBLICATION.—In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may cause the material prepared pursuant to subsection (a) to be printed in the Congressional Record on the appropriate date, but not later than the date set forth in this title on which committees must submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in order to comply with the reconciliation instructions set forth in section 201.

**SEC. 204. POLICY STATEMENT ON RECONCILIATION TO REPEAL OBAMACARE.**

It is the policy of this resolution that the reconciliation submissions set forth in section 201 shall fully repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152).

### **TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

**SEC. 301. COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.**

(a) CBO ESTIMATES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the end of fiscal year 2016, an estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation considered in the House or the Senate during fiscal year 2016 shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

(b) JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ESTIMATES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, any estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

(c) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in this section shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsections (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution sets forth budgetary levels required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

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

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

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before in-

corporating macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over the years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by the chair of the Committee on the Budget for all direct spending legislation other than revenue legislation or the Member who is chair or vice chair, as applicable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation; and

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

**SEC. 302. LIMITATION ON MEASURES AFFECTING SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the end of fiscal year 2016, it shall not be in order to consider in the House or the Senate a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the combined balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

**SEC. 303. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

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

**SEC. 304. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.**

For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-

way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

**SEC. 305. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, except as provided for in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

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

(1) **GENERAL.**—“Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”; and

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

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

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

(2) **VETERANS.**—\$63,271,000,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) **DEFINITION.**—The term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year following fiscal year 2016.

**SEC. 306. FAIR VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.**

(a) **FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.**—Upon the request of the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, any estimate of the budgetary effects of a measure prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under the terms of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform” shall, as a supplement to such estimate, and to the extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

(b) **FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING AND STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.**—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the budgetary effects which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Director determines that such bill or joint resolution has a budgetary effect related to a housing, residential mortgage or student loan program under title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, then the Director shall also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution that result in such effect.

(c) **ENFORCEMENT.**—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the chair of the Committee on the Budget may use such estimate to de-

termine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement controls.

**SEC. 307. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

(b) **TIME PERIODS.**—The applicable periods for purposes of this section are any of the four consecutive ten fiscal-year periods beginning in the fiscal year following the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 308. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/ GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

(a) **SEPARATE OCO/GWOT ALLOCATION.**—In the House, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

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

(c) **DESIGNATIONS.**—New budget authority or outlays counting toward the allocation established by subsection (a) shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

**SEC. 309. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

(a) **ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.**—In the House, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or offers any amendment thereto or submits a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2016 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) **DETERMINATIONS.**—In the House, for the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2016 and the period of fiscal years 2016 through fiscal year 2025 shall be de-

terminated on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 310. CONCEPTS, AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**

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

(1) upon a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly;

(2) any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(A) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(3) section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) shall have no force or effect for any reconciliation bill reported pursuant to instructions set forth in this concurrent resolution;

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

(5) the term “budget year” means the most recent fiscal year for which a concurrent resolution on the budget has been adopted.

(b) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement—

(1) the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 207 of this concurrent resolution; and

(2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 311. RULEMAKING POWERS.**

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

## TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

### SEC. 401. DIRECT SPENDING.

#### (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016 is 4.6 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a Democratic president reformed welfare by limiting the duration of benefits, giving States more control over the program, and helping recipients find work. In the five years following passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages increased. This resolution applies the lessons of welfare reform to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid.

(B) For Medicaid, this resolution recommends conversion from direct spending to a discretionary program subject to appropriation. Pending this reform, this resolution assumes the conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. Such a reform would end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach that has tied the hands of State governments. Instead, each State would have the freedom and flexibility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits the needs of its unique population. Moreover, this resolution assumes the repeal of the Medicaid expansions in the President's health care law, relieving State governments of its crippling one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates.

(C) For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, recommends conversion from direct spending to a discretionary program subject to appropriation. Pending this reform, this resolution assumes the conversion of the program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. The allotment would increase based on the Department of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform would provide incentives for States to ensure dollars will go towards those who need them most. Additionally, it requires that more stringent work requirements and time limits apply under the program.

#### (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-

year period beginning with fiscal year 2016 is 5.5 percent under current law.

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

(A) For Medicare, this resolution advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Those in or near retirement will see no changes, while future retirees would be given a choice of private plans competing alongside the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare would provide a premium-support payment either to pay for or offset the premium of the plan chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support payment would be adjusted so that the sick would receive higher payments if their conditions worsened; lower-income seniors would receive additional assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for a greater share of their premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how their health care dollars are spent will force providers to compete against each other on price and quality. This market competition will act as a real check on widespread waste and skyrocketing health care costs.

(B) In keeping with a recommendation from the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, this resolution calls for Federal employees—including Members of Congress and congressional staff—to make greater contributions toward their own retirement.

## **TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS**

### **SEC. 501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that only consists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

### **SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF OBAMACARE.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, replaces the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

### **SEC. 503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes provisions amending or superseding the system for updating payments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.**

In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025 when the macroeconomic effects of such reforms are taken into account.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that implements a trade agreement, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION REFORM.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms the Federal transportation funding system, but only if such measure would not

increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 509. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 510. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accommodate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement if it includes permanent spending reductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

**SEC. 511. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR REFORMING SNAP.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP).

**SEC. 512. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE REFORM.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the Social Security Disability Insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act.

**SEC. 513. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure extends the State Children's Health Insurance Program, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 514. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

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

**SEC. 515. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL RETIREMENT REFORM.**

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

**SEC. 516. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT.**

The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure supports the following activities: Department of Defense training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, modernization of equipment, auditability of financial statements, or military compensation and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that measure) over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS****SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.**

It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

**SEC. 602. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT’S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

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

(1) The President’s health care law put Washington’s priorities first, and not patients’. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health care premiums as promised; instead, the law mandated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that best suits their health needs and driving up health coverage costs. A typical family’s health care premiums were supposed to decline by \$2,500 a year; instead, according to the 2014 Employer Health Benefits Survey, health care premiums have increased by 7 percent for individuals and families since 2012.

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

(3) Then-Speaker of the House, Pelosi, said that the President’s health care law would create 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in hours worked due to Obamacare represents a decline of about

2.0 to 2.5 million full-time equivalent workers, compared with what would have occurred in the absence of the law. The full impact on labor represents a reduction in employment by 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent, while additional studies show less modest results. A recent study by the Mercatus Center at George Mason University estimates that Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 percent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

(4) The President has charged the Independent Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bureaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional \$20.9 billion over the next ten years, according to the President's most recent budget.

(5) Since ACA was signed into law, the administration has repeatedly failed to implement it as written. The President has unilaterally acted to make a total of 28 changes, delays, and exemptions. The President has signed into law another 17 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled the individual "mandate" could only be characterized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected the requirement that closely held companies provide health insurance to their employees if doing so violates these companies' religious beliefs. Even now, almost five years after enactment, the Supreme Court continues to evaluate the legality of how the President's administration has implemented the law. All of these changes prove the folly underlying the entire program health care in the United States cannot be run from a centralized bureaucracy.

(6) The President's health care law is unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive, and unworkable. The law should be fully repealed, allowing for real, patient-centered health care reform: the development of real health care reforms that puts patients first, that make affordable, quality health care available to all Americans, and that build on the innovation and creativity of all the participants in the health care sector.

(b) **POLICY ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**—It is the policy of this resolution that the President's health care law must not only be repealed, but also replaced by enacting the American Health Care Reform Act.

**SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

(B) Medicare enrollment is expected to increase by over 50 percent in the next two decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement age each day;

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

(D) current workers' payroll contributions pay for current beneficiaries;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) The Medicare eligibility age is gradually increased to keep pace with increases in longevity.

(7) Medicare is simplified by combining parts A and B and reforms to Medigap plans are implemented.

**SEC. 604. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID STATE FLEXIBILITY BLOCK GRANTS.**

It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should be block granted to the States in a manner prescribed by the State Health Flexibility Act.

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

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

(1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Security. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the "three-legged stool" of retirement security, which includes employer provided pensions as well as personal savings.

(2) The Social Security Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Social Security's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Social Security becomes more precarious and the threat to seniors and those receiving Social Security disability benefits becomes more pronounced:

(A) In 2016, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

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

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 25 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

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

(4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Security for a larger proportion of their retirement income. Therefore, reforms should take into consideration the need to protect lower-income Americans' retirement security.

(5) The Disability Insurance program provides an essential income safety net for those with disabilities and their families. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and 2012, the number of people receiving disability benefits (both disabled workers and their dependent family members) has increased by over 300 percent from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase is not due strictly to population growth or decreases in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have found that the increase in individuals on disability does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health. CBO attributes program growth to changes in demographics, changes in the composition of the labor force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

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

(7) In the past, Social Security has been reformed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the "Greenspan Commission" which helped to address Social Security shortfalls for over a generation.

(8) Americans deserve action by the President, the House, and the Senate to preserve and strengthen Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan action be taken to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make So-

cial Security sustainably solvent. This resolution assumes these reforms will include the following:

(1) Adoption of a more accurate measure for calculating cost of living adjustments.

(2) Adoption of adjustments to the full retirement age to reflect longevity.

(3) Makes Social Security benefits more progressive over the long term, providing those most in need with a safety net in retirement.

(c) **POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress and the President should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement system without reforms to the Disability Insurance system. This resolution assumes that reforms to the Disability Insurance program will include—

(1) encouraging work;

(2) updates of the eligibility rules;

(3) reducing fraud and abuse; and

(4) enactment of H.R. 918, the Social Security Disability Insurance and Unemployment Benefits Double Dip Elimination Act, to prohibit individuals from drawing benefits from both programs at the same time.

**SEC. 606. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that:

(1) Too many people are trapped at the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, and every citizen should have the opportunity to rise, escape from poverty, and achieve their own potential.

(2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

(3) According to the most recent projections, over the next 10 years we will spend approximately \$9.7 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

(4) Today, there are approximately 92 Federal programs that provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income Americans.

(5) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent information on how well these programs are working, and how much the Federal Government is spending on means-tested welfare.

(6) It should be the goal of welfare programs to encourage work and put people on a path to self-reliance.

(b) **POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.**—It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the welfare system should be reformed to give states flexibility to implement and improve safety net programs and that to be eligible for benefits, able bodied adults without dependents should be required to work or be preparing for work, including enrolling in educational or job training programs, contributing community service, or participating in a supervised job search; and

(2) the President's budget should disclose, in a clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an estimate of State and local spending for this purpose, over the next ten years.

**SEC. 607. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORM OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**

(a) SNAP.—It is the policy of the resolution that the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program be reformed so that:

(1) Nutrition assistance funds should be distributed to the states as a block grant with funding subject to the annual discretionary appropriations process.

(2) Funds from the grant must be used by the states to establish and maintain a work activation program for able-bodied adults without dependents.

(3) It is the goal of this proposal to move those in need off of the assistance rolls and back into the workforce and towards self-sufficiency.

(4) In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget is permitted to revise allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels, including discretionary limits, accordingly.

(b) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes that, pending the enactment of reforms described in (a), the conversion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs.

**SEC. 608. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.**

It is the policy of this resolution that the work requirements in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program should be preserved as called for in H.R. 890, 113th Congress.

**SEC. 609. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.**

It is the policy of this resolution that a carbon tax would be detrimental to American families and businesses, and is not in the best interest of the United States.

**SEC. 610. POLICY STATEMENT ON REGULATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.**

It is the policy of this resolution that the Environmental Protection Agency should be prohibited from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change.

**SEC. 611. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.**

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

(1) Although the United States economy technically emerged from recession more than 5 years ago, the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound. Real gross domestic product GDP growth over the past 5 years has averaged slightly more than 2 percent, well below the 3.2 percent historical trend rate of growth in the United States. Although the economy has shown some welcome signs of improvement of late, the Nation remains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery of the modern era.

(2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy to grow by an average of just 2.3 percent over the next 10 years. That level of economic growth is simply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportunities and the incomes of millions of middle-income Americans.

(3) Sluggish economic growth has also contributed to the country's fiscal woes. Subpar growth means that revenue levels are lower than they would otherwise be while government

spending (e.g. welfare and income-support programs) is higher. Clearly, there is a dire need for policies that will spark higher rates of economic growth and greater, higher-quality job opportunities

(4) Although job gains have been trending up of late, other aspects of the labor market remain weak. The labor force participation rate, for instance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemployment also remains a problem. Of the roughly 8.7 million people who are currently unemployed, 2.7 million (more than 30 percent) have been unemployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unemployment erodes an individual's job skills and detaches them from job opportunities. It also undermines the long-term productive capacity of the economy.

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

(6) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast a shadow on the country's economic outlook. investors and businesses make decisions on a forward-looking basis. they know that today's large debt levels are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate increases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

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

(8) CBO analyzed the House Republican fiscal year 2016 budget resolution and found it would increase real output per capita (a proxy for a country's standard of living) by about \$1,000 in 2025 and roughly \$5,000 by 2040 relative to the baseline path. That means more income and greater prosperity for all Americans.

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

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

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

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

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

**SEC. 612. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Roughly half of United States active business income and half of private sector employment are derived from business entities (such as partnerships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the income flows through to the tax returns of the individual owners and is taxed at the individual rate structure rather than at the corporate rate. Small businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form for Federal tax purposes, and the top Federal rate on such small business income reaches 44.6 percent. For these reasons, sound economic policy requires lowering marginal rates on these pass-through entities.

(7) The United States corporate income tax rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to just over 39 percent, the highest rate in the industrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages and discourage investment and job creation, distort business activity, and put American businesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

(8) By deterring potential investment, the United States corporate tax restrains economic growth and job creation. The United States tax rate differential with other countries also fosters a variety of complicated multinational corporate behaviors intended to avoid the tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing corporate revenue.

(9) The “worldwide” structure of United States international taxation essentially taxes earnings of United States firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive disadvantage with competitors with more competitive international tax systems.

(10) Reforming the United States tax code to a more competitive international system would boost the competitiveness of United States companies operating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.

(11) The tax code imposes costs on American workers through lower wages, on consumers in higher prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

(12) Revenues have averaged about 17.5 percent of the economy throughout modern American history. Revenues rise above this level under current law to 18.3 percent of the economy by the end of the 10-year budget window.

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

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

(15) Closing tax loopholes to fund spending does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

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

(b) **POLICY ON TAX REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should enact legislation that provides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax code to promote economic growth, create American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American consumers, investors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that is revenue-neutral on a dynamic basis that provides for the following:

(1) Targets revenue neutrality (relative to CBO’s baseline revenue projection) based on a dynamic score that takes into account the macroeconomic effects of reform.

(2) Collapses the current seven brackets for individuals into just two, with a top rate of 25 percent.

(3) Simplifies the tax code to ensure that fewer Americans will be required to itemize deductions.

(4) Gives equal tax treatment to individual and employer healthcare expenditures modeled on the American Health Care Reform Act.

(5) Encourages charitable giving.

(6) Repeals the Death Tax.

(7) Eliminates marriage penalties and encourages families.

(8) Repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax.

(9) Reforms the current Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that is given in a yearly lump-sum payment and replaces it with a program that would allow workers to exempt a portion of their payroll taxes every month.

(10) Reduces double taxation by lowering the top corporate rate to 25 percent and setting a maximum long-term capital gains tax rate at 15 percent.

(11) Sets a maximum dividend tax rate at 15 percent.

(12) Encourages net investment, savings, and entrepreneurial activity.

(13) Moves to a competitive international system of taxation.

(14) Ends distortionary special interest giveaways, such as the Wind Production Tax Credit.

**SEC. 613. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

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

(1) Opening foreign markets to American exports is vital to the United States economy and beneficial to American workers and consumers. The Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 billion of United States exports supports more than 5,000 jobs here at home.

(2) A modern and competitive international tax system would facilitate global commerce for United States multinational companies and would encourage foreign business investment and job creation in the United States.

(3) The United States currently has an antiquated system of international taxation whereby United States multinationals operating abroad pay both the foreign-country tax and United States corporate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage.

(4) The ability to defer United States taxes on their foreign operations, which some erroneously refer to as a “tax loophole,” cushions this disadvantage to a certain extent. Eliminating or restricting this provision (and others like it) would harm United States competitiveness.

(5) This budget resolution advocates fundamental tax reform that would lower the United States corporate rate, now the highest in the industrialized world, and switch to a more competitive system of international taxation. This would make the United States a much more attractive place to invest and station business activity and would chip away at the incentives for United States companies to keep their profits overseas (because the United States corporate rate is so high).

(6) The status quo of the current tax code undermines the competitiveness of United States businesses and costs the United States economy investment and jobs.

(7) Global trade and commerce is not a zero-sum game. The idea that global expansion tends to “hollow out” United States operations is incorrect. Foreign-affiliate activity tends to complement, not substitute for, key parent activities in the United States such as employment, worker compensation, and capital investment. When United States headquartered multinationals invest and expand operations abroad it often leads to more jobs and economic growth at home.

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

(b) **POLICY ON TRADE.**—It is the policy of this resolution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and a modern and competitive United States international tax system in order to promote job creation in the United States.

**SEC. 614. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.**

It is the policy of this resolution that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and currently unavailable areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be open for energy exploration and production. To ensure States’ rights, states are given the option to withdrawal from leasing within certain areas of the OCS. Specifically, a State, through enactment of a State statute, may withdrawal from leasing from all or part of any area within 75 miles of that State’s coast.

**SEC. 615. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY POLICY.**

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

(1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level has hurt job creation and dampened the economy, slowing our recovery from the economic recession.

(2) In the first two months of 2014 alone, the Administration issued 13,166 pages of regulations imposing more than \$13 billion in compliance costs on job creators and adding more than 16 million hours of compliance paperwork.

(3) The Small Business Administration estimates that the total cost of regulations is as high as \$1.75 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House has generated over \$494 billion in regulatory activity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regulatory costs currently pending.

(4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legislation (Public Law 111–203) resulted in more than \$17 billion in compliance costs and saddled job creators with more than 58 million hours of compliance paperwork.

(5) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act to date has added 132.9 million annual hours of compliance paperwork, imposing \$24.3 billion of compliance costs on the private sector and an \$8 billion cost burden on the states.

(6) The highest regulatory costs come from rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); these regulations are primarily targeted at the coal industry. In September 2013, the EPA proposed a rule regulating greenhouse gas emissions from new coal-fired power plants. The proposed standards are unachievable with current commercially available technology, resulting in a de-facto ban on new coal-fired power plants. Ad-

ditional regulations for existing coal plants are expected in the summer of 2014.

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

(8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are being retired or converted as a result of EPA regulations. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new plants, these retirements and conversions may further increase the cost of electricity.

(9) A recent study by Purdue University estimates that electricity prices in Indiana will rise 32 percent by 2023, due in part to EPA regulations.

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

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATION.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the public burdened by excessive regulation, enact legislation that—

(1) seeks to promote economic growth and job creation by eliminating unnecessary red tape and streamlining and simplifying Federal regulations;

(2) pursues a cost-effective approach to regulation, without sacrificing environmental, health, safety benefits or other benefits, rejecting the premise that economic growth and environmental protection create an either/or proposition;

(3) ensures that regulations do not disproportionately disadvantage low-income Americans through a more rigorous cost-benefit analysis, which also considers who will be most affected by regulations and whether the harm caused is outweighed by the potential harm prevented;

(4) ensures that regulations are subject to an open and transparent process, rely on sound and publicly available scientific data, and that the data relied upon for any particular regulation is provided to Congress immediately upon request;

(5) frees the many commonsense energy and water projects currently trapped in complicated bureaucratic approval processes;

(6) maintains the benefits of landmark environmental, health safety, and other statutes while scaling back this administration's heavy-handed approach to regulation, which has added \$494 billion in mostly ideological regulatory activity since 2009, much of which flies in the face of these statutes' intended purposes; and

(7) seeks to promote a limited government, which will unshackle our economy and create millions of new jobs, pro-

viding our Nation with a strong and prosperous future and expanding opportunities for the generations to come.

(8) Requires congressional approval of all new major regulations (those with an impact of \$50 million or more) before enactment as opposed to current law in which Congress must expressly disapprove of regulation to prevent it from becoming law, which would keep Congress engaged as to pending regulatory policy and prevent costly and unsound policies from being implemented and becoming effective.

**SEC. 616. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

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

(1) A well-educated workforce is critical to economic, job, and wage growth.

(2) Roughly 20 million students are enrolled in American colleges and universities.

(3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the 2004-2005 Academic Year and the 2014-2015 Academic Year—

(A) published tuition and fees at public 4-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 3.5 percent per year above the rate of inflation;

(B) published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.5 percent per year above the rate of inflation; and

(C) published tuition and fees at private nonprofit 4-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per year above the rate of inflation.

(4) Federal financial aid for higher education has also seen a dramatic increase. The portion of the Federal student aid portfolio composed of Direct Loans, Federal Family Education Loans, and Perkins Loans with outstanding balances grew by 119 percent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2014.

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

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

(7) American students are chasing ever-increasing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student debt now stands at nearly \$1.2 trillion. This makes student loans the second largest balance of consumer debt, after mortgage debt.

(8) Students are carrying large debt loads and too many fail to complete college or end up defaulting on these loans due to their debt burden and a weak economy and job market.

(9) Based on estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2017 and continuing in each subsequent year in the current budget window.

(10) Failing to address these problems will jeopardize access and affordability to higher education for America’s young people.

(b) **POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORDABILITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution to address the root drivers of tuition inflation, by—

- (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those most in need;
- (2) streamlining programs that provide aid to make them more effective;
- (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award level at \$5,775 in each year of the budget window; and
- (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher education that act to restrict flexibility and innovative teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional models such as online coursework and competency-based learning.

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

- (1) 8.7 million Americans are currently unemployed.
- (2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce development system that fails to connect workers with assistance and employers with trained personnel.
- (3) The House Education and Workforce Committee successfully consolidated 15 job training programs in the recently enacted Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

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

- (1) further streamlining and consolidating Federal job training programs; and
- (2) empowering states with the flexibility to tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of their workforce, including the development of career scholarships.

