

Chaffetz  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clawson (FL)  
 Clay  
 Clyburn  
 Coffman  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Collins (GA)  
 Collins (NY)  
 Comstock  
 Conaway  
 Connolly  
 Conyers  
 Cook  
 Cooper  
 Costa  
 Costello (PA)  
 Courtney  
 Cramer  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Cummings  
 Curbelo (FL)  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny  
 Davis, Rodney  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DeSantis  
 DeSaulnier  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Dold  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Duckworth  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Ellmers (NC)  
 Emmer (MN)  
 Eshoo  
 Esty  
 Farenthold  
 Farr  
 Fattah  
 Fincher  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Forbes  
 Fortenberry  
 Foster  
 Foxx  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Garrett  
 Gibbs  
 Gibson  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gowdy  
 Graham  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
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 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene  
 Grijalva  
 Grothman  
 Guinta  
 Guthrie  
 Gutiérrez

Hahn  
 Hanna  
 Hardy  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings  
 Heck (NV)  
 Heck (WA)  
 Hensarling  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hice, Jody B.  
 Higgins  
 Hill  
 Himes  
 Hinojosa  
 Holding  
 Honda  
 Hoyer  
 Hudson  
 Huelskamp  
 Huffman  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurd (TX)  
 Hurt (VA)  
 Israel  
 Issa  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jeffries  
 Jenkins (KS)  
 Jenkins (WV)  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jolly  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Joyce  
 Kaptur  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Kennedy  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Kline  
 Knight  
 Kuster  
 Labrador  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latta  
 Lawrence  
 Lee  
 Levin  
 Lewis  
 Lieu, Ted  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Lofgren  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Love  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lujan Grisham  
 (NM)  
 Luján, Ben Ray  
 (NM)  
 Lummis  
 Lynch  
 MacArthur  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marchant  
 Marino  
 Massie  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McCollum  
 McDermott

McGovern  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McNeerney  
 McSally  
 Meadows  
 Meehan  
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 Messer  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller (MI)  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Moore  
 Moulton  
 Mullin  
 Mulvaney  
 Murphy (FL)  
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 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neugebauer  
 Newhouse  
 Noem  
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 Norcross  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 O'Rourke  
 Olson  
 Palazzo  
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 Palmer  
 Pascrell  
 Paulsen  
 Payne  
 Pearce  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Perry  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Pingree  
 Pittenger  
 Pitts  
 Pocan  
 Poe (TX)  
 Poliquin  
 Polis  
 Pompeo  
 Posey  
 Price (NC)