**SEC. 617. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTION.**

It is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer dollars shall go to any entity that provides abortion services.

**SEC. 618. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION REFORM.**

It is the policy of this resolution that State and local officials are in a much better position to understand the needs of local commuters, not bureaucrats in Washington. Federal funding for transportation should be phased down and limited to core Federal duties, including the interstate highway system, transportation infrastructure on Federal land, responding to emergencies, and research. As the level of Federal responsibility for transportation is reduced, Congress should also concurrently reduce the Federal gas tax.

**SEC. 619. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

- (1) For years, there has been serious concern regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure to provide veterans timely access to health care and benefits.
- (2) In 2014, reports started breaking across the Nation that VA medical centers were manipulating wait-list documents to hide long delays veterans were facing to receive health care.

The VA hospital scandal led to the immediate resignation of then-Secretary of Veterans Affairs Eric K. Shinseki.

(3) In 2015, for the first time ever, VA health care was added to the “high-risk” list of the Government Accountability Office (GAO), due to management and oversight failures that have directly resulted in risks to the timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and quality of health care.

(4) In response to the scandal, the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs held several oversight hearings and ultimately enacted the Veterans’ Access, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014 (VACAA) (Public Law 113–146) to address these problems. VACAA provided \$15 billion in emergency resources to fund internal health care needs within the department and provided veterans enhanced access to private-sector health care under the new Veterans Choice Program.

(b) **POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**—This budget supports the continued oversight efforts by the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to ensure the VA is not only transparent and accountable, but also successful in achieving its goals in providing timely health care and benefits to America’s veterans. The Budget Committee will continue to closely monitor the VA’s progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are sufficient and efficiently used to provide needed benefits and services to veterans.

**SEC. 620. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.**

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

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

(2) In its report to Congress on Government Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings.”

(3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 the GAO issued reports showing excessive duplication and redundancy in Federal programs including—

(A) two hundred nine Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education programs in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost of \$3 billion annually;

(B) two hundred separate Department of Justice crime prevention and victim services grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in 2010;

(C) twenty different Federal entities administer 160 housing programs and other forms of Federal assistance for housing with a total cost of \$170 billion in 2010;

(D) seventeen separate Homeland Security preparedness grant programs that spent \$37 billion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

(E) fourteen grant and loan programs, and three tax benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

(F) ninety-four different initiatives run by 11 different agencies to encourage “green building” in the private sector; and

(G) twenty-three agencies implemented approximately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion.

(4) The Federal Government spends more than \$80 billion each year for approximately 1,400 information technology investments. GAO has identified broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplication in the Government’s information technology infrastructure. Experts have estimated that eliminating these problems could save 25 percent or \$20 billion.

(5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a potential source of spending reductions. In 2011 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total or all Federal procurement could generate more than \$50 billion in savings annually.

(6) Federal agencies reported an estimated \$106 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2013.

(7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(8) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropriations. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(9) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs should result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

**(b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—**

(1) Each authorizing committee annually should include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated.

(2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs funded through annual appropriations to determine if the programs are operating efficiently and effectively.

(3) Committees should reauthorize those programs that in the committees’ judgment should continue to receive funding.

(4) For those programs not reauthorized by committees, the House of Representatives should enforce the limitations on funding such unauthorized programs in the House rules. If the strictures of the rules are deemed to be too rapid in prohibiting spending on unauthorized programs, then milder measures should be adopted and enforced until a return to the full prohibition of clause 2(a)(1) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House.

**SEC. 621. POLICY STATEMENT ON BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.**

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

(1) The Federal Government collects approximately \$3 trillion annually in taxes, but spends more than \$3.5 trillion to maintain the operations of government. The Federal Government must borrow 14 cents of every Federal dollar spent.

(2) At the end of the year 2014, the national debt of the United States was more than \$18.1 trillion.

(3) A majority of States have petitioned the Federal Government to hold a Constitutional Convention for the consideration of adopting a Balanced Budget Amendment to the United States Constitution.

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

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

(6) Numerous balanced budget amendment proposals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in the House. Twelve were introduced in the 113th Congress alone, including H.J. Res. 4 by Democratic Representative John J. Barrow of Georgia, and H.J. Res. 38 by Republican Representative Jackie Walorski of Indiana.

(7) The joint resolution providing for a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution referred to in paragraph (5) prohibited outlays for a fiscal year (except those for repayment of debt principal) from exceeding total receipts for that fiscal year (except those derived from borrowing) unless Congress, by a three-fifths roll call vote of each chamber, authorizes a specific excess of outlays over receipts.

(8) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution passed the House with bipartisan support, but failed of passage by one vote in the United States Senate.

(b) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incorporating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and send such joint resolution to the States for their approval, to amend the Constitution of the United States to require an annual balanced budget.

**SEC. 622. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**

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

(1) According to the most recent estimate from the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies were expected to hold \$844 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2015.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending previously made available by Congress that remains available for expenditure.

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

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an Act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from canceling unobligated balances of funds that are no longer needed.

(b) **POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**—Congressional committees should through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans’ affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) **DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should continue to make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

**SEC. 623. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

(1) The budget for the House of Representatives is \$188 million less than it was when Republicans became the majority in 2011.

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

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

(1) The House of Representatives must be a model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer resources and therefore must identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration should review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members and committees of the House, and should identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, barber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

(2) No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

(3) Retirement benefits for Members of Congress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health care for life.

**SEC. 624. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATION OF A COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND WASTE.**

It is the policy of this resolution that a new committee, styled after the post-World War II “Byrd Committee” shall be created to act on GAO’s annual waste and duplication reports as well as Oversight and Government Reform Inspector General reports.

**SEC. 625. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET PROCESS AND BASELINE REFORM.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—

(1) In 1974, after more than 50 years of executive dominance over fiscal policy, Congress acted to reassert its “power of the purse”, and passed the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act.

(2) The measure explicitly sought to establish congressional control over the budget process, to provide for annual congressional determination of the appropriate level of taxes and spending, to set important national budget priorities, and to find ways in which Members of Congress could have access to the most accurate, objective, and highest quality information to assist them in discharging their duties.

(3) Far from achieving its intended purpose, however, the process has instituted a bias toward higher spending and larger government. The behemoth of the Federal Government has largely been financed through either borrowing or taking ever greater amounts of the national income through high taxation.

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

(5) It assumes extension of spending programs (of more than \$50 million per year) scheduled to expire.

(6) Yet it does not assume the extension of tax policies in the same way. consequently, extending existing tax policies that may be scheduled to expire is characterized as a new tax reduction, requiring offsets to “pay for” merely keeping tax policy the same even though estimating conventions would not require similar treatment of spending programs.

(7) The original goals set for the congressional process are admirable in their intent, but because the essential mechanisms of the process have remained the same, and “reforms” enacted over the past 40 years have largely taken the form of layering greater levels of legal complexity without reforming or reassessing the very fundamental nature of the process.

(b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution on the budget that as the primary branch of Government, Congress must:

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

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

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

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

(5) Consider innovative fiscal tools such as: zero based budgeting, which would require a department or agency to justify its budget as if it were a new expenditure; and direct spending caps to enhance oversight of automatic pilot spending that increases each year without congressional approval.

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

(7) Provide access to the best analysis of economic conditions available and increase awareness of how fiscal policy directly impacts overall economic growth and job creation,

(9) Remove layers of complexity that have complicated the procedures designed in 1974, and made budgeting more arcane and opaque.

(10) Remove existing biases that favor higher spending.

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

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

(1) Permanent extension of tax laws should not be used as a means to increase taxes on other taxpayers;

(2) For those expiring tax provisions that are proposed to be permanently extended, Congress should use a more realistic baseline that does not require them to be offset; and,

(3) Tax-reform legislation should not include tax increases just to offset the extension of current tax laws.

(d) **LEGISLATION.**—The Committee on the Budget intends to draft legislation during the 114th Congress that will rewrite the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of making the congressional budget process more effective in ensuring taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

**SEC. 626. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**

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

(1) Given the thousands of Federal programs and trillions of dollars the Federal Government spends each year, assessing and accounting for Federal fiscal activities and liabilities is a complex undertaking.

(2) Current methods of accounting leave much to be desired in capturing the full scope of government and in presenting information in a clear and compelling way that illuminates the best options going forward.

(3) Most fiscal analysis produced by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is conducted over a relatively short time horizon: 10 or 25 years. While this time frame is useful for most purposes, it fails to consider the fiscal consequences over the longer term.

(4) Additionally, current accounting methodology does not provide an analysis of how the Federal Government's fiscal situation over the long run affects Americans of various age cohorts.

(5) Another consideration is how Federal programs should be accounted for. The "accrual method" of accounting records revenue when it is earned and expenses when they are incurred, while the "cash method" records revenue and expenses when cash is actually paid or received.

(6) The Federal budget accounts for most programs using cash accounting. Some programs, however, particularly loan and loan guarantee programs, are accounted for using accrual methods.

(7) GAO has indicated that accrual accounting may provide a more accurate estimation of the Federal Government's liabilities than cash accounting for some programs specifically those that provide some form of insurance.

(8) Where accrual accounting is used, it is almost exclusively calculated by CBO according to the methodology outlined in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA). CBO uses fair value methodology instead of FCRA to measure the cost of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for example.

(9) FCRA methodology, however, understates the risk and thus the true cost of Federal programs. An alternative is fair value methodology, which uses discount rates that incorporate the risk inherent to the type of liability being estimated in addition to Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity length.

(10) The Congressional Budget Office has concluded that "adopting a fair-value approach would provide a more comprehensive way to measure the costs of Federal credit programs and would permit more level comparisons between those costs and the costs of other forms of federal assistance" than the current approach under FCRA.

(b) **POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office and the public affected by Federal budgetary choices, adopt Governmentwide reforms of budget and accounting practices so the American people and their representatives can more readily understand the fiscal situation of the Government of the United States and the options best suited to improving it. Such reforms may include but should not be limited to the following:

(1) Providing additional metrics to enhance our current analysis by considering our fiscal situation comprehensively, over an extended time horizon, and as it affects Americans of various age cohorts.

(2) Expanding the use of accrual accounting where appropriate.

(3) Accounting for certain Federal credit programs using fair value accounting as opposed to the current approach under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

**SEC. 627. POLICY STATEMENT ON SCOREKEEPING FOR OUTYEAR BUDGETARY EFFECTS IN APPROPRIATION ACTS.**

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

(1) Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 directs the Committee on the Budget to provide an allocation of budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropriations for the budget year covered by a concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) The allocation of budgetary resources provided by the Committee on the Budget to the Committee on Appropriations covers a period of one fiscal year only, which is effective for the budget year.

(3) An appropriation Act, joint resolution, amendment there- to or conference report thereon may contain changes to programs that result in direct budgetary effects that occur beyond the budget year and beyond the period for which the allocation

of budgetary resources provided by the Committee on the Budget is effective.

(4) The allocation of budgetary resources provided to the Committee on Appropriations does not currently anticipate or capture direct outyear budgetary effects to programs.

(5) Budget enforcement could be improved by capturing the direct outyear budgetary effects caused by appropriation Acts and using this information to determine the appropriate allocations of budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropriations when considering future concurrent resolutions on the budget.

(b) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the House of Representatives to more effectively allocate budgetary resources and accurately enforce budget targets by agreeing to a procedure by which the Committee on the Budget should consider the direct outyear budgetary effects of changes to mandatory programs enacted in appropriations bills, joint resolutions, amendments thereto or conference reports thereon when setting the allocation of budgetary resources for the Committee on Appropriations in a concurrent resolution on the budget. The relevant committees of jurisdiction are directed to consult on a procedure during fiscal year 2016 and include recommendations for implementing such procedure in the fiscal year 2017 concurrent resolution on the budget.

**SEC. 628. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**

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

(1) A number of Federal agencies and organizations have permanent authority to collect fees and other offsetting collections and to spend these collected funds.

(2) The total amount of offsetting fees and offsetting collections is estimated by the Office of Management and Budget to be \$525 billion in fiscal year 2016.

(3) Agency budget justifications are, in some cases, not fully transparent about the amount of program activity funded through offsetting collections or fees. This lack of transparency prevents effective and accountable government.

(b) **POLICY ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress must reassert its constitutional prerogative to control spending and conduct oversight. To do so, Congress should enact legislation requiring programs that are funded through fees, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections to be allocated new budget authority annually. Such allocation may arise from—

(1) legislation originating from the authorizing committee of jurisdiction for the agency or program; or

(2) fee and account specific allocations included in annual appropriation Acts.

**SEC. 629. NO BUDGET, NO PAY.**

It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the payroll administrator of that House should carry out this policy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law 113-3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and place in an escrow

account all compensation otherwise required to be made for Members of that House of Congress. Withheld compensation should be released to Members of that House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2015 and for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

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Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

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Sec. 201. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for job creation through investments and incentives.

Sec. 202. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the tax system to work for hard working Americans.

Sec. 203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the extension of expired or expiring tax provisions.

Sec. 204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare improvement.

Sec. 205. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicaid and children's health improvement.

Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for initiatives that benefit children.

Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college affordability and completion.

Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a competitive workforce.

Sec. 209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and service members.

Sec. 210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for modernizing unemployment compensation.

Sec. 211. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence and security.

Sec. 212. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Sec. 213. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.

Sec. 214. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional funding for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

Sec. 215. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the health care workforce.

Sec. 216. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving the availability of long-term care services and supports.

TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 301. Direct spending.

TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 402. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 403. Costs of emergency needs, Overseas Contingency Operations and disaster relief.

Sec. 404. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 405. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

- Sec. 406. Reinstatement of pay-as-you-go.  
 Sec. 407. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

#### TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 501. Policy of the House on job creation.  
 Sec. 502. Policy of the House on surface transportation.  
 Sec. 503. Policy of the House on tax reform that works for hardworking families.  
 Sec. 504. Policy of the House on building ladders of opportunity to help hardworking families join the middle class.  
 Sec. 505. Policy of the House on women's economic empowerment, and health and safety improvement.  
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 Sec. 508. Policy of the House on a national strategy to eradicate poverty and increase opportunity.  
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 Sec. 510. Policy of the House on Social Security.  
 Sec. 511. Policy of the House on protecting the Medicare guarantee for seniors.  
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 Sec. 516. Policy of the House on national security.  
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 Sec. 518. Policy of the House on financial consumer protection.  
 Sec. 519. Policy of the House on the use of taxpayer funds.  
 Sec. 520. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

### SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,439,277,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,775,502,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,882,276,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,989,720,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,114,729,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,251,847,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,398,020,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,561,491,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,783,024,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,010,679,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,426,906,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$11,000,000,000  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$99,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$106,700,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$120,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$132,600,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$144,900,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$150,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$168,700,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$228,800,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$286,900,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$341,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,961,412,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,211,302,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,292,123,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,468,445,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,650,176,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,828,418,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,993,651,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,162,919,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,357,628,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,550,966,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,725,021,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,941,778,000,000  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,165,536,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,288,919,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,422,685,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,603,529,000,000  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,776,636,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,947,247,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,138,897,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,318,454,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,497,245,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,685,225,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -\$502,501,000,000  
 Fiscal year 2016: -\$390,034,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$406,643,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: -\$432,965,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: -\$488,800,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: -\$524,789,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: -\$549,227,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: -\$577,406,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: -\$535,430,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: -\$486,566,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: -\$438,319,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$18,468,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,032,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,667,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,347,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,074,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,836,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,625,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$23,426,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$24,206,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$24,963,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$25,659,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$13,360,000,000,000  
 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,815,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,302,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,828,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,433,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,099,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,818,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$17,597,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$18,373,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$19,143,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$19,915,000,000,000.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2025 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$596,720,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$590,195,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$570,380,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$582,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$582,126,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$573,904,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$593,364,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$575,837,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$601,639,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$588,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$607,930,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$597,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,245,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$606,885,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$632,525,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$622,398,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,784,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$630,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$659,080,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$638,461,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$672,414,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$655,940,000,000.

- (2) International Affairs (150):
- Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$56,611,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,492,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$47,443,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$49,338,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$48,862,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$48,904,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$50,103,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$48,923,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$50,779,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$49,193,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$51,192,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$49,467,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$52,269,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$49,904,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$53,555,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$50,595,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$54,647,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$51,347,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$55,743,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$52,232,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$56,872,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$53,166,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
- Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$29,805,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,612,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,059,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,489,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,672,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$31,226,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$32,302,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$31,881,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$32,623,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$32,250,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$32,948,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$32,619,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,606,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$33,030,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$34,279,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,635,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$34,962,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$34,293,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$35,658,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$34,969,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$36,372,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$35,667,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,557,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,830,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,210,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$2,933,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,587,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$3,811,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,559,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$3,867,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,491,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$4,378,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,512,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$4,673,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,641,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$4,937,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,714,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,091,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,846,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,927,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$5,966,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,484,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$6,102,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$5,652,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$36,453,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$39,173,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$38,870,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$41,239,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$40,024,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$41,523,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$41,212,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$41,593,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$41,685,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$41,721,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,638,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,611,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,839,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,935,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$43,463,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$43,510,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$44,133,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,298,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$44,898,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$44,394,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$45,821,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$45,222,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,856,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,038,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$21,384,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,024,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$25,162,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,954,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$24,304,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,514,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,879,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,073,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$21,801,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,247,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,223,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,692,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,075,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,525,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,692,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,145,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,743,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$22,168,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$23,003,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$22,483,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$17,323,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$29,458,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$15,582,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$1,936,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,976,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$730,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$14,606,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$3,487,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$14,994,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$5,176,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,383,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$1,656,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,902,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$406,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$14,460,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$2,066,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$14,422,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$3,341,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$14,755,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$4,309,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$15,425,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$4,736,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$85,569,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$89,236,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$107,892,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$95,061,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$108,674,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$98,765,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$109,913,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$100,611,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$111,250,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$102,623,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$112,563,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$103,958,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$114,274,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$105,377,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$95,359,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$106,192,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$97,204,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$106,234,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$99,091,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$106,058,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$101,012,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$106,517,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$17,915,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,346,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$28,976,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$22,511,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,127,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,794,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,677,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$20,694,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,865,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,894,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,754,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,758,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,712,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,100,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,687,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$16,858,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,708,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$15,573,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,790,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$14,659,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$13,922,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$14,979,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
  - Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$102,248,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$107,566,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$107,660,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$101,847,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$121,304,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$114,742,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$127,556,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$122,435,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$134,976,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$130,666,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$139,874,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$136,275,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$142,897,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$140,745,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$147,965,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$144,868,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$151,609,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$148,664,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$153,238,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$152,731,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$154,178,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$155,116,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$487,040,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$481,126,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$515,793,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$529,317,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$565,428,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$567,738,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$590,501,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$592,459,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$616,322,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$617,964,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$647,554,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$638,478,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$667,158,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$667,120,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$701,192,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$700,370,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$734,468,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$734,075,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$770,027,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$769,587,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$806,404,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$806,360,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$539,669,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$539,342,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$583,270,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$581,608,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$584,123,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$584,052,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$588,208,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$588,124,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$656,892,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$656,696,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$704,939,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$704,788,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$756,903,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$756,741,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$854,870,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$854,597,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$877,624,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$876,521,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$890,991,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$889,628,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$986,230,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$990,740,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$516,580,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$512,007,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$539,209,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$533,999,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$548,714,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$542,073,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$553,915,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$543,191,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$573,984,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$567,378,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$587,465,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$580,673,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$601,432,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$594,862,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$621,724,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$620,430,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$632,671,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$626,669,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$644,428,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$632,304,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$667,486,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$659,847,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,554,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,621,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,885,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,928,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,563,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,424,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$153,079,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$155,672,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$168,175,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$172,347,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$169,070,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$172,607,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,734,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$166,775,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$177,946,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$177,528,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$182,113,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$181,595,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$185,682,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$185,175,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$197,554,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$196,926,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$193,729,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$193,080,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$190,068,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$189,340,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$203,439,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$202,706,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,043,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$56,048,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,250,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,956,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,731,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$62,350,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,804,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,253,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,227,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,498,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,656,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$61,823,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$62,787,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$63,291,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$64,489,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$64,767,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,525,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,639,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$66,581,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$66,542,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$71,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$71,336,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,920,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,806,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,876,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,938,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$27,007,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,276,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$27,819,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$27,295,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$28,541,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$28,044,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$29,258,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$28,763,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$29,842,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,312,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,410,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,878,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,971,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,428,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,304,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,788,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,883,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$31,299,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$325,962,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$325,962,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$368,173,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$368,173,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$420,786,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$420,786,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$493,610,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$493,610,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$559,871,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$559,871,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$622,059,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$622,059,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$672,197,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$672,197,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$723,968,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$723,968,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$773,014,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$773,014,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$815,026,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$815,026,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$847,334,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$847,334,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$21,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$11,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$36,770,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$36,776,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$23,340,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$11,059,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$28,661,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$32,139,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$6,925,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$6,058,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$10,998,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$8,030,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$665,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$2,028,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$52,729,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$53,206,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,572,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,147,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$78,123,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$77,680,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$24,833,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$24,813,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$106,825,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$106,825,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$78,012,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$78,012,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$88,445,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$88,445,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$93,810,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$93,810,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,497,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,497,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$89,327,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$89,327,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$92,978,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$92,978,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$95,188,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$95,188,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$97,408,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$97,408,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$102,090,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$102,090,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$105,007,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$105,007,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
  - Fiscal year 2015:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$0.
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$57,997,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,250,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,085,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.

- (B) Outlays, \$7,357,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$3,675,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$1,312,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$644,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$202,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$69,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$47,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,000,000.

## **TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS**

### **SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for robust Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities or other measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the economy. The revisions may be made for measures that—

- (1) provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;
- (2) provide for additional investments in other areas that would help businesses and other employers create new jobs; and
- (3) provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities expand investment, train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

### **SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM THE TAX SYSTEM TO WORK FOR HARD WORKING AMERICANS.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that reforms the tax system to reward American workers,

incentivize higher pay, and increase the after-tax take home income of working families, such as paycheck tax credits for American workers; incentives for workers to save a portion of their income; incentives for corporations to raise employee pay and/or provide employees with ownership and profit-sharing opportunities; incentives for investments in apprenticeships and other training programs that result in higher skills and better pay; provide tax relief to offset the additional and unique costs faced by two-earner families; a modernized and expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit; or other reforms to the tax system to make it work for the middle class and those working to join the middle class, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE EXTENSION OF EXPIRED OR EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends provisions of the tax code that have expired or will expire in the future, including tax incentives for research and development, renewable energy investments, charitable giving, economic and community development, and tax relief for working families and small businesses, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes improvements to Medicare, such as—

- (1) new incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability;
- (2) payment accuracy improvements to encourage efficient use of resources;
- (3) innovative programs to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings;
- (4) policies to hold providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care;
- (5) improvements to Medicare's benefit design to make care more affordable and accessible for people with Medicare, including improvements to programs that provide assistance with premiums and cost-sharing to beneficiaries with limited incomes; and
- (6) extension of expiring provisions;

excluding any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes any changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare; by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH IMPROVEMENT.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Medicaid or other children's health programs, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025. Such improvements may include—

- (1) restoring the enhanced Medicaid reimbursement rates for certain primary care services to Medicare levels using Federal funds, and expanding the enhanced rates to rates to additional health care providers;
- (2) providing States with tools to streamline enrollment into Medicaid and CHIP and ensure continuity of care, and may include permanently extending the Express Lane Eligibility option for children or creating an option to provide 12-month continuous eligibility for adults in Medicaid; and
- (3) providing more options for States to expand access to home and community based long-term care services for seniors and persons with disabilities, and to improve benefits.

**SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025. Improvements may include any of the following:

- (1) Changes to foster care to expand the number of at-risk children for whom effective supportive, prevention, and post-permanency services are provided to promote safety, well-being, and permanency for vulnerable children.
- (2) Changes to encourage increased parental support for children, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child and policies to encourage States to provide access and visitation services to improve fathers' relationships with their children. Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty.
- (3) Regular increases in funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to put the Federal Government on a 10-year path to fulfill its commitment to America's children and schools by providing 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure for special education.
- (4) Funding for research designed to improve program effectiveness in creating positive outcomes for low-income children and families.

**SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY AND COMPLETION.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable and increases college completion, including efforts to: encourage States and higher education institutions to improve educational outcomes and access for low- and moderate-income students; ensure continued full funding for Pell grants; or help borrowers lower and manage their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COMPETITIVE WORKFORCE.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that helps ensure that all Americans have access to good-paying jobs, including: fully reauthorizing the Trade Adjustment Assistance program; funding proven effective job training and employment programs, such as year-round and summer jobs for youth; or new initiatives such as apprenticeships involving collaborations between employers, educators, and providers and job training services, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

- (1) improves access and enhances the delivery of timely health care to the Nation's veterans and service members;
  - (2) improves the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental illnesses, and increasing the capacity to address health care needs unique to women veterans;
  - (3) makes improvements to the Post 9/11 GI Bill to ensure that veterans receive the educational benefits they need to maximize their employment opportunities;
  - (4) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;
  - (5) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or
  - (6) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation;
- by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MODERNIZING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that modernizes unemployment compensation, including providing additional learning opportunities and training for unemployed workers, expanding program eligibility to more workers, or making the program more responsive to economic downturns, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging clean energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) provides additional resources for oversight and expanded enforcement activities to crack down on speculation in and manipulation of oil and gas markets, including derivatives markets;

(4) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(5) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(6) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (“clean energy jobs”);

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 212. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FULL FUNDING OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act

of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legislation requires sustained yield timber harvests obviating the need for funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future and would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 214. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional funding for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund beyond the base levels provided by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the contemporary health care workforce’s ability to meet emerging demands, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

**SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AND SUPPORTS.**

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the availability of long-term care services and supports for senior citizens and individuals with disabilities, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2025. Such improvements may include creation of a comprehensive long-term care insurance program; pilot programs or studies to determine the best options for improving access to long-term care services; or other improvements to Medicare, Medicaid, or other programs to provide increased access to long-term care.

## **TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING**

**SEC. 301. DIRECT SPENDING.**

(a) **MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—**

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.1 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending: The resolution rejects cuts to the social safety net that lifts millions of people out of poverty. It assumes extension of the tax credits from the American Taxpayer Relief Act due to expire at the end of 2017. These credits include an increase in refundability of the child tax credit, relief for married earned income tax credit filers, and a larger earned income tax credit for larger families. It also assumes expansion of the earned income tax credit for childless workers, a group that has seen limited support from safety net programs, and other impacts of a middle class and pro-work tax reform.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.5 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending: For Medicare, this budget rejects proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in health care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare. In other areas, the resolution assumes additional funding for child care, early education, and children's health; extension and expansion of the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which assists with higher education expenses; and funding certain tribal support costs that have been previously annually appropriated. It also would create a National Infrastructure Bank, an Apprenticeship Training Fund, and a Paid Leave Partnership Initiative, which would help States establish paid leave programs. The resolution repeals the mandatory sequester required under the Budget Control Act.

## TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

### SEC. 401. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2017 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2018, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for all discretionary programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2016.

### SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES UNDER THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates \$9,572,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$667,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the

House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates \$151,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$30,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(c) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

**SEC. 403. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND DISASTER RELIEF.**

(a) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for Overseas Contingency Operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount of budget authority specified in section 102(21).

(2) LIMITATION.—Adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (1) shall only include funding appropriated to the Overseas Contingency Operations title of an appropriations bill for war activities and related diplomatic and development operations, or for activities related to countering urgent national security threats, and shall not include funding for regular, base budget activities.

(c) DISASTER RELIEF.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this subsection, then the allocation to the Com-

mittee on Appropriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this resolution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget authority and outlays up to the amounts provided under section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as adjusted by subsection (d).

(d) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—

(1) CAP ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates a base amount equal to 70 percent of the average cost of wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years and provides an additional appropriation of up to but not to exceed \$1.5 billion for wildfire suppression operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the additional amount of budget authority above the base amount and the outlays resulting from that additional budget authority.

(2) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENT.—The total allowable discretionary adjustment for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the sum of allocation increases made pursuant to paragraph (1) in the previous year.

(e) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

**SEC. 404. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

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

**SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

**SEC. 406. REINSTATEMENT OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO.**

In the House, and pursuant to section 301(b)(8) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the remainder of the 114th Congress, the following shall apply in lieu of “CUTGO” rules and principles:

(1)(A) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report if the provisions of such measure affecting direct spending and revenues have the net effect of increasing the on-budget deficit or reducing the on-budget surplus for the period comprising either—

(i) the current year, the budget year, and the four years following that budget year; or

(ii) the current year, the budget year, and the nine years following that budget year.

(B) The effect of such measure on the deficit or surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the terms “budget year”, “current year”, and “direct spending” have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that the term “direct spending” shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4) (C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(2) If a bill, joint resolution, or amendment is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as a new matter at the end of such measure the provisions of a separate measure as passed by the House, the provisions of such separate measure as passed by the House shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (1) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

- (i) a bill or joint resolution;
- (ii) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;
- (iii) a conference report; or
- (iv) an amendment between the Houses.

(B) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (A)) to a bill or joint resolution, the

evaluation under paragraph (1) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.

(C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business, a conference report, or an amendment between the Houses includes a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect thereto.

**SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

## **TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS**

**SEC. 501. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON JOB CREATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the economy entered a deep recession in December 2007 that was worsened by a financial crisis in 2008—by January 2009, the private sector was shedding nearly 800,000 jobs per month;

(2) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010, with the economy creating 12 million private jobs over the past 60 consecutive months;

(3) United States manufacturing has shared in this recovery with manufacturing employment having grown over the last five years, the first such extended period of growth since the 1990s;

(4) despite the job gains already made, job growth needs to accelerate and continue for an extended period for the economy to fully recover from the recession;

(5) millions of Americans remain unemployed or underemployed, in danger of seeing a middle-class lifestyle slip away or remain out of reach, and this issue is especially acute in the African-American and Latino communities, making it imperative that we push for extended job creation which is broadly shared; and

(6) further job creation is vital to ensure that the economy continues to recover and that the benefits of the recovery are more broadly shared.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should make it a priority to enact legislation to help create jobs in the United States, remove incentives to out-source jobs overseas and instead support incentives that bring jobs back to the United States.

## (2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) supports funding for President Obama’s six-year, \$478 billion surface transportation reauthorization proposal;

(B) supports efforts for additional job creation measures, including further infrastructure improvements, such as a National Infrastructure Bank that can be used for a wide range of infrastructure investments, including investments in expanding clean energy production and energy efficiency, and support for biomedical and other research that both creates jobs and advances scientific knowledge and health, or other spending or revenue proposals;

(C) protects jobs in the United States by eliminating unjustified corporate tax breaks that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, including provisions that permit U.S. companies to “invert” and pretend to move overseas purely to reduce taxes—revenues raised by the elimination or reduction of such tax breaks can then be invested in infrastructure improvements and other job creation efforts; and

(D) supports a “Make it in America” agenda that seeks to expand on the recent recovery in manufacturing jobs and help encourage a resurgence of manufacturing in the United States through job creation measures, including the development of new domestic manufacturing institutes to conduct research into innovative products and materials, the establishment of a new investment fund of up to \$10 billion to help American-made advanced manufacturing technologies reach commercial scale production, and passage of other legislation to support manufacturing in the United States.

**SEC. 502. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.**

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

(1) Supporting the President’s six-year, \$478 billion surface transportation reauthorization investment will sharpen America’s global competitive edge in the 21st century by allowing infrastructure expansion and modernization.

(2) Many of our roads, bridges, and transit systems are in disrepair, and fail to move as many goods and people as the economy demands. The American Society of Engineers gives the United States infrastructure an overall grade of D+.

(3) Deep cuts to our transportation funding over the next 10 years will hurt families and businesses at a time when we have major infrastructure needs and workers ready to do the job.

(4) Increasing transportation investments improves our quality of life by building new ladders of opportunity—improving our competitive edge, facilitating American exports, creating new jobs and increasing access to existing ones, and fostering economic growth, while also providing critical safety improvements and reduced commute times.

(5) The highway trust fund provides critical funding for repairing, expanding, and modernizing roads, bridges, and transit systems, and according to recent CBO projections, it is expected to become insolvent this summer. This could force a halt

to construction projects, which would put hundreds of thousands of jobs at risk.

(a) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House to provide funding in support of the President’s proposed six-year, \$478 billion surface transportation reauthorization that prevents the imminent insolvency of the highway trust fund and increases investment in our highway and transit programs. Such an investment sharpens our competitive edge, increases access to jobs, reduces commute times, makes our highways and transit systems safer, facilitates American exports, creates jobs, and fosters economic growth.

**SEC. 503. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM THAT WORKS FOR HARDWORKING FAMILIES.**

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

(1) Americans today are working harder than ever, but their paychecks are flat.

(2) American families lost economic ground during the 2000s and the Great Recession. U.S. Census data shows that median household income fell 8.6 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2013, and is still no higher than it was in 1989.

(3) Studies by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Standard and Poor’s, among others, have concluded that increased income inequality is a threat to economic growth.

(4) American workers are getting a smaller share of the growing economic pie. For the period 1948-1973, labor productivity increased 97 percent, and real hourly compensation for workers increased at a similar rate: 91 percent. But from 1973-2013, productivity rose by 146 percent and workers’ compensation rose by only 18 percent.

(5) Since the 1970s, economic gains have gone overwhelmingly to the highest-income Americans, while the middle class and most other hard working Americans have been left behind. According to the Congressional Budget Office, between 1979 and 2011, after-tax incomes rose five times as fast for the top one percent of households, whose annual incomes average more than \$1 million, than they did for the middle 60 percent of Americans.

(6) The tax code treats income from wealth more favorably than income from work by giving preferential tax rates on unearned income, and contains numerous, wasteful tax breaks for special interests.

(7) The top one percent of households receives a disproportionate share—17 percent—of the benefit of major tax expenditures, according to the Congressional Budget Office. These preferences have exacerbated income and wealth inequality.

(8) Past Republican tax plans have made reducing taxes for the wealthiest Americans the top priority. Republicans also would repeal Affordable Care Act tax credits which help millions of families buy affordable health insurance, abandon important expansions to the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, and cut higher education benefits by allowing the American Opportunity Tax Credit to expire. The result has been legislation that increased deficits while giving a dis-

proportionate share of any tax cuts to the wealthy. Such a tax increase would—

(A) make it even harder for working families to make ends meet;

(B) cost the economy millions of jobs over the coming years by reducing consumer spending, which will greatly weaken economic growth; and

(C) further widen the income gap between the wealthiest households and the middle class by making the tax code more regressive.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution to reform the tax code to work for hard working Americans, to cut special interest tax breaks for the top one percent, and to close unproductive special interest corporate tax breaks and loopholes, without increasing the tax burden on middle-class taxpayers.

**SEC. 504. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON BUILDING LADDERS OF OPPORTUNITY TO HELP HARDWORKING FAMILIES JOIN THE MIDDLE CLASS.**

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

(1) Even as the economy grows, wage stagnation and income inequality persist, requiring additional ladders of opportunity to help hard-working families join the middle class.

(2) Young adults with a college degree are much more likely to be employed than those with just a high school diploma. In 2013, the unemployment rate for young college graduates was 7 percent versus 17 percent for those with only a high school degree, but the difference was even bigger during the economic downturn.

(3) More than 8 million low-income students each year rely on Federal Pell grants to help pay for college. Pell grants are well-targeted; more than 73 percent of Pell grant recipients have family incomes of less than \$30,000 per year. More than 10 million college students also rely on the American Opportunity Tax Credit to help defray the cost of college, but that tax credit expires at the end of 2017.

(4) As college costs have continued to rise, total student loan debt has quadrupled over the past ten years to more than \$1.3 trillion. More than 80 percent of that debt is from Federal student loans. In 2013, more than two thirds of those graduating from college had student loan debt, and the average debt had grown to \$28,400.

(5) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit (CTC) encourage work and are some of our most effective anti-poverty programs, and they have generally enjoyed strong, bipartisan support from Members of Congress and Presidents of each party.

(6) Enhancements to the EITC and CTC enacted in 2009 lifted 1.6 million people out of poverty, including nearly one million children. Many military families are among the beneficiaries of these vital policies.

(7) Wage inequality still exists in this country. Women make only 78 cents for every dollar earned by men, and the pay gap for African American women and Latinas is even larger.

(8) More than 40 million private sector workers in this country – including more than 13 million working women – are not

able to take a paid sick day when they are ill. Millions more lack paid sick time to care for a sick child.

(9) Nearly one-quarter of adults in the United States report that they have lost a job or have been threatened with job loss for taking time off due to illness or to care for a sick child or relative, and 87 percent of the United States workforce does not have paid family leave through their employer.

(10) The real value of the Federal minimum wage today is at historically low levels, and has not been increased since 2009.

(11) Increasing the minimum wage would give a raise to millions of workers, lift many Americans out of poverty, and put more money in the pockets of individuals who are likely to spend additional income. This would help expand the economy and create jobs.

(12) A higher minimum wage will reduce Government spending on Medicaid, public housing, nutrition assistance and other income-support programs that provide assistance to minimum wage workers. A higher minimum wage will also benefit businesses by increasing productivity, reducing absenteeism, and reducing turnover.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution to accomplish the following:

(1) That the House should broaden access to college, including through new initiatives to make college more affordable, increase college completion rates, and lower student debt. This includes, but is not limited to, helping millions of families afford the cost of college by: permanently extending and improving the American Opportunity Tax Credit; maintaining Pell grants as the primary source of Federal grant aid; and accommodating legislation to help borrowers lower and manage their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options.

(2) That the House should preserve key work and family supports by permanently extending enhanced refundability of the Child Tax Credit, permanently extending the increased Earned Income Tax Credit benefits for married couples and families with 3 or more children, and expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit for childless workers and non-custodial parents.

(3) That the House should make a positive difference in the lives of women, enacting measures to address economic equality and support work and family balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned paid and expanded family and medical leave. The resolution provides funding to help States establish paid leave programs.

(4) That women receive equal pay for equal work.

(5) That the House should pass an increase in the minimum wage. A higher minimum wage will benefit both workers and the economy as a whole.

**SEC. 505. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT.**

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

(1) Wage inequality still exists in this country. Women make only 78 cents for every dollar earned by men, and the pay gap for African American women and Latinas is even larger.

(2) Nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers are women, and the minimum wage has not kept up with inflation over the last 45 years.

(3) More than 40 million private sector workers in this country—including more than 13 million working women—are not able to take a paid sick day when they are ill. Millions more lack paid sick time to care for a sick child.

(4) Nearly one-quarter of adults in the U.S. report that they have lost a job or have been threatened with job loss for taking time off due to illness or to care for a sick child or relative.

(5) Fully 87 percent of the U.S. workforce does not have paid family leave through their employers, and more than 60 percent of the workforce does not have paid personal medical leave through an employer-provided temporary disability program, which some new mothers use.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that Congress should make a positive difference in the lives of women, enacting measures to address economic equality and women’s health and safety. Those measures include the following:

(1) To address economic fairness, Congress should enact the Paycheck Fairness Act, increase the minimum wage, support women entrepreneurs and small businesses, and support work and family balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned paid and expanded Family and Medical leave.

(2) To address health and safety concerns, Congress should increase funding for the prevention and treatment of women’s health issues such as breast cancer and heart disease, support access to family planning, and enact measures to prevent and protect women from domestic violence.

**SEC. 506. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

(1) Over the years, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has faced funding shortfalls and was unprepared to meet the demands of a new generation of returning veterans.

(2) Access to quality health care and veterans’ benefits has been an ongoing challenge for the VA, highlighted most recently in the ongoing claims backlog and veterans waiting months for health care appointments.

(3) Providing health care where veterans live and ensuring a sufficient number of health care professionals, especially in the area of mental health treatment, have also been challenges.

(4) The Government shutdown in the fall of 2013 led to furloughs at the VA that slowed the processing of benefit claims.

(5) The President’s budget includes an 8 percent increase over current year funding, which provides the resources to improve the timely delivery and the quality of health care services, and to address other urgent issues, such as ending veterans’ homelessness.

(6) The VA currently has advance appropriations for 85 percent of its discretionary budget. The residual 15 percent, which includes funding for the day-to-day operations at the Veterans Benefits Administration, remains vulnerable to a Government shutdown.

- (7) Congress provided the authority to expand advance appropriations for VA's three largest mandatory programs in the FY 2015 Omnibus; Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113-235).
- (b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that—
- (1) the President's requested level for veterans' discretionary programs be fully supported so that the VA has the resources it needs to ensure veterans get the benefits they earned in a timely fashion;
  - (2) advance appropriations be expanded to cover all of VA's discretionary budget to prevent delays in veterans' benefits and services during a Government shutdown;
  - (3) the VA submit along with its annual budget a "Future-Years Veterans Program" that projects its needs over five years to help facilitate the appropriations and oversight processes; and
  - (4) sufficient resources are provided for the VA's Office of the Inspector General to guarantee veterans are properly served and that resources are spent efficiently.

**SEC. 507. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE.**

- (a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds the following:
- (1) The Federal workforce provides vital services to our nation on a daily basis. It includes those who patrol and secure our borders, take care of our veterans, help run our airports, counter cyber-attacks, find cures to deadly diseases, and keep our food supply safe.
  - (2) Last year alone, Federal employees addressed a wide range of national priorities, from responding to the Ebola outbreak to helping reduce veterans' homelessness to helping millions obtain affordable health care.
  - (3) Veterans make up 30 percent of the Federal workforce.
  - (4) Many Federal workers are paid at a rate that is far below their private sector counterparts.
  - (5) The Federal workforce is older than in past decades and older than the private sector workforce. It is estimated that twenty-five percent of the Federal workforce intends to retire over the next five years.
  - (6) Over the last five years, the Federal workforce has contributed more than \$150 billion toward reducing the country's deficits in the form of pay freezes, pay raises insufficient to keep pace with inflation, and increased retirement contributions.
  - (7) The Federal workforce endured furloughs from sequestration and the 16-day Government shutdown.
  - (8) Since 1975, the security and non-security parts of the Federal workforce have declined 33 and 38 percent, respectively, relative to the population.
  - (9) Nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 and 2014 is due to increases at security-related agencies, including the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Justice.
  - (10) Proposals to reduce the size of the workforce at non-security agencies by 10 percent have excluded an assessment of their impact on Government services.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that Federal employees should not be targeted to achieve further reductions in the deficit as they have already contributed more than their fair share, that Federal workers should be compensated with pay and benefits at a level that enables the Government to attract high quality people—which is especially important during this period when more workers will be retiring—and that no proposal to reduce the size of the workforce should be considered without an assessment of its impact on Government services.

**SEC. 508. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY.**

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

(1) Access to opportunity should be the right of every American.

(2) Poverty has declined by more than one-third since 1967. Federal programs and tax policies that strengthen economic security and increase opportunity have played an important role in this decline. Continued Federal support is essential to build on these gains.

(3) Social Security has played a major role in reducing poverty. Without it, the poverty rate in 2013 would have been 8.6 percentage points higher. Its positive impact on older Americans is even starker, lowering the poverty rate among this group by nearly 40 percentage points.

(4) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program alone lifts nearly 5 million people out of poverty, including over 2 million children. School breakfast and lunch programs help keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach their full potential.

(5) Medicaid improves health, access to health care, and financial security. Medicaid coverage lowers infant, child, and adult mortality rates. Medicaid coverage virtually eliminates catastrophic out-of-pocket medical expenditures, providing much needed financial security and peace of mind.

(6) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift over 9 million people, including 5 million children, out of poverty. President Ronald Reagan proposed the major EITC expansion in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which he referred to as “the best antipoverty, the best pro-family, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress”. Studies indicate that children in families that receive the type of income supports EITC and CTC offer do better at school and have higher incomes as adults.

(7) Antipoverty programs have increasingly been focused on encouraging and rewarding work for those who are able. The programs can empower their beneficiaries to rise to the middle class through job training, educational assistance, adequate nutrition, housing and health care.

(8) Despite our progress, there is still work to be done. Nearly 50 million Americans still live below the poverty line. Parental income still has a major impact on children’s income after they become adults.

(9) There remain significant disparities across racial and ethnic lines. At the end of 2013, the unemployment rate for whites was 6.0 percent but was 8.4 percent for Hispanics and 11.8

percent for African Americans. The poverty rate among African Americans and Hispanics is nearly double that for whites. Disparities in wealth are even starker, with white households having nearly 13 times the median wealth of African American households and 11 times the median wealth of Hispanic households.

(10) The minimum wage has not changed since 2007 and is worth less today than it was in real terms at the beginning of 1950. Raising the minimum could lift millions out of poverty.

(11) Some areas of the country have been left behind. They face persistent high levels of poverty and joblessness. Residents of these areas often lack access to quality schools, affordable health care, and adequate job opportunities.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the sense of the House to support a goal of developing a national strategy to eliminate poverty, with the initial goal of cutting poverty in half in ten years, and to extend equitable access to economic opportunity to all Americans. The strategy must include a multi-pronged approach that would:

(1) Ensure a livable wage for workers, including raising the minimum wage so that a full time worker earns enough to be above the poverty line.

(2) Provide education and job training to make sure workers have the skills to succeed.

(3) Provide supports for struggling families in difficult economic times and while developing skills.

(4) Remove barriers and obstacles that prevent individuals from taking advantage of economic and educational opportunities.

(5) Provide supports for the most vulnerable who are not able to work: seniors, the severely disabled, and children.

As the strategy is developed and implemented, Congress must work to protect low-income and middle-class Americans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the critical domestic programs that help millions of struggling American families. The strategy should maximize the impact of antipoverty programs across Federal, state, and local governments. Improving the effective coordination and oversight across agencies and implementing a true unity of programs under a “whole of government” approach to shared goals and client-based outcomes will help to streamline access, improve service delivery, and strengthen and extend the reach of every Federal dollar to fight poverty. The plan should consider additional targeting of spending toward persistent poverty areas to revitalize these areas of pervasive historical poverty, unemployment, and general distress. For example, the idea of targeting ten percent of certain Federal funding to areas where twenty percent or more of the population has been living below the poverty line for at least thirty years should be explored.

**SEC. 509. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON REJECTING THE SEQUESTER.**

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

(1) Reductions to discretionary programs necessitated by the Budget Control Act of 2011 caps will harm national security and important domestic investments.

(2) The caps took effect when Congress could not reach agreement on the deficit reduction goal established in that Act. They were never intended to be implemented. Rather they

were designed to be a sword of Damocles, so austere and infeasible that they would motivate compromise on spending reductions and revenue increases.

(3) An important feature of the Act was its equal treatment for the defense and non-defense portions of the budget, which was to serve as an incentive to reach agreement for Members with varying priorities.

(4) The Act provided special procedures for certain program integrity efforts to encourage full funding. These efforts pay for themselves by making sure benefits go only to those who are eligible and taxes are paid as required by law. These procedures should be expanded where there is well documented evidence of effective efforts.

(4) Providing relief from unrealistically low spending caps by circumventing existing law is neither responsible nor transparent. Emergency and overseas contingency operations adjustments, which are not controlled by the caps, should not be used to fund base spending.

(5) The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 took an important first step in correcting the overly restrictive caps, providing relief in 2014 and 2015 in a fiscally responsible way. This budget continues that effort.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) the Budget Control Act should be amended to increase its overly austere spending limits to the levels included in this resolution;

(2) increases in both defense and non-defense will make room for a range of domestic and security investments that will accelerate growth and expand opportunity; and

(3) additional special procedures should be established to improve tax code enforcement and to reduce improper payments in the unemployment insurance program as permitted in this resolution.

**SEC. 510. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

(1) More than 59 million Americans currently receive earned Social Security benefits and, for most, Social Security's modest benefits provide the majority of their income.

(2) Social Security benefits are becoming more critical to providing retirement income as fewer and fewer workers have access to traditional defined benefit retirement plans and many workers are unable to save adequate resources in retirement savings accounts.

(3) More than half of disabled workers receiving Social Security insurance payments would have fallen into poverty if they had not earned Social Security to protect them when they became severely disabled or terminally ill.

(4) The Social Security trust funds have a combined balance of \$2.8 trillion, built by contributions from American workers, enough to pay 100 percent of earned benefits until 2033.

(5) Social Security's Disability Insurance (DI) and Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) systems are intertwined both in their benefit structure and in their revenues—DI recipients who reach retirement age receive OASI benefits and bene-

ficiaries in each category have helped finance the other category even if they will never receive those benefits.

(6) In the short-term, the projected shortfall in the DI trust fund should be addressed through changes that permit Social Security to use its existing overall resources to fund DI benefits.

(a) **POLICY.**—This resolution assumes action by the House of Representatives to enact legislation that uses Social Security’s existing reserves to prevent cuts in Social Security’s earned benefits, and makes no changes to Social Security that involve reductions in earned Social Security benefits.

**SEC. 511. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2015, 55,300,000 people will rely on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative costs than private insurance, and Medicare program costs per enrollee have grown at a slower rate than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) people with Medicare already have the ability to choose a private insurance plan within Medicare through the Medicare Advantage option, yet more than 70 percent of Medicare beneficiaries chose the traditional fee-for-service program instead of a private plan in 2014;

(5) rising health care costs are not unique to Medicare or other Federal health programs, they are endemic to the entire health care system;

(6) converting Medicare into a voucher for the purchase of health insurance will merely force seniors and individuals with disabilities to pay much higher premiums if they want to use their voucher to purchase traditional Medicare coverage;

(7) a voucher system in which the voucher payment fails to keep pace with growth in health costs would expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

(8) shifting more health care costs onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both; and

(9) versions of voucher policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely set it up for a death spiral as private plans siphon off healthier and less expensive beneficiaries, leaving the sickest beneficiaries in a program that will wither away.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee, financially penalize people for choosing traditional Medicare, or shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing

Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of health insurance, should be rejected.

**SEC. 512. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) making health care coverage affordable and accessible for all American families will improve families' health and economic security, which will make the economy stronger;

(2) 16,400,000 uninsured individuals have gained health coverage so far as a result of the Affordable Care Act, and the uninsured rate for working-age adults has dropped from 20.3 percent to 13.2 percent since October 2013, when the ACA marketplaces opened for business;

(3) the Affordable Care Act will expand affordable coverage for up to 25,000,000 people by the end of the decade who would otherwise be uninsured;

(4) the Affordable Care Act ensures the right to equal treatment for people who have preexisting health conditions and for women;

(5) the Affordable Care Act ensures that health insurance coverage will always include basic necessary services such as prescription drugs, mental health care, and maternity care and that insurance companies cannot impose lifetime or annual limits on these benefits;

(6) the Affordable Care Act increases transparency in health care, helping to reduce health care cost growth by requiring transparency around hospital charges, insurer cost-sharing, and kick-back payments from pharmaceutical companies to physicians;

(7) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to private insurance plans, and since 2011, national health expenditures have grown at the slowest rate on record;

(8) health care spending per capita in the United States grew in 2011, 2012, and 2013 at the lowest rates on record, and the Congressional Budget Office now projects that the Affordable Care Act's coverage provisions will cost a full 33 percent less in 2019 than the agency originally estimated when the Act became law in 2010; and

(7) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the Federal deficit by more than \$1,000,000,000,000 over the next 20 years.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the law of the land should support making affordable health care coverage available to every American family, and therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

**SEC. 513. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, and will provide health coverage to 69,000,000 Americans in 2015, including 1 in 3 children;

(2) Medicaid improves health outcomes, access to health services, and financial security;

(3) seniors, people with disabilities, and children account for about three-fourths of Medicaid program spending and would be at risk of losing access to health care under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

(4) Medicaid is the primary payer for long-term care in the United States, providing financial assistance to seniors and people with disabilities facing significant out-of-pocket costs for in-home and nursing home services; and

(5) an estimated 7 in 10 Americans aged 65 or older will need long-term services and supports at some point in their lives.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and vulnerable Americans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant, per capita cap, or other financing arrangement that would limit Federal contributions and render the program incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in demographics or health care costs or from economic conditions.

**SEC. 514. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INVESTMENTS THAT HELP CHILDREN SUCCEED.**

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

(1) Investments in early childhood benefit the economy as a whole, generating at least \$7 in return for every \$1 invested by lowering the need for spending on other services—such as remedial education, grade repetition, and special education—and increasing productivity and earnings for those children as adults.

(2) High-quality, affordable child care helps two generations to succeed, increasing employment and earnings for parents while promoting a healthy growing and learning environment for children.

(3) Unfortunately, only one out of every six eligible children is able to access care through the child care and development block grant, and only three out of every ten 4-year-olds are enrolled in high-quality early childhood education programs in the United States.

(4) In particular, children from low-income families are less likely to have access to high-quality, affordable preschool programs that will prepare them for kindergarten. By third grade, children from low-income families who are not reading at grade level are six times less likely to graduate from high school than students who are proficient.

(5) Voluntary home visits to families with young children in at-risk communities have been shown to improve maternal and child health, promote child development and school readiness, and help prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visiting programs have created savings, reducing Medicaid costs by lowering the number of preterm births and use of hospital emergency rooms, reducing the need for public benefits and child

protective services, and increasing tax revenues through higher parental earnings.

(6) The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is an important source of health care coverage for more than 8 million children in families who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but who struggle to meet everyday expenses. Due in large part to CHIP, the rate of uninsured children in the U.S. fell from 13.9 percent to 7.1 percent between 1997 and 2012.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that this resolution supports funding for, and assumes enactment of, the following:

(1) A 10-year child care initiative that would ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families with children aged three and below would have access to affordable, quality child care.

(2) A 10-year investment to provide access to high-quality early education for all 4-year-olds. Early education programs must meet quality benchmarks that are linked to better outcomes for children, including a rigorous curriculum tied to State-level standards, qualified teachers, small class sizes, and effective evaluation and review of programs.

(3) Extension of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and extension and expansion of the existing highly effective voluntary home-visiting program for at-risk children.

**SEC. 515. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON IMMIGRATION REFORM.**

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

(1) Fixing the country's broken immigration system will mean a stronger economy and lower budget deficits.

(2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that enacting the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, as introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Congress, will reduce the deficit by \$900 billion over the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 percent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent.

(3) The Social Security Actuary estimates that immigration reform will reduce the Social Security shortfall by 8 percent and will extend the life of the Social Security Trust Fund by two years.

(4) The passage of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act recognizes that the primary tenets of its success depend on securing the sovereignty of the United States of America and establishing a coherent and just system for integrating those who seek to join American society.

(5) We have a right, and duty, to maintain and secure our borders, and to keep our country safe and prosperous. As a Nation founded, built and sustained by immigrants we also have a responsibility to harness the power of that tradition in a balanced way that secures a more prosperous future for America.

(6) We have always welcomed newcomers to the United States and will continue to do so. But in order to qualify for the honor and privilege of eventual citizenship, our laws must be followed. The world depends on America to be strong—economically, militarily and ethically. The establishment of a stable, just, and efficient immigration system only supports those goals. As a Nation, we have the right and responsibility to

make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security.

(7) All parts of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act are premised on the right and need of the United States to achieve these goals, and to protect its borders and maintain its sovereignty.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the full House vote on comprehensive immigration reform—such as the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—to boost our economy, lower deficits, establish clear and just rules for citizenship, and secure our borders.

**SEC. 516. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the structure of our military have to be driven by a strategy;

(2) those who serve in uniform are our most important security resource and the Administration and Congress shall continue to provide the support they need to successfully carry out the missions the country gives them;

(3) in testimony before the House Armed Service Committee on March 18, 2015, Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter stated that the Defense Department needs funding it requests for regular, “base budget” activities appropriated in the base budget because it provides stability in planning for the future;

(4) in testimony before the House Armed Service Committee on March 18, 2015, Under Secretary of Defense Michael McCord said the Pentagon does not need \$36 billion or \$38 billion extra in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget;

(5) OCO designation has been used as a backdoor loophole to fund regular base budget activities. This gimmick avoids confronting the problem of sequestration and does not address the country’s priorities in a comprehensive and transparent manner. In addition to undermining the integrity of the budget process, it perpetuates funding uncertainty for all Government agencies, including the Department of Defense;

(6) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

(7) the Nation’s projected long-term debt could have serious consequences for our economy and security, and that more efficient military spending has to be part of an overall plan that effectively deals with this problem;

(8) reining in wasteful spending at the Nation’s security agencies, including the Department of Defense—the last department still unable to pass an audit—such as the elimination of duplicative programs that have been identified by the Government Accountability Office needs to continue as a priority;

(9) according to GAO, 42 percent of the Department of Defense’s major weapons system acquisition programs had unit cost growth of 25 percent or more and effective implementation

of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(10) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans and requirements to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats, which should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization;

(11) weapons technologies should be proven to work through adequate testing before advancing them to the production phase of the acquisition process;

(12) the Pentagon's operation and maintenance budget has grown for decades between 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent above inflation each year on a per service member basis, and it is imperative that unsustainable cost growth be controlled in this area;

(13) nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 to 2014 is due to increases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Justice—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are performing inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(14) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agencies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner; and

(15) cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing “loose nukes” and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 for fiscal years 2016 through 2021 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduction plan that is balanced, that makes smart spending cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair share, and that takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of international, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

(2) efficiencies can be achieved in the national defense budget without compromising our security through greater emphasis on eliminating duplicative and wasteful programs, reforming the acquisition process, identifying and constraining

unsustainable operating costs, and through careful analysis of our national security needs.

**SEC. 517. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE.**

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

(1) The United States Government Accountability Office described climate change as, “a complex, crosscutting issue that poses risks to many environmental and economic systems—including agriculture, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human health—and presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government”.

(2) The Department of Defense’s Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap warns, “Climate change will affect the Department of Defense’s ability to defend the Nation and poses immediate risks to U.S. national security”.

(3) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Climatic Data Center reported 14 of the 15 warmest years on record occurred in the first 15 years of this century. Furthermore, 2014 was the warmest year on record across global land and ocean surfaces.

(4) The United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded the effects of climate change are occurring worldwide, “The impacts of climate change have already been felt in recent decades on all continents and across the oceans”.

(5) The United States National Research Council’s National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee found climate change affects, “human health, water supply, agriculture, transportation, energy, coastal areas, and many other sectors of society, with increasingly adverse impacts on the American economy and quality of life”.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that climate change presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government. Climate change science provides critical information for protecting human health, defending the United States, and preserving economic and environmental systems throughout the world.

**SEC. 518. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the Bureau) created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 is an important component of the country’s response to the financial crisis and recession;

(2) the Bureau is playing a critical role in protecting student loan borrowers, older Americans, service members, and other consumers, especially in minority and low-income communities. It has implemented new rules for mortgage markets and prepaid cards, and also successfully recovered \$5.3 billion on behalf of more than 15 million consumers and service members;

(3) the Bureau’s funding from the Federal Reserve’s operations help give it important independence from efforts to interfere with its vital mission and activities, independence on par with every other banking regulator; and

(4) the Bureau has already faced and overcome efforts to obstruct its operations.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House Congress will continue to support the vital work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and retain its current financing structure to fund its resource needs.

**SEC. 519. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.**

It is the policy of this resolution that the House should lead by example and identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barbershop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

**SEC. 520. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

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

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

(2) The Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings, with significant opportunities for improved efficiencies, cost savings, or revenue enhancements”.

(3) The Federal Government spends about \$80 billion each year for information technology. GAO has identified opportunities for savings and improved efficiencies in the Government’s information technology infrastructure.

(4) Federal agencies reported an estimated \$125 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2014.

(5) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2016, 35 laws will expire. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(7) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs may result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) **POLICY.**—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the

Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be changed.

5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE PRICE OF GEORGIA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2016 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for 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 effects.

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 terrorism.

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 Insurance 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.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

### SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,666,755,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,763,328,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,858,131,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,974,147,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,099,410,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,241,963,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,388,688,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,550,388,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,722,144,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,905,648,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

Fiscal year 2020: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,934,975,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,873,969,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,944,013,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,091,040,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,248,109,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,327,968,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,462,962,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,529,073,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,586,467,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,715,272,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,009,033,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,893,883,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,927,040,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,062,131,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,205,489,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,298,907,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,452,463,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,497,911,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,538,398,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,685,320,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: -\$342,278,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$130,555,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: -\$68,909,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: -\$87,984,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: -\$106,079,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: -\$56,944,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: -\$63,775,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$52,477,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$183,746,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$220,418,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$19,047,763,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,393,542,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,641,396,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,947,774,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,261,172,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,505,542,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,906,471,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$21,075,678,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Congress determines and declares that the budgetary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority \$531,334,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

Fiscal year 2025:

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

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

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

- (B) Outlays, \$40,821,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,539,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,736,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$41,437,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,214,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,390,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,564,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$42,861,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,108,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$44,081,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,868,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$45,070,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$41,633,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$46,098,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$42,470,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$47,148,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$43,349,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$28,381,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,003,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$28,932,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$28,924,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$29,579,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,357,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,227,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,798,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,904,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,388,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,584,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,957,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$32,293,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$31,637,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,003,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$32,338,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,742,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,059,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$34,488,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$33,795,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority -\$3,581,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$654,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,410,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$649,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,189,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$234,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,196,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,259,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$472,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,309,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$728,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,335,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$863,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,375,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
- (A) New budget authority, \$1,332,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,037,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$964,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$1,215,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority \$35,350,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,113,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$36,047,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,268,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$36,385,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$37,674,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$37,206,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$37,747,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$38,171,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,304,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$38,367,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,685,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$39,221,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$39,361,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, \$40,108,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$40,319,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,962,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,486,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$39,095,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$38,471,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$20,109,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,164,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,064,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,194,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$21,987,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,396,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,907,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$20,275,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,835,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,386,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,296,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,849,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,245,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,830,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,821,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,391,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,020,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,553,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,256,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,851,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$3,269,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$16,617,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$12,373,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$26,620,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$10,252,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$24,998,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$8,801,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$28,587,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$6,903,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$27,479,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,522,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$21,769,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$5,742,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$22,819,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$4,965,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,306,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,991,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,635,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,370,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,845,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$36,743,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$79,181,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,381,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,298,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$73,623,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,397,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$76,051,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$77,763,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$76,767,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$79,149,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$78,369,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$80,613,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$79,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,128,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$81,336,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,709,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$82,724,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,335,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$83,983,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$7,082,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,928,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,688,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,753,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,089,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$15,383,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,381,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$13,789,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,409,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$12,567,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,305,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$12,095,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,304,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$10,937,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,359,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$9,345,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,447,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$8,890,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,579,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$8,930,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$80,620,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$90,389,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$84,746,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$90,513,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$87,029,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$87,366,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$85,514,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$85,290,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$87,901,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$87,669,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$88,908,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$89,276,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$90,148,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$90,467,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$91,237,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$91,646,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$92,744,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$93,101,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$94,400,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$94,734,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):

- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$416,475,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$426,860,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$360,678,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$364,823,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$358,594,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$360,468,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$367,103,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$367,916,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$387,076,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$377,341,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$388,981,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$389,025,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$398,136,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$398,233,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$408,454,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$408,529,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$425,381,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$425,477,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$433,945,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$434,143,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$577,726,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$577,635,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$580,837,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$580,777,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$580,782,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$580,741,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$639,293,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$639,213,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$680,575,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$680,481,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$726,644,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$726,548,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$808,204,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$808,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,577,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$825,379,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$834,148,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$834,037,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$927,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$927,292,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$512,364,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$513,709,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$479,836,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$475,234,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$481,994,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$471,951,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$483,293,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$477,470,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$516,193,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$510,603,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$502,001,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$496,856,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$518,690,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$518,542,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$525,230,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$519,391,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$532,515,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$521,105,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,057,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$543,361,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$33,878,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,919,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,535,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,407,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$166,677,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$170,121,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$164,843,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$164,387,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$163,009,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$162,385,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$174,862,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$174,048,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$179,735,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$178,778,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$183,969,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$183,019,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$196,283,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$195,255,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$192,866,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$191,834,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$189,668,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$188,553,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$203,517,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$202,383,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$52,156,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$56,006,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$55,450,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$57,547,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$55,169,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$56,659,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$56,854,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$56,572,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$58,585,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$58,392,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$60,498,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$59,992,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$63,032,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$62,485,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$64,917,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$64,355,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$66,844,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$66,264,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$68,632,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$68,051,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$23,593,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,576,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,761,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,202,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,817,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,279,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,252,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,084,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,947,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,602,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$24,192,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,309,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$24,981,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,114,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$25,695,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,840,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,010,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,878,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,968,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,825,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$366,527,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$366,527,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$414,768,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$414,768,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$477,731,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$477,731,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$531,032,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$531,032,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$578,654,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$578,654,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$612,121,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$612,121,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$642,388,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$642,388,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$667,089,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$667,089,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$684,301,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$684,301,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$695,929,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$695,929,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority -\$33,462,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$17,275,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$29,863,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$24,277,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$32,175,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$28,249,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$34,261,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$31,078,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$39,009,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$35,136,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$42,221,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$38,438,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$46,013,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$42,205,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$49,123,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$45,430,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$50,652,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$47,736,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$48,913,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$48,058,000,000.
- (20) Government-wide savings (930):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$27,465,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,416,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$15,712,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$3,005,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$32,429,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$20,148,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$41,554,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$32,383,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$50,240,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$42,168,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$55,831,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$50,276,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$63,954,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$57,849,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$71,850,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$65,124,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$78,889,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$71,689,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$113,903,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$93,929,000,000.
- (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$73,514,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$73,514,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$83,832,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$83,832,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,115,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,115,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,594,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,594,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$92,193,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$92,193,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$96,623,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$96,623,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$99,437,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, -\$99,437,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$104,343,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$104,343,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$111,213,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$111,213,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$117,896,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$117,896,000,000.
- (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$94,000,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$44,304,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$33,716,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,758,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,117,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,862,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,776,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$9,956,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$2,869,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$278,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- (23) Across-the-Board Adjustment (990):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$21,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$17,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$22,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$20,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$23,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$21,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$23,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$22,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$24,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$24,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$25,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$24,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$26,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$25,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$26,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$25,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$27,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$26,000,000.

## **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

### **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) **SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—Not later than July 15, 2015, the committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

(b) **INSTRUCTIONS.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The Committee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(2) **COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.**—The Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(3) **COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.**—The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

(7) **COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.**—The Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction

sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

(13) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.**

(a) ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.—

(1) ASSUMPTIONS.—In the House, for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall use the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's Budget and Economic Outlook: 2015 to 2025 (January 2015) when making estimates of any bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon. If adjustments to the baseline are made subsequent to the adoption of this concurrent resolution, then such chair shall determine whether to use any of these adjustments when making such estimates.

(2) INTENT.—The authority set forth in paragraph (1) should only be exercised if the estimates used to determine the compliance of such measures with the budgetary requirements included in the concurrent resolution are inaccurate because adjustments made to the baseline are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution. Such inaccurate adjustments made after the adoption of this concurrent resolution may include selected adjustments for rulemaking, judicial actions, adjudication, and interpretative rules that have major budgetary effects and are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the

House for any measure, the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare an estimate based on the baseline determination made by such chair pursuant to paragraph (1).

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

(1) note the policies described in the report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget that repeal the Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

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

(c) **REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.**—

(1) **SUBMISSION.**—Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the House of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) **CONFERENCE REPORT.**—Upon the submission to the House of a conference report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of this section, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) **REVISION.**—Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

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

(a) **GUIDANCE.**—In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may develop additional guidelines providing further information, budgetary levels and amounts, and other explanatory material to supplement the instructions included in this concurrent resolution pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and set forth in section 201.

(b) **PUBLICATION.**—In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may cause the material prepared pursuant to subsection (a) to be printed in the Congressional Record on the appropriate date, but not later than the date set forth in this title on which committees must submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in order to comply with the reconciliation instructions set forth in section 201.

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

#### **SEC. 301. SUBMISSIONS OF FINDINGS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

(a) **SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**—In the House, not later than October 1, 2015, the committees named in subsection (d) shall submit to the Committee on the Budget findings that identify changes in law within their jurisdictions that would achieve the specified level of savings through the elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED.**—After receiving those recommendations —

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

(2) the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall make such recommendations publicly available in electronic form and cause them to be placed in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after receipt.

(c) **SPECIFIED LEVELS OF SAVINGS.**—For purposes of this section, a specified level of savings for each committee may be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

(d) **HOUSE COMMITTEES.**—The following committees shall submit findings to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives pursuant to subsection (a): the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

(e) **REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.**—By August 1, 2015, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report identifying instances in which the committees referred to in subsection (d) may make legislative changes to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of programs within their jurisdiction.

### **TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

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

(a) **CBO ESTIMATES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the end of fiscal year 2016, an estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any

major legislation considered in the House or the Senate during fiscal year 2016 shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

(b) **JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ESTIMATES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, any estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

(c) **CONTENTS.**—Any estimate referred to in this section shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsections (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution sets forth budgetary levels required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

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

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

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over the years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by the chair of the Committee on the Budget for all direct spending legislation other than revenue legislation or the Member who is chair or vice chair, as applicable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation; and

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

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

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the end of fiscal year 2016, it shall not be in order to consider in the House or the Senate a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the combined balance in the

Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

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

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

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

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

For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

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

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, except as provided for in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

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

(1) **GENERAL.**—“Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”; and

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

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

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

(2) **VETERANS.**—\$63,271,000,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) **DEFINITION.**—The term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint reso-

lution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year following fiscal year 2016.

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

(a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, any estimate of the budgetary effects of a measure prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under the terms of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform” shall, as a supplement to such estimate, and to the extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

(b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING AND STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the budgetary effects which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Director determines that such bill or joint resolution has a budgetary effect related to a housing, residential mortgage or student loan program under title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, then the Director shall also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution that result in such effect.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the chair of the Committee on the Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement controls.

**SEC. 407. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

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

**SEC. 408. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/ GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

(a) SEPARATE OCO/GWOT ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

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

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or outlays counting toward the allocation established by subsection (a) shall be des-

igned pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

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

(a) **ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.**—In the House, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or offers any amendment thereto or submits a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2016 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) **DETERMINATIONS.**—In the House, for the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2016 and the period of fiscal years 2016 through fiscal year 2025 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 410. CONCEPTS, AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**

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

(1) upon a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly;

(2) any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(A) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(3) section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) shall have no force or effect for any reconciliation bill reported pursuant to instructions set forth in this concurrent resolution;

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

(5) the term “budget year” means the most recent fiscal year for which a concurrent resolution on the budget has been adopted.

(b) **AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**—In the House, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement—

(1) the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 407 of this concurrent resolution; and

(2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 411. RULEMAKING POWERS.**

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

## **TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS**

**SEC. 501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that consists solely of the full repeal of the Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 or measures that make modifications to such law.

**SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

**SEC. 503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon,

that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure extends the State Children's Health Insurance Program, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

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

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that implements a trade agreement, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.**

In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 509. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 510. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure supports the following activities: Department of Defense training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, modernization of equipment, auditability of financial statements, or military compensation and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that measure) over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 513. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

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

## TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

### SEC. 601. DIRECT SPENDING.

#### (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016 is 4.6 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a Democratic president reformed welfare by limiting the duration of benefits, giving States more control over the program, and helping recipients find work. In the five years following passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages increased. This budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid.

(B) For Medicaid, this budget assumes the conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid spending into flexible State allotments, which States will be able to tailor to meet their unique needs. Such a reform would end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach that ties the hands of State governments and would provide States with the freedom and flexibility they have long requested in the Medicaid program. Moreover, this budget assumes the repeal of the Medicaid expansions in the President's health care law, relieving State governments of the crippling one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates, as well as the overwhelming pressure the law's Medicaid expansion puts on an already-strained system.

(C) For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, this budget assumes the conversion of the program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. The allotment would increase based on the Department of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform would provide incentives for States to ensure dollars will go towards those who need them most.

#### (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

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

(A) For Medicare, this budget advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Future retirees would be able to choose from a range of guaranteed coverage options, with private plans competing alongside the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare would provide a premium-support payment either to pay for or offset the premium of the plan chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support payment would be adjusted so that the sick would receive higher payments if their conditions worsened; lower-income seniors would receive additional assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for a greater share of their premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how their health care dollars are spent will force providers to compete against each other on price and quality. This market competition will act as a real check on widespread waste and skyrocketing health care costs. As with previous budgets, this program will begin in 2024 and makes no changes to those in or near retirement.

(B) In keeping with a recommendation from the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, this budget calls for Federal employees—including Members of Congress and congressional staff—to make greater contributions toward their own retirement.

## **TITLE VII—RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM LEVELS**

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

The following are the recommended revenue, spending, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2035, and 2040 as a percent of the gross domestic product of the United States:

(1) REVENUES.—The budgetary levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2030: 18.7 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: 19.0 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 19.0 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: 18.4 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: 17.8 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 16.9 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: -0.3 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: -1.2 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: -2.1 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: 44.0 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: 32.0 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 18.0 percent.

## TITLE VIII—POLICY STATEMENTS

### SEC. 801. POLICY STATEMENT ON BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.

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

(1) The Federal Government collects approximately \$3 trillion annually in taxes, but spends more than \$3.5 trillion to maintain the operations of government. The Federal Government must borrow 14 cents of every Federal dollar spent.

(2) At the end of the year 2014, the national debt of the United States was more than \$18.1 trillion.

(3) A majority of States have petitioned the Federal Government to hold a Constitutional Convention for the consideration of adopting a Balanced Budget Amendment to the United States Constitution.

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

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

(6) Numerous balanced budget amendment proposals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in the House. Twelve were introduced in the 113th Congress alone, including H.J. Res. 4 by Democratic Representative John J. Barrow of Georgia, and H.J. Res. 38 by Republican Representative Jackie Walorski of Indiana.

(7) The joint resolution providing for a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution referred to in paragraph (5) prohibited outlays for a fiscal year (except those for repayment of debt principal) from exceeding total receipts for that fiscal year (except those derived from borrowing) unless Congress, by a three-fifths roll call vote of each chamber, authorizes a specific excess of outlays over receipts.

(8) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution passed the House with bipartisan support, but failed of passage by one vote in the United States Senate.

(b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incorporating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and send such joint resolution to the States for their approval, to amend the Constitution of the United States to require an annual balanced budget.

### SEC. 802. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET PROCESS AND BASELINE REFORM.

(a) FINDINGS.—

(1) In 1974, after more than 50 years of executive dominance over fiscal policy, Congress acted to reassert its “power of the purse”, and passed the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act.

(2) The measure explicitly sought to establish congressional control over the budget process, to provide for annual congressional determination of the appropriate level of taxes and spending, to set important national budget priorities, and to find ways in which Members of Congress could have access to

the most accurate, objective, and highest quality information to assist them in discharging their duties.

(3) Far from achieving its intended purpose, however, the process has instituted a bias toward higher spending and larger government. The behemoth of the Federal Government has largely been financed through either borrowing or taking ever greater amounts of the national income through high taxation.

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

(5) It assumes extension of spending programs (of more than \$50 million per year) scheduled to expire.

(6) Yet it does not assume the extension of tax policies in the same way. Consequently, extending existing tax policies that may be scheduled to expire is characterized as a new tax reduction, requiring offsets to “pay for” merely keeping tax policy the same even though estimating conventions would not require similar treatment of spending programs.

(7) The original goals set for the congressional process are admirable in their intent, but because the essential mechanisms of the process have remained the same, and “reforms” enacted over the past 40 years have largely taken the form of layering greater levels of legal complexity without reforming or reassessing the very fundamental nature of the process.

(b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution on the budget that as the primary branch of Government, Congress must:

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

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

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

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

(5) Consider innovative fiscal tools such as: zero based budgeting, which would require a department or agency to justify its budget as if it were a new expenditure; and direct spending caps to enhance oversight of automatic pilot spending that increases each year without congressional approval.

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

(7) Provide access to the best analysis of economic conditions available and increase awareness of how fiscal policy directly impacts overall economic growth and job creation,

(9) Remove layers of complexity that have complicated the procedures designed in 1974, and made budgeting more arcane and opaque.

(10) Remove existing biases that favor higher spending.

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

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

(1) Permanent extension of tax laws should not be used as a means to increase taxes on other taxpayers;

(2) For those expiring tax provisions that are proposed to be permanently extended, Congress should use a more realistic baseline that does not require them to be offset; and,

(3) Tax-reform legislation should not include tax increases just to offset the extension of current tax laws.

(d) **LEGISLATION.**—The Committee on the Budget intends to draft legislation during the 114th Congress that will rewrite the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of making the congressional budget process more effective in ensuring taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

**SEC. 803. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.**

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

(1) Although the United States economy technically emerged from recession more than 5 years ago, the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound. Real gross domestic product GDP growth over the past 5 years has averaged slightly more than 2 percent, well below the 3.2 percent historical trend rate of growth in the United States. Although the economy has shown some welcome signs of improvement of late, the Nation remains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery of the modern era.

(2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy to grow by an average of just 2.3 percent over the next 10 years. That level of economic growth is simply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportunities and the incomes of millions of middle-income Americans.

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

(4) Although job gains have been trending up of late, other aspects of the labor market remain weak. The labor force participation rate, for instance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemployment also remains a problem. Of the roughly 8.7 million people who are currently unemployed, 2.7 million (more than 30 percent) have been unemployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unemployment erodes an individual's job skills and detaches them from job opportunities. It also undermines the long-term productive capacity of the economy.

(5) Perhaps most important, wage gains and income growth have been subpar for middle-class Americans. Average hourly earnings of private-sector workers have increased by just 1.6 percent over the past year. Prior to the recession, average hourly earnings were tracking close to 4 percent. Likewise, average income levels have remained flat in recent years. Real

median household income is just under \$52,000, one of the lowest levels since 1995.

(6) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast a shadow on the country's economic outlook. Investors and businesses make decisions on a forward-looking basis. They know that today's large debt levels are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate increases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

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

(8) CBO analyzed the House Republican fiscal year 2016 budget resolution and found it would increase real output per capita (a proxy for a country's standard of living) by about \$1,000 in 2025 and roughly \$5,000 by 2040 relative to the baseline path. That means more income and greater prosperity for all Americans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) A world-class tax system should be simple, fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic growth. The United States tax code fails on all three counts: It is notoriously complex, pat-

ently unfair, and highly inefficient. The tax code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation.

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

(3) In addition, these tax preferences are disproportionately used by upper-income individuals.

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

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

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

(7) Roughly half of U.S. active business income and half of private sector employment are derived from business entities (such as partnerships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed on a "pass-through" basis, meaning the income flows through to the tax returns of the individual owners and is taxed at the individual rate structure rather than at the corporate rate. Small businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form for Federal tax purposes, and the top Federal rate on such small business income can reach nearly 45 percent. For these reasons, sound economic policy requires lowering marginal rates on these pass-through entities.

(8) The U.S. corporate income tax rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to slightly more than 39 percent, the highest rate in the industrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages and discourage investment and job creation, distort business activity, and put American businesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

(9) By deterring potential investment, the U.S. corporate tax restrains economic growth and job creation. The U.S. tax rate differential with other countries also fosters a variety of complicated multinational corporate behaviors intended to avoid the tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing corporate revenue.

(10) The "worldwide" structure of U.S. international taxation essentially taxes earnings of United States firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive disadvantage with competitors with more competitive international tax systems.

(11) Reforming the United States tax code to a more competitive international system would boost the competitiveness of United States companies operating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.

(12) The tax code imposes costs on American workers through lower wages, on consumers in higher prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

(13) Revenues have averaged about 17.4 percent of the economy throughout modern American history. Revenues rise above this level under current law to 18.3 percent of the economy by the end of the 10-year budget window.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(20) Static scoring implicitly assumes that the size of the economy (and therefore key economic variables such as labor supply and investment) remains fixed throughout the considered budget horizon. This is an abstraction from reality.

(21) A new House rule was adopted at the beginning of the 114th Congress to help correct this problem. This rule requires CBO and JCT to incorporate the macroeconomic effects of major legislation into their official cost estimates.

(22) This rule seeks to bridge the divide between static estimates and scoring that incorporates economic feedback effects by providing policymakers with a greater amount of information about the likely economic impact of policies under their consideration while at the same time preserving traditional scoring methods and reporting conventions.

(b) **POLICY ON TAX REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should enact legislation that provides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax code to promote economic growth, create American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American consumers, investors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that—

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

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

(3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

- (4) reduces the corporate tax rate; and
- (5) transitions the tax code to a more competitive system of international taxation in a manner that does not discriminate against any particular type of income or industry.

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

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

(1) Opening foreign markets to American exports is vital to the United States economy and beneficial to American workers and consumers. The Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 billion of United States exports supports more than 5,000 jobs here at home.

(2) The United States can increase economic opportunities for American workers and businesses through the expansion of trade, adherence to trade agreement rules by the United States and its trading partners, and the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services.

(3) Trade Promotion Authority is a bipartisan and bicameral effort to strengthen the role of Congress in setting negotiating objectives for trade agreements, to improve consultation with Congress by the Administration, and to provide a clear framework for congressional consideration and implementation of trade agreements.

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

(5) Trade agreements have saved the average American family of four more than \$10,000 per year, as a result of lower duties. Trade agreements also lower the cost of manufacturing inputs by removing duties.

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

(7) When negotiating trade agreements, United States laws on Intellectual Property (IP) protection should be used as a benchmark for establishing global IP frameworks. Strong IP protections have contributed significantly to the United States status as a world leader in innovation across sectors, including in the development of life-saving biologic medicines. The data protections afforded to biologics in United States law, including 12 years of data protection, allow continued development of pioneering medicines to benefit patients both in the United States and abroad. To maintain the cycle of innovation and achieve truly 21st century trade agreements, it is vital that our negotiators insist on the highest standards for IP protections.

(8) The status quo of the current tax code also undermines the competitiveness of United States businesses and costs the United States economy investment and jobs.

(9) The United States currently has an antiquated system of international taxation whereby United States multinationals operating abroad pay both the foreign-country tax and United

States corporate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage. A modern and competitive international tax system would facilitate global commerce for United States multinational companies and would encourage foreign business investment and job creation in the United States.

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

(11) This budget resolution advocates fundamental tax reform that would lower the United States corporate rate, now the highest in the industrialized world, and switch to a more competitive system of international taxation. This would make the United States a much more attractive place to invest and station business activity and would chip away at the incentives for United States companies to keep their profits overseas (because the United States corporate rate is so high).

(b) **POLICY ON TRADE.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and a modern and competitive United States international tax system to promote job creation in the United States. The United States should continue to seek increased economic opportunities for American workers and businesses through the expansion of trade opportunities, adherence to trade agreements and rules by the United States and its trading partners, and the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services by opening new markets and by enforcing United States rights. To that end, Congress should pass Trade Promotion Authority to strengthen the role of Congress in setting negotiating objectives for trade agreements, to improve consultation with Congress by the Administration, and to provide a clear framework for congressional consideration and implementation of trade agreements.

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

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

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

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

(A) In 2016, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

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

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 23 percent across the board,

devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The recession and continued low economic growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis facing Social Security. The most recent Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projections find that Social Security will run cash deficits of more than \$2 trillion over the next 10 years.

(4) Lower income Americans rely on Social Security for a larger proportion of their retirement income. Therefore, reforms should take into consideration the need to protect lower income Americans' retirement security.

(5) The Disability Insurance program provides an essential income safety net for those with disabilities and their families. According to the CBO, between 1970 and 2012, the number of people receiving disability benefits (both disabled workers and their dependent family members) has increased by more than 300 percent from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase is not due strictly to population growth or decreases in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have found that the increase in individuals on disability does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health. CBO attributes program growth to changes in demographics, changes in the composition of the labor force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

(6) If this program is not reformed, families who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits provide will face benefit cuts of up to 20 percent in 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance the most.

(7) In the past, Social Security has been reformed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the "Greenspan Commission" which helped to address Social Security shortfalls for more than a generation.

(8) Americans deserve action by the President, the House, and the Senate to preserve and strengthen Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan action be taken to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent. This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger, such that:

(1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later than September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to the President recommendations for statutory reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th-year. Recommendations provided to the President must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees of the Board of Trustees.

(2) Not later than 1 December of the same calendar year in which the Board of Trustees submit their recommendations, the President should promptly submit implementing legislation to both Houses of Congress including his recommendations necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader of the House should introduce the President's legislation upon receipt.

(3) Within 60 days of the President submitting legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which the legislation has been referred should report a bill, which should be considered by the full House or Senate under expedited procedures.

(4) Legislation submitted by the President should—

(A) protect those in or near retirement;

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

(C) improve fairness for participants;

(D) reduce the burden on, and provide certainty for, future generations; and

(E) secure the future of the Disability Insurance program while addressing the needs of those with disabilities today and improving the determination process.

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

(1) ensure benefits continue to be paid to individuals with disabilities and their family members who rely on them;

(2) prevents a 20 percent across-the-board benefit cut;

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

(4) promotes opportunity for those trying to return to work.

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

**SEC. 807. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPEALING THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW AND PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

(1) The President's health care law put Washington's priorities first, and not patients'. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health care premiums as promised; instead, the law mandated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that best suits their health needs and driving up health coverage costs. A typical family's health care premiums were supposed to decline by \$2,500 a year; instead, according to the 2014 Employer Health Benefits Survey, health care premiums have increased by 7 percent for individuals and families since 2012.

(2) The President pledged "If you like your health care plan, you can keep your health care plan." Instead, the nonpartisan

Congressional Budget Office now estimates 9 million Americans with employment-based health coverage will lose those plans due to the President's health care law, further limiting patient choice.

(3) Then-Speaker of the House, Pelosi, said that the President's health care law would create 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in hours worked due to Obamacare represents a decline of about 2.0 to 2.5 million full-time equivalent workers, compared with what would have occurred in the absence of the law. The full impact on labor represents a reduction in employment by 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent, while additional studies show less modest results. A recent study by the Mercatus Center at George Mason University estimates that Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 percent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

(4) The President has charged the Independent Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bureaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional \$20.9 billion over the next ten years, according to the President's most recent budget.

(5) Since ACA was signed into law, the administration has repeatedly failed to implement it as written. The President has unilaterally acted to make a total of 28 changes, delays, and exemptions. The President has signed into law another 17 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled the individual "mandate" could only be characterized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected the requirement that closely held companies provide health insurance to their employees if doing so violates these companies' religious beliefs. Even now, almost five years after enactment, the Supreme Court continues to evaluate the legality of how the President's administration has implemented the law. All of these changes prove the folly underlying the entire program health care in the United States cannot be run from a centralized bureaucracy.

(6) The President's health care law is unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive, and unworkable. The law should be fully repealed, allowing for real, patient-centered health care reform: the development of real health care reforms that puts patients first, that make affordable, quality health care available to all Americans, and that build on the innovation and creativity of all the participants in the health care sector.

(b) **POLICY ON PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that the President's health care law should be fully repealed and real health care reform promoted in accordance with the following principles:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Health care reform should enhance affordability, accessibility, quality, innovation, choices and responsiveness in health care coverage for all Americans, putting patients, families, and doctors in charge, not Washington, DC. These reforms should encourage increased competition and transparency. Under the President's health care law, government controls Americans' health care choices. Under true, patient-centered reform, Americans would.

(2) **AFFORDABILITY.**—Real reform should be centered on ensuring that all Americans, no matter their age, income, or health status, have the ability to afford health care coverage. The health care delivery structure should be improved, and individuals should not be priced out of the health insurance market due to pre-existing conditions, but nationalized health care is not only unnecessary to accomplish this, it undermines the goal. Individuals should be allowed to join together voluntarily to pool risk through mechanisms such as Individual Membership Associations and Small Employer Membership Associations.

(3) **ACCESSABILITY.**—Instead of Washington outlining for Americans the ways they cannot use their health insurance, reforms should make health coverage more portable. Individuals should be able to own their insurance and have it follow them in and out of jobs throughout their career. Small business owners should be permitted to band together across State lines through their membership in bona fide trade or professional associations to purchase health coverage for their families and employees at a low cost. This will increase small businesses' bargaining power, volume discounts, and administrative efficiencies while giving them freedom from State-mandated benefit packages. Also, insurers licensed to sell policies in one State should be permitted to offer them to residents in any other State, and consumers should be permitted to shop for health insurance across State lines, as they are with other insurance products online, by mail, by phone, or in consultation with an insurance agent.

(4) **QUALITY.**—Incentives for providers to deliver high-quality, responsive, and coordinated care will promote patient outcomes and drive down health care costs. Likewise, reforms that work to restore the patient-physician relationship by reducing administrative burdens and allowing physicians to do what they do best: care for patients

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

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

(7) **RESPONSIVENESS.**—Reform should return authority to States wherever possible to make the system more responsive to patients and their needs. Instead of tying States' hands with Federal requirements for their Medicaid programs, the Federal Government should return control of this program to the States. Not only does the current Medicaid program drive up Federal debt and threaten to bankrupt State budgets, but States are better positioned to provide quality, affordable care to those who are eligible for the program and to track down and weed out waste, fraud and abuse. Beneficiary choices in

the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and Medicaid should be improved. States should make available the purchase of private insurance as an option to their Medicaid and SCHIP populations (though they should not require enrollment).

(8) REFORMS.—Reforms should be made to prevent lawsuit abuse and curb the practice of defensive medicine, which are significant drivers increasing health care costs. The burden of proof in medical malpractice cases should be based on compliance with best practice guidelines, and States should be free to implement those policies to best suit their needs.

**SEC. 808. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

(B) Medicare enrollment is expected to increase by over 50 percent in the next two decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement age each day;

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

(D) current workers' payroll contributions pay for current beneficiaries;

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

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

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

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

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution to preserve the program for those in or near retirement and strengthen Medicare for future beneficiaries.

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

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

(2) permanent reform of the sustainable growth rate is responsibly accounted for to ensure physicians continue to participate in the Medicare program and provide quality health care for beneficiaries;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Thanks to the visionary and determined leadership of innovators throughout America, including industry, academic medical centers, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the United States has led the way in early discovery. The United States leadership role is being threatened, however, as other countries contribute more to basic research from both public and private sources.

(3) The Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation predicts that China, for example, will outspend the United States in total research and development by the end of the decade.

(4) Federal policies should foster innovation in health care, not stifle it. America should maintain its world leadership in medical science by encouraging competitive forces to work through the marketplace in delivering cures and therapies to patients.

(5) Too often the bureaucracy and red-tape in Washington hold back medical innovation and prevent new lifesaving treatments from reaching patients. This resolution recognizes the valuable role of the NIH and the indispensable contributions to medical research coming from outside Washington.

(6) America is the greatest, most innovative Nation on Earth. Her people are innovators, entrepreneurs, visionaries, and relentless builders of the future. Americans were responsible for the first telephone, the first airplane, the first computer, for putting the first man on the moon, for creating the first vaccine for polio and for legions of other scientific and medical breakthroughs that have improved and prolonged human health and life for countless people in America and around the world.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—

(1) It is the policy of this resolution to support the important work of medical innovators throughout the country, including

private-sector innovators, medical centers and the National Institutes of Health.

(2) At the same time, the budget calls for continued strong funding for the agencies that engage in valuable research and development, while also urging Washington to get out of the way of researchers, discoverers and innovators all over the country.

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

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

(1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level has hurt job creation and dampened the economy, slowing the Nation's recovery from the economic recession.

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

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

(4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legislation (Public Law 111-203) has resulted in more than \$32 billion in compliance costs and saddled job creators with more than 63 million hours of compliance paperwork.

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

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

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

(8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are being retired or converted as a result of EPA regulations. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new plants, these retirements and conversions may further increase the cost of electricity.

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

(10) The Heritage Foundation found that a phase-out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by the end of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross domestic product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the entire period and reducing the income of a family of four

by \$1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will come from the manufacturing sector, with California, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

(b) **POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the public burdened by excessive regulation, enact legislation that—

(1) promotes economic growth and job creation by eliminating unnecessary red tape and streamlining and simplifying Federal regulations;

(2) requires the implementation of a regulatory budget to be allocated amongst Government agencies, which would require congressional approval and limit the maximum costs of regulations in a given year;

(3) requires congressional approval of all new major regulations (those with an impact of \$100 million or more) before enactment as opposed to current law in which Congress must expressly disapprove of regulation to prevent it from becoming law, which would keep Congress engaged as to pending regulatory policy and prevent costly and unsound policies from being implemented and becoming effective;

(4) requires a three year retrospective cost-benefit analysis of all new major regulations, to ensure that regulations operate as intended;

(5) reinforces the requirement of regulatory impact analysis for regulations proposed by executive branch agencies but also expands the requirement to independent agencies so that by law they consider the costs and benefits of proposed regulations rather than merely being encouraged to do so as is current practice; and

(6) requires a formal rulemaking process for all major regulations, which would increase transparency over the process and allow interested parties to communicate their views on proposed legislation to agency officials.

**SEC. 811. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

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

(1) A well-educated workforce is critical to economic, job, and wage growth.

(2) Roughly 20 million students are enrolled in American colleges and universities.

(3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the 2004-2005 Academic Year and the 2014-2015 Academic Year—

(A) published tuition and fees at public 4-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 3.5 percent per year above the rate of inflation;

(B) published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.5 percent per year above the rate of inflation; and

(C) published tuition and fees at private nonprofit 4-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per year above the rate of inflation.

(4) Federal financial aid for higher education has also seen a dramatic increase. The portion of the Federal student aid portfolio composed of Direct Loans, Federal Family Education Loans, and Perkins Loans with outstanding balances grew by 119 percent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2014.

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

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

(7) American students are chasing ever-increasing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student debt now stands at nearly \$1.2 trillion. This makes student loans the second largest balance of consumer debt, after mortgage debt.

(8) Students are carrying large debt loads and too many fail to complete college or end up defaulting on these loans due to their debt burden and a weak economy and job market.

(9) Based on estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2017 and continuing in each subsequent year in the current budget window.

(10) Failing to address these problems will jeopardize access and affordability to higher education for America’s young people.

(b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORDABILITY.—It is the policy of this resolution to address the root drivers of tuition inflation, by—

- (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those most in need;
- (2) streamlining programs that provide aid to make them more effective;
- (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award level at \$5,775 in each year of the budget window; and
- (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher education that act to restrict flexibility and innovative teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional models such as online coursework and competency-based learning.

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

- (1) 8.7 million Americans are currently unemployed.
- (2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce development system that fails to connect workers with assistance and employers with trained personnel.
- (3) The House Education and Workforce Committee successfully consolidated 15 job training programs in the recently enacted Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

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

- (1) further streamlining and consolidating Federal job training programs; and
- (2) empowering states with the flexibility to tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of their workforce, including the development of career scholarships.

**SEC. 812. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

(1) For years, there has been serious concern regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure to provide veterans timely access to health care and benefits.

(2) In 2014, reports started breaking across the Nation that VA medical centers were manipulating wait-list documents to hide long delays veterans were facing to receive health care. The VA hospital scandal led to the immediate resignation of then-Secretary of Veterans Affairs Eric K. Shinseki.

(3) In 2015, for the first time ever, VA health care was added to the “high-risk” list of the Government Accountability Office (GAO), due to management and oversight failures that have directly resulted in risks to the timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and quality of health care.

(4) In response to the scandal, the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs held several oversight hearings and ultimately enacted the Veterans’ Access, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014 (VACAA) (Public Law 113–146) to address these problems. VACAA provided \$15 billion in emergency resources to fund internal health care needs within the department and provided veterans enhanced access to private-sector health care under the new Veterans Choice Program.

(b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—This budget supports the continued oversight efforts by the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to ensure the VA is not only transparent and accountable, but also successful in achieving its goals in providing timely health care and benefits to America’s veterans. The Budget Committee will continue to closely monitor the VA’s progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are sufficient and efficiently used to provide needed benefits and services to veterans.

**SEC. 813. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**

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

(1) Given the thousands of Federal programs and trillions of dollars the Federal Government spends each year, assessing and accounting for Federal fiscal activities and liabilities is a complex undertaking.

(2) Current methods of accounting leave much to be desired in capturing the full scope of government and in presenting information in a clear and compelling way that illuminates the best options going forward.

(3) Most fiscal analysis produced by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is conducted over a relatively short time horizon: 10 or 25 years. While this time frame is useful for most purposes, it fails to consider the fiscal consequences over the longer term.

(4) Additionally, current accounting methodology does not provide an analysis of how the Federal Government’s fiscal situation over the long run affects Americans of various age cohorts.

(5) Another consideration is how Federal programs should be accounted for. The “accrual method” of accounting records revenue when it is earned and expenses when they are incurred, while the “cash method” records revenue and expenses when cash is actually paid or received.

(6) The Federal budget accounts for most programs using cash accounting. Some programs, however, particularly loan and loan guarantee programs, are accounted for using accrual methods.

(7) GAO has indicated that accrual accounting may provide a more accurate estimation of the Federal Government’s liabilities than cash accounting for some programs specifically those that provide some form of insurance.

(8) Where accrual accounting is used, it is almost exclusively calculated by CBO according to the methodology outlined in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA). CBO uses fair value methodology instead of FCRA to measure the cost of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for example.

(9) FCRA methodology, however, understates the risk and thus the true cost of Federal programs. An alternative is fair value methodology, which uses discount rates that incorporate the risk inherent to the type of liability being estimated in addition to Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity length.

(10) The Congressional Budget Office has concluded that “adopting a fair-value approach would provide a more comprehensive way to measure the costs of Federal credit programs and would permit more level comparisons between those costs and the costs of other forms of federal assistance” than the current approach under FCRA.

(b) **POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office and the public affected by Federal budgetary choices, adopt Governmentwide reforms of budget and accounting practices so the American people and their representatives can more readily understand the fiscal situation of the Government of the United States and the options best suited to improving it. Such reforms may include but should not be limited to the following:

(1) Providing additional metrics to enhance our current analysis by considering our fiscal situation comprehensively, over an extended time horizon, and as it affects Americans of various age cohorts.

(2) Expanding the use of accrual accounting where appropriate.

(3) Accounting for certain Federal credit programs using fair value accounting as opposed to the current approach under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

**SEC. 814. POLICY STATEMENT ON SCOREKEEPING FOR OUTYEAR BUDGETARY EFFECTS IN APPROPRIATION ACTS.**

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

(1) Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 directs the Committee on the Budget to provide an allocation of budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropriations for the budget year covered by a concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) The allocation of budgetary resources provided by the Committee on the Budget to the Committee on Appropriations covers a period of one fiscal year only, which is effective for the budget year.

(3) An appropriation Act, joint resolution, amendment thereto or conference report thereon may contain changes to programs that result in direct budgetary effects that occur beyond the budget year and beyond the period for which the allocation of budgetary resources provided by the Committee on the Budget is effective.

(4) The allocation of budgetary resources provided to the Committee on Appropriations does not currently anticipate or capture direct outyear budgetary effects to programs.

(5) Budget enforcement could be improved by capturing the direct outyear budgetary effects caused by appropriation Acts and using this information to determine the appropriate allocations of budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropriations when considering future concurrent resolutions on the budget.

(b) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the House of Representatives to more effectively allocate budgetary resources and accurately enforce budget targets by agreeing to a procedure by which the Committee on the Budget should consider the direct outyear budgetary effects of changes to mandatory programs enacted in appropriations bills, joint resolutions, amendments thereto or conference reports thereon when setting the allocation of budgetary resources for the Committee on Appropriations in a concurrent resolution on the budget. The relevant committees of jurisdiction are directed to consult on a procedure during fiscal year 2016 and include recommendations for implementing such procedure in the fiscal year 2017 concurrent resolution on the budget.

**SEC. 815. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.**

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

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

(2) In its report to Congress on Government Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings.”

(3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 the GAO issued reports showing excessive duplication and redundancy in Federal programs including—

(A) two hundred nine Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education programs in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost of \$3 billion annually;

(B) two hundred separate Department of Justice crime prevention and victim services grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in 2010;

(C) twenty different Federal entities administer 160 housing programs and other forms of Federal assistance for housing with a total cost of \$170 billion in 2010;

(D) seventeen separate Homeland Security preparedness grant programs that spent \$37 billion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

(E) fourteen grant and loan programs, and three tax benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

(F) ninety-four different initiatives run by 11 different agencies to encourage “green building” in the private sector; and

(G) twenty-three agencies implemented approximately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion.

(4) The Federal Government spends more than \$80 billion each year for approximately 1,400 information technology investments. GAO has identified broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplication in the Government’s information technology infrastructure. experts have estimated that eliminating these problems could save 25 percent or \$20 billion.

(5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a potential source of spending reductions. In 2011 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total or all Federal procurement could generate more than \$50 billion in savings annually.

(6) Federal agencies reported an estimated \$106 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2013.

(7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(8) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropriations. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(9) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs should result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

(1) Each authorizing committee annually should include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated.

(2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs funded through annual appropriations to determine if the programs are operating efficiently and effectively.

(3) Committees should reauthorize those programs that in the committees’ judgment should continue to receive funding.

(4) For those programs not reauthorized by committees, the House of Representatives should enforce the limitations on funding such unauthorized programs in the House rules. If the strictures of the rules are deemed to be too rapid in prohibiting

spending on unauthorized programs, then milder measures should be adopted and enforced until a return to the full prohibition of clause 2(a)(1) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House.

**SEC. 816. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**

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

(1) According to the most recent estimate from the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies were expected to hold \$844 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2015.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending previously made available by Congress that remains available for expenditure.

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

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an Act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from canceling unobligated balances of funds that are no longer needed.

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congressional committees should through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should continue to make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

**SEC. 817. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) A number of Federal agencies and organizations have permanent authority to collect fees and other offsetting collections and to spend these collected funds.

(2) The total amount of offsetting fees and offsetting collections is estimated by the Office of Management and Budget to be \$525 billion in fiscal year 2016.

(3) Agency budget justifications are, in some cases, not fully transparent about the amount of program activity funded through offsetting collections or fees. This lack of transparency prevents effective and accountable government.

(b) POLICY ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress must reassert its constitutional prerogative to control spending and conduct oversight. To do so, Congress should enact legislation requiring programs that are funded through fees, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections to be allo-

cated new budget authority annually. Such allocation may arise from—

- (1) legislation originating from the authorizing committee of jurisdiction for the agency or program; or
- (2) fee and account specific allocations included in annual appropriation Acts.

**SEC. 818. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

(1) The budget for the House of Representatives is \$188 million less than it was when Republicans became the majority in 2011.

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

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

(1) The House of Representatives must be a model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer resources and therefore must identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration should review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members and committees of the House, and should identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, barber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

(2) No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

(3) Retirement benefits for Members of Congress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health care for life.

**SEC. 819. POLICY STATEMENT ON “NO BUDGET, NO PAY”.**

It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the payroll administrator of that House should carry out this policy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law 113–3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and should place in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required to be made for Members of that House of Congress. Withheld compensation should be released to Members of that House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

**SEC. 820. POLICY STATEMENT ON NATIONAL SECURITY FUNDING.**

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

(1) Russian aggression, the growing threats of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in the Middle East, North Korean and Iranian nuclear and missile programs, and continued Chi-

nese investments in high-end military capabilities and cyber warfare shape the parameters of an increasingly complex and challenging security environment.

(2) All four current service chiefs testified that the National Military Strategy could not be executed at sequestration levels.

(3) The independent and bipartisan National Defense Panel conducted risk assessments of force structure changes triggered by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) and concluded that in addition to previous cuts to defense dating back to 2009, the sequestration of defense discretionary spending has “caused significant shortfalls in U.S. military readiness and both present and future capabilities”.

(4) The President’s fiscal year 2016 budget irresponsibly ignores current law and requests a defense budget \$38 billion above the caps for rhetorical gain. By creating an expectation of spending without a plan to avoid the BCA’s guaranteed sequester upon breaching of its caps, the White House’s proposal compounds the fiscal uncertainty that has affected the military’s ability to adequately plan for future contingencies and make investments crucial for the Nation’s defense.

(5) The President’s budget proposes \$1.8 trillion in tax increases, in addition to the \$1.7 trillion in tax hikes the Administration has already imposed. The President’s tax increases would further burden economic growth and is not a realistic source for offsets to fund defense sequester replacement.

(b) POLICY ON FISCAL YEAR 2016 NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNDING.— In fiscal year 2015, the House-passed budget resolution anticipated \$566 billion for national defense in the discretionary base budget for fiscal year 2016. With no necessary statutory change yet provided by Congress, the BCA statute would require limiting national defense discretionary base funding to \$523 billion in fiscal year 2016. However, in total with \$90 billion, the House Budget estimate for Overseas Contingency Operations funding for the Department of Defense, the fiscal year 2016 budget provides over \$613 billion total for defense spending that is higher than the President’s budget request for the fiscal year. This concurrent resolution provides \$22 billion above the President’s Five Year Defense Plan and \$151 billion above the 10-year totals. This would also be \$387 billion above the 10-year total for current levels.

(c) DEFENSE READINESS AND MODERNIZATION FUND.—(1) The budget resolution recognizes the need to ensure robust funding for national defense while maintaining overall fiscal discipline. The budget resolution prioritizes our national defense and the needs of the warfighter by providing needed dollars through the creation of the “Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund”.

(2) The Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund provides the mechanism for Congress to responsibly allocate in a deficit-neutral way the resources the military needs to secure the safety and liberty of United States citizens from threats at home and abroad. The Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund will provide the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House the ability to increase allocations to support legislation that would provide for the Department of Defense warfighting capabilities, modernization, a temporary increase in end strength, training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, activities to reach full

auditability of the Department of Defense's financial statements, and implementation of military and compensation reforms.

(d) SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.—This concurrent resolution encourages an immediate reevaluation of Federal Government priorities to maintain the strength of America's national security posture. In identifying policies to restructure and stabilize the Government's major entitlement programs which, along with net interest, will consume all Federal revenue in less than 20 years. The budget also charts a course that can ensure the availability of needed national security resources.

6. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE PRICE OF GEORGIA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2016 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for 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 effects.

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 terrorism.

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 Insurance 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.

#### 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.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

### SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,666,755,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,763,328,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,858,131,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,974,147,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,099,410,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,241,963,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,388,688,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,550,388,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,722,144,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,905,648,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,936,989,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,874,003,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,944,067,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,091,104,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,248,181,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,328,045,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,463,044,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,529,161,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,586,560,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,715,369,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,010,185,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,894,439,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,927,276,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,062,270,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,205,614,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,298,984,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,452,546,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,497,999,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,538,491,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,685,327,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: -\$343,430,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$131,111,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: -\$69,145,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: -\$88,123,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: -\$106,204,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: -\$57,021,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: -\$63,858,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$52,389,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$183,653,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$220,321,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$19,048,915,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,395,251,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$19,643,341,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,949,858,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,263,382,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,507,829,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,908,840,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$21,078,135,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$20,918,559,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$20,907,169,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$13,839,152,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,041,709,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,146,945,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,340,084,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,562,210,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,744,287,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,130,369,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,302,457,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,164,550,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$15,237,647,000,000.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the budgetary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority \$531,334,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$564,027,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$582,506,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$572,025,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$607,744,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$586,422,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$620,019,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$604,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, \$632,310,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$617,553,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$644,627,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$630,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$657,634,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$648,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, \$670,997,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$656,389,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, \$683,771,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$663,936,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, \$698,836,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$683,350,000,000.

- (2) International Affairs (150):
- Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$38,342,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$42,923,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$39,623,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$40,821,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$40,539,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$39,736,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$41,437,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$39,214,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$42,390,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$39,564,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$42,861,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$40,108,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$44,081,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$40,868,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$45,070,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$41,633,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$46,098,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$42,470,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$47,148,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$43,349,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
- Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$28,381,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,003,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$28,932,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$28,924,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$29,579,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,357,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,227,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$29,798,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$30,904,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,388,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$31,584,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$30,957,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$32,293,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$31,637,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$33,003,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$32,338,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$33,742,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,059,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$34,488,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$33,795,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$3,581,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$654,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,410,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$649,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,189,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$234,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,196,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,259,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$472,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,309,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$728,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,335,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$863,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,375,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$1,332,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$1,037,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$964,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$1,215,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$35,350,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$38,113,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$36,047,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$38,268,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$36,385,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$37,674,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$37,206,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$37,747,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$38,171,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$38,304,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$38,367,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$38,685,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$39,221,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$39,361,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,108,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,319,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$40,962,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$40,486,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$39,095,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$38,471,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$20,109,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,164,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,064,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,194,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$21,987,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$21,396,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,907,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$20,275,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,835,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,386,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,296,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,849,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,245,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,830,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$19,821,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,391,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,020,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,553,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$20,256,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$19,851,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$3,269,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$16,617,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$12,373,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$26,620,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$10,252,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$24,998,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$8,801,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$28,587,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,903,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$27,479,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,522,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$21,769,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$5,742,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$22,819,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$4,965,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,306,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,991,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,635,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,370,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,845,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$36,743,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$79,181,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,381,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,298,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$73,623,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,397,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$76,051,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$77,763,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$76,767,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$79,149,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$78,369,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$80,613,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$79,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,128,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$81,336,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,709,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$82,724,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,335,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$83,983,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$7,082,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$19,928,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$7,688,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$16,753,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,089,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$15,383,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,381,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$13,789,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,409,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$12,567,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,305,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$12,095,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,304,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$10,937,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,359,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$9,345,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,447,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$8,890,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$8,579,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$8,930,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services  
(500):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$80,620,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$90,389,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$84,746,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$90,513,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$87,029,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$87,366,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$85,514,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$85,290,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$87,901,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$87,669,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$88,908,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$89,276,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$90,148,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$90,467,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$91,237,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$91,646,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, \$92,744,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$93,101,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$94,400,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$94,734,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$416,475,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$426,860,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$360,678,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$364,823,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$358,594,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$360,468,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$367,103,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$367,916,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$387,076,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$377,341,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$388,981,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$389,025,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$398,136,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$398,233,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$408,454,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$408,529,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$425,381,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$425,477,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$433,945,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$434,143,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$577,726,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$577,635,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$580,837,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$580,777,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$580,782,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$580,741,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$639,293,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$639,213,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$680,575,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$680,481,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$726,644,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$726,548,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$808,204,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$808,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,577,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$825,379,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$834,148,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$834,037,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$927,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$927,292,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$512,364,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$513,709,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$479,836,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$475,234,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$481,994,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$471,951,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$483,293,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$477,470,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$516,193,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$510,603,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$502,001,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$496,856,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$518,690,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$518,542,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$525,230,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$519,391,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$532,515,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$521,105,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,057,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$543,361,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
- Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority \$33,878,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,919,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,535,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,407,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$166,677,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$170,121,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$164,843,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$164,387,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$163,009,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$162,385,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$174,862,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$174,048,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$179,735,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$178,778,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$183,969,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$183,019,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$196,283,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$195,255,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$192,866,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$191,834,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$189,668,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$188,553,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$203,517,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$202,383,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$52,156,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$56,006,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$55,450,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$57,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$55,169,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$56,659,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$56,854,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$56,572,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$58,585,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$58,392,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$60,498,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$59,992,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$63,032,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$62,485,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$64,917,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$64,355,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$66,844,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$66,264,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, \$68,632,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, \$68,051,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$23,593,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,576,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,761,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,202,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$22,817,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,279,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,252,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,084,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$23,947,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$23,602,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$24,192,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,309,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$24,981,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,114,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$25,695,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,840,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,010,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,878,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, \$26,968,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$26,825,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$366,542,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$366,542,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$414,802,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$414,802,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$477,785,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$477,785,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$531,097,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$531,097,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$578,726,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$578,726,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$612,198,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$612,198,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$642,470,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$642,470,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$667,176,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$667,176,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$684,394,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$684,394,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$696,025,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$696,025,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$33,462,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$17,275,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$29,863,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$24,277,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$32,175,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$28,249,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$34,261,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$31,078,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$39,009,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$35,136,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$42,221,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$38,438,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$46,013,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$42,205,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$49,123,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$45,430,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$50,652,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$47,736,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$48,913,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$48,058,000,000.
- (20) Government-wide savings (930):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$27,465,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$18,416,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$15,712,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$3,005,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$32,429,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$20,148,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$41,554,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$32,383,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$50,240,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$42,168,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$55,831,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$50,276,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$63,954,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$57,849,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$71,850,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$65,124,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$78,889,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$71,689,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$113,903,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$93,929,000,000.
- (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$73,514,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$73,514,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$83,832,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$83,832,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,115,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,115,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$90,594,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$90,594,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$92,193,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, -\$92,193,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$96,623,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$96,623,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$99,437,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$99,437,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$104,343,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$104,343,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$111,213,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$111,213,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
  - (A) New budget authority, -\$117,896,000,000.
  - (B) Outlays, -\$117,896,000,000.
- (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority \$96,000,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$45,442,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$34,238,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2018:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,940,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2019:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$26,191,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2020:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$25,916,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2021:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$26,666,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, \$24,776,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2022:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$9,956,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2023:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$2,869,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2024:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$278,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2025:
    - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
    - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- (23) Across-the-Board Adjustment (990):
  - Fiscal year 2016:
    - (A) New budget authority -\$21,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$17,000,000.
  - Fiscal year 2017:
    - (A) New budget authority, -\$22,000,000.
    - (B) Outlays, -\$20,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$23,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$21,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$23,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$22,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$24,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$24,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$25,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$24,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$26,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$25,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$26,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$25,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$27,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$26,000,000.

## TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

### SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Not later than July 15, 2015, the committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(13) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.**

(a) ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.—

(1) ASSUMPTIONS.—In the House, for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall use the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's Budget and Economic Outlook: 2015 to 2025 (January 2015) when making estimates of any bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon. If adjustments to the baseline are made subsequent to the adoption of this concurrent resolution, then such chair shall determine whether to use any of these adjustments when making such estimates.

(2) INTENT.—The authority set forth in paragraph (1) should only be exercised if the estimates used to determine the compliance of such measures with the budgetary requirements included in the concurrent resolution are inaccurate because adjustments made to the baseline are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution. Such inaccurate adjustments made after the adoption of this concurrent resolution may include selected

adjustments for rulemaking, judicial actions, adjudication, and interpretative rules that have major budgetary effects and are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House for any measure, the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare an estimate based on the baseline determination made by such chair pursuant to paragraph (1).

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

(1) note the policies described in the report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget that repeal the Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

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

(c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the House of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) CONFERENCE REPORT.—Upon the submission to the House of a conference report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of this section, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) REVISION.—Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

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

(a) GUIDANCE.—In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may develop additional guidelines providing further information, budgetary levels and amounts, and other explanatory material to supplement the instructions included in this concurrent resolution pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and set forth in section 201.

(b) PUBLICATION.—In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may cause the material prepared pursuant to subsection (a) to be printed in the Congressional Record on the appropriate date, but not later than the date set forth in this title on which committees must submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in order to comply with the reconciliation instructions set forth in section 201.

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

#### **SEC. 301. SUBMISSIONS OF FINDINGS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

(a) **SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**—In the House, not later than October 1, 2015, the committees named in subsection (d) shall submit to the Committee on the Budget findings that identify changes in law within their jurisdictions that would achieve the specified level of savings through the elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED.**—After receiving those recommendations —

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

(2) the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall make such recommendations publicly available in electronic form and cause them to be placed in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after receipt.

(c) **SPECIFIED LEVELS OF SAVINGS.**—For purposes of this section, a specified level of savings for each committee may be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

(d) **HOUSE COMMITTEES.**—The following committees shall submit findings to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives pursuant to subsection (a): the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

(e) **REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.**—By August 1, 2015, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report identifying instances in which the committees referred to in subsection (d) may make legislative changes to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of programs within their jurisdiction.

### **TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

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

(a) **CBO ESTIMATES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the end of fiscal year 2016, an estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any

major legislation considered in the House or the Senate during fiscal year 2016 shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

(b) **JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ESTIMATES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, any estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

(c) **CONTENTS.**—Any estimate referred to in this section shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsections (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution sets forth budgetary levels required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

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

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

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over the years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by the chair of the Committee on the Budget for all direct spending legislation other than revenue legislation or the Member who is chair or vice chair, as applicable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation; and

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

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

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the end of fiscal year 2016, it shall not be in order to consider in the House or the Senate a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the combined balance in the

Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

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

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

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

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

For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

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

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, except as provided for in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

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

(1) **GENERAL.**—“Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”; and

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

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

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

(2) **VETERANS.**—\$63,271,000,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) **DEFINITION.**—The term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint reso-

lution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year following fiscal year 2016.

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

(a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, any estimate of the budgetary effects of a measure prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under the terms of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform” shall, as a supplement to such estimate, and to the extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

(b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING AND STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the budgetary effects which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Director determines that such bill or joint resolution has a budgetary effect related to a housing, residential mortgage or student loan program under title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, then the Director shall also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution that result in such effect.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the chair of the Committee on the Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement controls.

**SEC. 407. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

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

**SEC. 408. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/ GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

(a) SEPARATE OCO/GWOT ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

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

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or outlays counting toward the allocation established by subsection (a) shall be des-

igned pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

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

(a) **ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.**—In the House, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or offers any amendment thereto or submits a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2016 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) **DETERMINATIONS.**—In the House, for the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2016 and the period of fiscal years 2016 through fiscal year 2025 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 410. CONCEPTS, AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**

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

(1) upon a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly;

(2) any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(A) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(3) section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) shall have no force or effect for any reconciliation bill reported pursuant to instructions set forth in this concurrent resolution;

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

(5) the term “budget year” means the most recent fiscal year for which a concurrent resolution on the budget has been adopted.

(b) **AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**—In the House, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement—

(1) the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 407 of this concurrent resolution; and

(2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 411. RULEMAKING POWERS.**

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

## **TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS**

**SEC. 501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that consists solely of the full repeal of the Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 or measures that make modifications to such law.

**SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

**SEC. 503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon,

that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure extends the State Children's Health Insurance Program, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

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

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that implements a trade agreement, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.**

In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 509. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 510. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION.**

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure supports the following activities: Department of Defense training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, modernization of equipment, auditability of financial statements, or military compensation and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that measure) over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

## **TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING**

**SEC. 601. DIRECT SPENDING.****(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—**

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016 is 4.6 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a Democratic president reformed welfare by limiting the duration of benefits, giving States more control over the program, and helping recipients find work. In the five years following passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages increased. This budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid.

(B) For Medicaid, this budget assumes the conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid spending into flexible State allotments, which States will be able to tailor to meet their unique needs. Such a reform would end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach that ties the hands of State governments and would provide States with the freedom and flexibility they have long requested in the Medicaid program. Moreover, this budget assumes the repeal of the Medicaid expansions in the President's health care law, relieving State governments of the crippling one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates, as well as the overwhelming pressure the law's Medicaid expansion puts on an already-strained system.

(C) For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, this budget assumes the conversion of the program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. The allotment would increase based on the Department of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform would provide incentives for States to ensure dollars will go towards those who need them most.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

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

(A) For Medicare, this budget advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Future retirees would be able to choose from a range of guaranteed coverage options, with private plans competing alongside the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare would provide a premium-support payment either to pay for or offset the premium of the plan chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support payment would be adjusted so that the sick would receive higher payments if their conditions worsened; lower-income seniors would receive additional assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for a greater share of their premiums. Putting seniors in

charge of how their health care dollars are spent will force providers to compete against each other on price and quality. This market competition will act as a real check on widespread waste and skyrocketing health care costs. As with previous budgets, this program will begin in 2024 and makes no changes to those in or near retirement.

(B) In keeping with a recommendation from the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, this budget calls for Federal employees—including Members of Congress and congressional staff—to make greater contributions toward their own retirement.

## **TITLE VII—RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM LEVELS**

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

The following are the recommended revenue, spending, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2035, and 2040 as a percent of the gross domestic product of the United States:

(1) **REVENUES.**—The budgetary levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2030: 18.7 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: 19.0 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 19.0 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: 18.4 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: 17.8 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 16.9 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: -0.3 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: -1.2 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: -2.1 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: 44.0 percent.

Fiscal year 2035: 32.0 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 18.0 percent.

## **TITLE VIII—POLICY STATEMENTS**

### **SEC. 801. POLICY STATEMENT ON BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.**

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

(1) The Federal Government collects approximately \$3 trillion annually in taxes, but spends more than \$3.5 trillion to maintain the operations of government. The Federal Government must borrow 14 cents of every Federal dollar spent.

(2) At the end of the year 2014, the national debt of the United States was more than \$18.1 trillion.

(3) A majority of States have petitioned the Federal Government to hold a Constitutional Convention for the consideration

of adopting a Balanced Budget Amendment to the United States Constitution.

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

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

(6) Numerous balanced budget amendment proposals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in the House. Twelve were introduced in the 113th Congress alone, including H.J. Res. 4 by Democratic Representative John J. Barrow of Georgia, and H.J. Res. 38 by Republican Representative Jackie Walorski of Indiana.

(7) The joint resolution providing for a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution referred to in paragraph (5) prohibited outlays for a fiscal year (except those for repayment of debt principal) from exceeding total receipts for that fiscal year (except those derived from borrowing) unless Congress, by a three-fifths roll call vote of each chamber, authorizes a specific excess of outlays over receipts.

(8) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution passed the House with bipartisan support, but failed of passage by one vote in the United States Senate.

(b) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incorporating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and send such joint resolution to the States for their approval, to amend the Constitution of the United States to require an annual balanced budget.

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

(a) **FINDINGS.**—

(1) In 1974, after more than 50 years of executive dominance over fiscal policy, Congress acted to reassert its “power of the purse”, and passed the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act.

(2) The measure explicitly sought to establish congressional control over the budget process, to provide for annual congressional determination of the appropriate level of taxes and spending, to set important national budget priorities, and to find ways in which Members of Congress could have access to the most accurate, objective, and highest quality information to assist them in discharging their duties.

(3) Far from achieving its intended purpose, however, the process has instituted a bias toward higher spending and larger government. The behemoth of the Federal Government has largely been financed through either borrowing or taking ever greater amounts of the national income through high taxation.

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

(5) It assumes extension of spending programs (of more than \$50 million per year) scheduled to expire.

(6) Yet it does not assume the extension of tax policies in the same way. consequently, extending existing tax policies that may be scheduled to expire is characterized as a new tax reduction, requiring offsets to “pay for” merely keeping tax policy the same even though estimating conventions would not require similar treatment of spending programs.

(7) The original goals set for the congressional process are admirable in their intent, but because the essential mechanisms of the process have remained the same, and “reforms” enacted over the past 40 years have largely taken the form of layering greater levels of legal complexity without reforming or reassessing the very fundamental nature of the process.

(b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution on the budget that as the primary branch of Government, Congress must:

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

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

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

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

(5) Consider innovative fiscal tools such as: zero based budgeting, which would require a department or agency to justify its budget as if it were a new expenditure; and direct spending caps to enhance oversight of automatic pilot spending that increases each year without congressional approval.

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

(7) Provide access to the best analysis of economic conditions available and increase awareness of how fiscal policy directly impacts overall economic growth and job creation,

(9) Remove layers of complexity that have complicated the procedures designed in 1974, and made budgeting more arcane and opaque.

(10) Remove existing biases that favor higher spending.

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

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

(1) Permanent extension of tax laws should not be used as a means to increase taxes on other taxpayers;

(2) For those expiring tax provisions that are proposed to be permanently extended, Congress should use a more realistic baseline that does not require them to be offset; and,

(3) Tax-reform legislation should not include tax increases just to offset the extension of current tax laws.

(d) LEGISLATION.—The Committee on the Budget intends to draft legislation during the 114th Congress that will rewrite the Con-

gressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of making the congressional budget process more effective in ensuring taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

**SEC. 803. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.**

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

(1) Although the United States economy technically emerged from recession more than 5 years ago, the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound. Real gross domestic product GDP growth over the past 5 years has averaged slightly more than 2 percent, well below the 3.2 percent historical trend rate of growth in the United States. Although the economy has shown some welcome signs of improvement of late, the Nation remains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery of the modern era.

(2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy to grow by an average of just 2.3 percent over the next 10 years. That level of economic growth is simply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportunities and the incomes of millions of middle-income Americans.

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

(4) Although job gains have been trending up of late, other aspects of the labor market remain weak. The labor force participation rate, for instance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemployment also remains a problem. Of the roughly 8.7 million people who are currently unemployed, 2.7 million (more than 30 percent) have been unemployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unemployment erodes an individual's job skills and detaches them from job opportunities. It also undermines the long-term productive capacity of the economy.

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

(6) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast a shadow on the country's economic outlook. Investors and businesses make decisions on a forward-looking basis. They know that today's large debt levels are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate increases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

(7) Nearly all economists, including those at the CBO, conclude that reducing budget deficits (thereby bending the curve on debt levels) is a net positive for economic growth over time.

The logic is that deficit reduction creates long-term economic benefits because it increases the pool of national savings and boosts investment, thereby raising economic growth and job creation.

(8) CBO analyzed the House Republican fiscal year 2016 budget resolution and found it would increase real output per capita (a proxy for a country's standard of living) by about \$1,000 in 2025 and roughly \$5,000 by 2040 relative to the baseline path. That means more income and greater prosperity for all Americans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) A world-class tax system should be simple, fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic growth. The United States tax code fails on all three counts: It is notoriously complex, patently unfair, and highly inefficient. The tax code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation.

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

(3) In addition, these tax preferences are disproportionately used by upper-income individuals.

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

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

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

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

(8) The U.S. corporate income tax rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to slightly more than 39 percent, the highest rate in the industrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages and discourage investment and job creation, distort business activity, and put American businesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

(9) By deterring potential investment, the U.S. corporate tax restrains economic growth and job creation. The U.S. tax rate differential with other countries also fosters a variety of complicated multinational corporate behaviors intended to avoid the tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing corporate revenue.

(10) The “worldwide” structure of U.S. international taxation essentially taxes earnings of United States firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive disadvantage with competitors with more competitive international tax systems.

(11) Reforming the United States tax code to a more competitive international system would boost the competitiveness of United States companies operating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.

(12) The tax code imposes costs on American workers through lower wages, on consumers in higher prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

(13) Revenues have averaged about 17.4 percent of the economy throughout modern American history. Revenues rise above this level under current law to 18.3 percent of the economy by the end of the 10-year budget window.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(20) Static scoring implicitly assumes that the size of the economy (and therefore key economic variables such as labor supply and investment) remains fixed throughout the considered budget horizon. This is an abstraction from reality.

(21) A new House rule was adopted at the beginning of the 114th Congress to help correct this problem. This rule requires CBO and JCT to incorporate the macroeconomic effects of major legislation into their official cost estimates.

(22) This rule seeks to bridge the divide between static estimates and scoring that incorporates economic feedback effects by providing policymakers with a greater amount of information about the likely economic impact of policies under their consideration while at the same time preserving traditional scoring methods and reporting conventions.

(b) **POLICY ON TAX REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should enact legislation that provides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax code to promote economic growth, create American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American consumers, investors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that—

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

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

(3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

(4) reduces the corporate tax rate; and

(5) transitions the tax code to a more competitive system of international taxation in a manner that does not discriminate against any particular type of income or industry.

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

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

(1) Opening foreign markets to American exports is vital to the United States economy and beneficial to American workers and consumers. The Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 billion of United States exports supports more than 5,000 jobs here at home.

(2) The United States can increase economic opportunities for American workers and businesses through the expansion of trade, adherence to trade agreement rules by the United States and its trading partners, and the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services.

(3) Trade Promotion Authority is a bipartisan and bicameral effort to strengthen the role of Congress in setting negotiating objectives for trade agreements, to improve consultation with Congress by the Administration, and to provide a clear framework for congressional consideration and implementation of trade agreements.

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

(5) Trade agreements have saved the average American family of four more than \$10,000 per year, as a result of lower duties. Trade agreements also lower the cost of manufacturing inputs by removing duties.

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

(7) When negotiating trade agreements, United States laws on Intellectual Property (IP) protection should be used as a benchmark for establishing global IP frameworks. Strong IP protections have contributed significantly to the United States status as a world leader in innovation across sectors, including in the development of life-saving biologic medicines. The data protections afforded to biologics in United States law, including 12 years of data protection, allow continued development of pioneering medicines to benefit patients both in the United States and abroad. To maintain the cycle of innovation and achieve truly 21st century trade agreements, it is vital that our negotiators insist on the highest standards for IP protections.

(8) The status quo of the current tax code also undermines the competitiveness of United States businesses and costs the United States economy investment and jobs.

(9) The United States currently has an antiquated system of international taxation whereby United States multinationals operating abroad pay both the foreign-country tax and United States corporate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage. A modern and competitive international tax system would facilitate global commerce for United States multinational companies and would encourage foreign business investment and job creation in the United States.

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

(11) This budget resolution advocates fundamental tax reform that would lower the United States corporate rate, now the highest in the industrialized world, and switch to a more competitive system of international taxation. This would make the United States a much more attractive place to invest and station business activity and would chip away at the incentives for United States companies to keep their profits overseas (because the United States corporate rate is so high).

(b) **POLICY ON TRADE.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and a modern and competitive United States international tax system to promote job creation in the United States. The United States should continue to seek increased economic opportunities for American workers and businesses through the expansion of trade opportunities, adherence to trade agreements and rules by the United States and its trading partners, and the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services by opening new markets and by enforcing United States rights. To that end, Congress should pass Trade Promotion Authority to strengthen the role of Congress in setting negotiating objectives for trade agreements, to improve consultation with Congress by the Administration, and to provide a clear framework for congressional consideration and implementation of trade agreements.

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

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

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

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

(A) In 2016, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

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

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 23 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The recession and continued low economic growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis facing Social Security. The most recent Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projections find that Social Security will run cash deficits of more than \$2 trillion over the next 10 years.

(4) Lower income Americans rely on Social Security for a larger proportion of their retirement income. Therefore, reforms should take into consideration the need to protect lower income Americans’ retirement security.

(5) The Disability Insurance program provides an essential income safety net for those with disabilities and their families. According to the CBO, between 1970 and 2012, the number of people receiving disability benefits (both disabled workers and their dependent family members) has increased by more than 300 percent from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase is not due strictly to population growth or decreases in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have found that the increase in individuals on disability does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health. CBO attributes program growth to changes in demographics, changes in the composition of the labor force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

(6) If this program is not reformed, families who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits provide will face benefit cuts of up to 20 percent in 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance the most.

(7) In the past, Social Security has been reformed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the “Greenspan Commission” which helped to address Social Security shortfalls for more than a generation.

(8) Americans deserve action by the President, the House, and the Senate to preserve and strengthen Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan action be taken to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent. This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger, such that:

(1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later than September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to the President recommendations for statutory reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th-year. Recommendations provided to the President must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees of the Board of Trustees.

(2) Not later than 1 December of the same calendar year in which the Board of Trustees submit their recommendations, the President should promptly submit implementing legislation to both Houses of Congress including his recommendations necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader of the House should introduce the President’s legislation upon receipt.

(3) Within 60 days of the President submitting legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which the legislation has been referred should report a bill, which should be considered by the full House or Senate under expedited procedures.

- (4) Legislation submitted by the President should—
- (A) protect those in or near retirement;
  - (B) preserve the safety net for those who count on Social Security the most, including those with disabilities and survivors;
  - (C) improve fairness for participants;
  - (D) reduce the burden on, and provide certainty for, future generations; and
  - (E) secure the future of the Disability Insurance program while addressing the needs of those with disabilities today and improving the determination process.

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

- (1) ensure benefits continue to be paid to individuals with disabilities and their family members who rely on them;
- (2) prevents a 20 percent across-the-board benefit cut;
- (3) makes the Disability Insurance program work better; and
- (4) promotes opportunity for those trying to return to work.

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

**SEC. 807. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPEALING THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW AND PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

(1) The President's health care law put Washington's priorities first, and not patients'. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health care premiums as promised; instead, the law mandated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that best suits their health needs and driving up health coverage costs. A typical family's health care premiums were supposed to decline by \$2,500 a year; instead, according to the 2014 Employer Health Benefits Survey, health care premiums have increased by 7 percent for individuals and families since 2012.

(2) The President pledged "If you like your health care plan, you can keep your health care plan." Instead, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office now estimates 9 million Americans with employment-based health coverage will lose those plans due to the President's health care law, further limiting patient choice.

(3) Then-Speaker of the House, Pelosi, said that the President's health care law would create 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in hours worked due to Obamacare represents a decline of about 2.0 to 2.5 million full-time equivalent workers, compared with what would have occurred in the absence of the law. The full impact on labor represents a reduction in employment by 1.5

percent to 2.0 percent, while additional studies show less modest results. A recent study by the Mercatus Center at George Mason University estimates that Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 percent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

(4) The President has charged the Independent Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bureaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional \$20.9 billion over the next ten years, according to the President's most recent budget.

(5) Since ACA was signed into law, the administration has repeatedly failed to implement it as written. The President has unilaterally acted to make a total of 28 changes, delays, and exemptions. The President has signed into law another 17 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled the individual "mandate" could only be characterized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected the requirement that closely held companies provide health insurance to their employees if doing so violates these companies' religious beliefs. Even now, almost five years after enactment, the Supreme Court continues to evaluate the legality of how the President's administration has implemented the law. All of these changes prove the folly underlying the entire program health care in the United States cannot be run from a centralized bureaucracy.

(6) The President's health care law is unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive, and unworkable. The law should be fully repealed, allowing for real, patient-centered health care reform: the development of real health care reforms that puts patients first, that make affordable, quality health care available to all Americans, and that build on the innovation and creativity of all the participants in the health care sector.

(b) POLICY ON PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution that the President's health care law should be fully repealed and real health care reform promoted in accordance with the following principles:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Health care reform should enhance affordability, accessibility, quality, innovation, choices and responsiveness in health care coverage for all Americans, putting patients, families, and doctors in charge, not Washington, DC. These reforms should encourage increased competition and transparency. Under the President's health care law, government controls Americans' health care choices. Under true, patient-centered reform, Americans would.

(2) AFFORDABILITY.—Real reform should be centered on ensuring that all Americans, no matter their age, income, or health status, have the ability to afford health care coverage. The health care delivery structure should be improved, and individuals should not be priced out of the health insurance market due to pre-existing conditions, but nationalized health care is not only unnecessary to accomplish this, it undermines the goal. Individuals should be allowed to join together voluntarily to pool risk through mechanisms such as Individual Membership Associations and Small Employer Membership Associations.

(3) ACCESSABILITY.—Instead of Washington outlining for Americans the ways they cannot use their health insurance, reforms should make health coverage more portable. Individuals should be able to own their insurance and have it follow them in and out of jobs throughout their career. Small business owners should be permitted to band together across State lines through their membership in bona fide trade or professional associations to purchase health coverage for their families and employees at a low cost. This will increase small businesses' bargaining power, volume discounts, and administrative efficiencies while giving them freedom from State-mandated benefit packages. Also, insurers licensed to sell policies in one State should be permitted to offer them to residents in any other State, and consumers should be permitted to shop for health insurance across State lines, as they are with other insurance products online, by mail, by phone, or in consultation with an insurance agent.

(4) QUALITY.—Incentives for providers to deliver high-quality, responsive, and coordinated care will promote patient outcomes and drive down health care costs. Likewise, reforms that work to restore the patient-physician relationship by reducing administrative burdens and allowing physicians to do what they do best: care for patients

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

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

(7) RESPONSIVENESS.—Reform should return authority to States wherever possible to make the system more responsive to patients and their needs. Instead of tying States' hands with Federal requirements for their Medicaid programs, the Federal Government should return control of this program to the States. Not only does the current Medicaid program drive up Federal debt and threaten to bankrupt State budgets, but States are better positioned to provide quality, affordable care to those who are eligible for the program and to track down and weed out waste, fraud and abuse. Beneficiary choices in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and Medicaid should be improved. States should make available the purchase of private insurance as an option to their Medicaid and SCHIP populations (though they should not require enrollment).

(8) REFORMS.—Reforms should be made to prevent lawsuit abuse and curb the practice of defensive medicine, which are significant drivers increasing health care costs. The burden of proof in medical malpractice cases should be based on compliance with best practice guidelines, and States should be free to implement those policies to best suit their needs.

**SEC. 808. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

(B) Medicare enrollment is expected to increase by over 50 percent in the next two decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement age each day;

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

(D) current workers' payroll contributions pay for current beneficiaries;

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

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

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

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

(b) **POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution to preserve the program for those in or near retirement and strengthen Medicare for future beneficiaries.

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

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

(2) permanent reform of the sustainable growth rate is responsibly accounted for to ensure physicians continue to participate in the Medicare program and provide quality health care for beneficiaries;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Thanks to the visionary and determined leadership of innovators throughout America, including industry, academic medical centers, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the United States has led the way in early discovery. The United States leadership role is being threatened, however, as other countries contribute more to basic research from both public and private sources.

(3) The Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation predicts that China, for example, will outspend the United States in total research and development by the end of the decade.

(4) Federal policies should foster innovation in health care, not stifle it. America should maintain its world leadership in medical science by encouraging competitive forces to work through the marketplace in delivering cures and therapies to patients.

(5) Too often the bureaucracy and red-tape in Washington hold back medical innovation and prevent new lifesaving treatments from reaching patients. This resolution recognizes the valuable role of the NIH and the indispensable contributions to medical research coming from outside Washington.

(6) America is the greatest, most innovative Nation on Earth. Her people are innovators, entrepreneurs, visionaries, and relentless builders of the future. Americans were responsible for the first telephone, the first airplane, the first computer, for putting the first man on the moon, for creating the first vaccine for polio and for legions of other scientific and medical breakthroughs that have improved and prolonged human health and life for countless people in America and around the world.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—

(1) It is the policy of this resolution to support the important work of medical innovators throughout the country, including private-sector innovators, medical centers and the National Institutes of Health.

(2) At the same time, the budget calls for continued strong funding for the agencies that engage in valuable research and development, while also urging Washington to get out of the way of researchers, discoverers and innovators all over the country.

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

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

(1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level has hurt job creation and dampened the economy, slowing the Nation's recovery from the economic recession.

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

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

(4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legislation (Public Law 111-203) has resulted in more than \$32 billion in compliance costs and saddled job creators with more than 63 million hours of compliance paperwork.

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

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

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

(8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are being retired or converted as a result of EPA regulations. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new plants, these retirements and conversions may further increase the cost of electricity.

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

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

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the public burdened by excessive regulation, enact legislation that—

(1) promotes economic growth and job creation by eliminating unnecessary red tape and streamlining and simplifying Federal regulations;

(2) requires the implementation of a regulatory budget to be allocated amongst Government agencies, which would require congressional approval and limit the maximum costs of regulations in a given year;

(3) requires congressional approval of all new major regulations (those with an impact of \$100 million or more) before enactment as opposed to current law in which Congress must expressly disapprove of regulation to prevent it from becoming law, which would keep Congress engaged as to pending regulatory policy and prevent costly and unsound policies from being implemented and becoming effective;

(4) requires a three year retrospective cost-benefit analysis of all new major regulations, to ensure that regulations operate as intended;

(5) reinforces the requirement of regulatory impact analysis for regulations proposed by executive branch agencies but also expands the requirement to independent agencies so that by law they consider the costs and benefits of proposed regulations rather than merely being encouraged to do so as is current practice; and

(6) requires a formal rulemaking process for all major regulations, which would increase transparency over the process and allow interested parties to communicate their views on proposed legislation to agency officials.

**SEC. 811. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

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

(1) A well-educated workforce is critical to economic, job, and wage growth.

(2) Roughly 20 million students are enrolled in American colleges and universities.

(3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the 2004-2005 Academic Year and the 2014-2015 Academic Year—

(A) published tuition and fees at public 4-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 3.5 percent per year above the rate of inflation;

(B) published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.5 percent per year above the rate of inflation; and

(C) published tuition and fees at private nonprofit 4-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per year above the rate of inflation.

(4) Federal financial aid for higher education has also seen a dramatic increase. The portion of the Federal student aid portfolio composed of Direct Loans, Federal Family Education Loans, and Perkins Loans with outstanding balances grew by 119 percent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2014.

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

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

(7) American students are chasing ever-increasing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student debt now stands at nearly \$1.2 trillion. This makes student loans the second largest balance of consumer debt, after mortgage debt.

(8) Students are carrying large debt loads and too many fail to complete college or end up defaulting on these loans due to their debt burden and a weak economy and job market.

(9) Based on estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2017 and continuing in each subsequent year in the current budget window.

(10) Failing to address these problems will jeopardize access and affordability to higher education for America’s young people.

(b) **POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORDABILITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution to address the root drivers of tuition inflation, by—

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

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

(3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award level at \$5,775 in each year of the budget window; and

(4) removing regulatory barriers in higher education that act to restrict flexibility and innovative teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional models such as online coursework and competency-based learning.

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

(1) 8.7 million Americans are currently unemployed.

(2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce development system that fails to connect workers with assistance and employers with trained personnel.

(3) The House Education and Workforce Committee successfully consolidated 15 job training programs in the recently enacted Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

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

(1) further streamlining and consolidating Federal job training programs; and

(2) empowering states with the flexibility to tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of their workforce, including the development of career scholarships.

**SEC. 812. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

(1) For years, there has been serious concern regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure to provide veterans timely access to health care and benefits.

(2) In 2014, reports started breaking across the Nation that VA medical centers were manipulating wait-list documents to hide long delays veterans were facing to receive health care. The VA hospital scandal led to the immediate resignation of then-Secretary of Veterans Affairs Eric K. Shinseki.

(3) In 2015, for the first time ever, VA health care was added to the “high-risk” list of the Government Accountability Office (GAO), due to management and oversight failures that have directly resulted in risks to the timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and quality of health care.

(4) In response to the scandal, the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs held several oversight hearings and ultimately enacted the Veterans’ Access, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014 (VACAA) (Public Law 113–146) to address these problems. VACAA provided \$15 billion in emergency resources to fund internal health care needs within the department and provided veterans enhanced access to private-sector health care under the new Veterans Choice Program.

(b) **POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**—This budget supports the continued oversight efforts by the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to ensure the VA is not only transparent and accountable, but also successful in achieving its goals in providing timely health care and benefits to America’s veterans. The Budget Committee will continue to closely monitor the VA’s progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are sufficient and efficiently used to provide needed benefits and services to veterans.

**SEC. 813. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**

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

(1) Given the thousands of Federal programs and trillions of dollars the Federal Government spends each year, assessing and accounting for Federal fiscal activities and liabilities is a complex undertaking.

(2) Current methods of accounting leave much to be desired in capturing the full scope of government and in presenting information in a clear and compelling way that illuminates the best options going forward.

(3) Most fiscal analysis produced by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is conducted over a relatively short time horizon: 10 or 25 years. While this time frame is useful for most purposes, it fails to consider the fiscal consequences over the longer term.

(4) Additionally, current accounting methodology does not provide an analysis of how the Federal Government’s fiscal situation over the long run affects Americans of various age cohorts.

(5) Another consideration is how Federal programs should be accounted for. The “accrual method” of accounting records revenue when it is earned and expenses when they are incurred, while the “cash method” records revenue and expenses when cash is actually paid or received.

(6) The Federal budget accounts for most programs using cash accounting. Some programs, however, particularly loan

and loan guarantee programs, are accounted for using accrual methods.

(7) GAO has indicated that accrual accounting may provide a more accurate estimation of the Federal Government's liabilities than cash accounting for some programs specifically those that provide some form of insurance.

(8) Where accrual accounting is used, it is almost exclusively calculated by CBO according to the methodology outlined in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA). CBO uses fair value methodology instead of FCRA to measure the cost of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for example.

(9) FCRA methodology, however, understates the risk and thus the true cost of Federal programs. An alternative is fair value methodology, which uses discount rates that incorporate the risk inherent to the type of liability being estimated in addition to Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity length.

(10) The Congressional Budget Office has concluded that "adopting a fair-value approach would provide a more comprehensive way to measure the costs of Federal credit programs and would permit more level comparisons between those costs and the costs of other forms of federal assistance" than the current approach under FCRA.

(b) **POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office and the public affected by Federal budgetary choices, adopt Governmentwide reforms of budget and accounting practices so the American people and their representatives can more readily understand the fiscal situation of the Government of the United States and the options best suited to improving it. Such reforms may include but should not be limited to the following:

(1) Providing additional metrics to enhance our current analysis by considering our fiscal situation comprehensively, over an extended time horizon, and as it affects Americans of various age cohorts.

(2) Expanding the use of accrual accounting where appropriate.

(3) Accounting for certain Federal credit programs using fair value accounting as opposed to the current approach under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

**SEC. 814. POLICY STATEMENT ON SCOREKEEPING FOR OUTYEAR BUDGETARY EFFECTS IN APPROPRIATION ACTS.**

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

(1) Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 directs the Committee on the Budget to provide an allocation of budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropriations for the budget year covered by a concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) The allocation of budgetary resources provided by the Committee on the Budget to the Committee on Appropriations covers a period of one fiscal year only, which is effective for the budget year.

(3) An appropriation Act, joint resolution, amendment thereto or conference report thereon may contain changes to programs that result in direct budgetary effects that occur beyond

the budget year and beyond the period for which the allocation of budgetary resources provided by the Committee on the Budget is effective.

(4) The allocation of budgetary resources provided to the Committee on Appropriations does not currently anticipate or capture direct outyear budgetary effects to programs.

(5) Budget enforcement could be improved by capturing the direct outyear budgetary effects caused by appropriation Acts and using this information to determine the appropriate allocations of budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropriations when considering future concurrent resolutions on the budget.

(b) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the House of Representatives to more effectively allocate budgetary resources and accurately enforce budget targets by agreeing to a procedure by which the Committee on the Budget should consider the direct outyear budgetary effects of changes to mandatory programs enacted in appropriations bills, joint resolutions, amendments thereto or conference reports thereon when setting the allocation of budgetary resources for the Committee on Appropriations in a concurrent resolution on the budget. The relevant committees of jurisdiction are directed to consult on a procedure during fiscal year 2016 and include recommendations for implementing such procedure in the fiscal year 2017 concurrent resolution on the budget.

**SEC. 815. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.**

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

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

(2) In its report to Congress on Government Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings.”

(3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 the GAO issued reports showing excessive duplication and redundancy in Federal programs including—

(A) two hundred nine Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education programs in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost of \$3 billion annually;

(B) two hundred separate Department of Justice crime prevention and victim services grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in 2010;

(C) twenty different Federal entities administer 160 housing programs and other forms of Federal assistance for housing with a total cost of \$170 billion in 2010;

(D) seventeen separate Homeland Security preparedness grant programs that spent \$37 billion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

(E) fourteen grant and loan programs, and three tax benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

(F) ninety-four different initiatives run by 11 different agencies to encourage “green building” in the private sector; and

(G) twenty-three agencies implemented approximately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion.

(4) The Federal Government spends more than \$80 billion each year for approximately 1,400 information technology investments. GAO has identified broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplication in the Government’s information technology infrastructure. experts have estimated that eliminating these problems could save 25 percent or \$20 billion.

(5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a potential source of spending reductions. In 2011 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total or all Federal procurement could generate more than \$50 billion in savings annually.

(6) Federal agencies reported an estimated \$106 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2013.

(7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(8) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropriations. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(9) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs should result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

(1) Each authorizing committee annually should include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated.

(2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs funded through annual appropriations to determine if the programs are operating efficiently and effectively.

(3) Committees should reauthorize those programs that in the committees’ judgment should continue to receive funding.

(4) For those programs not reauthorized by committees, the House of Representatives should enforce the limitations on funding such unauthorized programs in the House rules. If the strictures of the rules are deemed to be too rapid in prohibiting spending on unauthorized programs, then milder measures should be adopted and enforced until a return to the full prohibition of clause 2(a)(1) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House.

**SEC. 816. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**

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

(1) According to the most recent estimate from the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies were expected to hold \$844 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2015.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending previously made available by Congress that remains available for expenditure.

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

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an Act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from canceling unobligated balances of funds that are no longer needed.

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congressional committees should through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should continue to make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

**SEC. 817. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) A number of Federal agencies and organizations have permanent authority to collect fees and other offsetting collections and to spend these collected funds.

(2) The total amount of offsetting fees and offsetting collections is estimated by the Office of Management and Budget to be \$525 billion in fiscal year 2016.

(3) Agency budget justifications are, in some cases, not fully transparent about the amount of program activity funded through offsetting collections or fees. This lack of transparency prevents effective and accountable government.

(b) POLICY ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress must reassert its constitutional prerogative to control spending and conduct oversight. To do so, Congress should enact legislation requiring programs that are funded through fees, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections to be allocated new budget authority annually. Such allocation may arise from—

(1) legislation originating from the authorizing committee of jurisdiction for the agency or program; or

(2) fee and account specific allocations included in annual appropriation Acts.

**SEC. 818. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

(1) The budget for the House of Representatives is \$188 million less than it was when Republicans became the majority in 2011.

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

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

(1) The House of Representatives must be a model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer resources and therefore must identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration should review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members and committees of the House, and should identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, barber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

(2) No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

(3) Retirement benefits for Members of Congress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health care for life.

**SEC. 819. POLICY STATEMENT ON “NO BUDGET, NO PAY”.**

It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the payroll administrator of that House should carry out this policy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law 113–3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and should place in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required to be made for Members of that House of Congress. Withheld compensation should be released to Members of that House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

**SEC. 820. POLICY STATEMENT ON NATIONAL SECURITY FUNDING.**

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

(1) Russian aggression, the growing threats of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in the Middle East, North Korean and Iranian nuclear and missile programs, and continued Chinese investments in high-end military capabilities and cyber warfare shape the parameters of an increasingly complex and challenging security environment.

(2) All four current service chiefs testified that the National Military Strategy could not be executed at sequestration levels.

(3) The independent and bipartisan National Defense Panel conducted risk assessments of force structure changes triggered by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) and concluded that in addition to previous cuts to defense dating back to 2009, the sequestration of defense discretionary spending has “caused significant shortfalls in U.S. military readiness and both present and future capabilities”.

(4) The President’s fiscal year 2016 budget irresponsibly ignores current law and requests a defense budget \$38 billion above the caps for rhetorical gain. By creating an expectation of spending without a plan to avoid the BCA’s guaranteed sequester upon breaching of its caps, the White House’s proposal compounds the fiscal uncertainty that has affected the military’s ability to adequately plan for future contingencies and make investments crucial for the Nation’s defense.

(5) The President’s budget proposes \$1.8 trillion in tax increases, in addition to the \$1.7 trillion in tax hikes the Administration has already imposed. The President’s tax increases would further burden economic growth and is not a realistic source for offsets to fund defense sequester replacement.

(b) POLICY ON FISCAL YEAR 2016 NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNDING.—In fiscal year 2015, the House-passed budget resolution anticipated \$566 billion for national defense in the discretionary base budget for fiscal year 2016. With no necessary statutory change yet provided by Congress, the BCA statute would require limiting national defense discretionary base funding to \$523 billion in fiscal year 2016. However, in total with \$90 billion, the House Budget estimate for Overseas Contingency Operations funding for the Department of Defense, the fiscal year 2016 budget provides over \$613 billion total for defense spending that is higher than the President’s budget request for the fiscal year. This concurrent resolution provides \$22 billion above the President’s Five Year Defense Plan and \$151 billion above the 10-year totals. This would also be \$387 billion above the 10-year total for current levels.

(c) DEFENSE READINESS AND MODERNIZATION FUND.—(1) The budget resolution recognizes the need to ensure robust funding for national defense while maintaining overall fiscal discipline. The budget resolution prioritizes our national defense and the needs of the warfighter by providing needed dollars through the creation of the “Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund”.

(2) The Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund provides the mechanism for Congress to responsibly allocate in a deficit-neutral way the resources the military needs to secure the safety and liberty of United States citizens from threats at home and abroad. The Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund will provide the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House the ability to increase allocations to support legislation that would provide for the Department of Defense warfighting capabilities, modernization, a temporary increase in end strength, training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, activities to reach full auditability of the Department of Defense’s financial statements, and implementation of military and compensation reforms.

(d) SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.—This concurrent resolution encourages an immediate reevaluation of Federal Government priorities to maintain the strength of America's national security posture. In identifying policies to restructure and stabilize the Government's major entitlement programs which, along with net interest, will consume all Federal revenue in less than 20 years. The budget also charts a course that can ensure the availability of needed national security resources.

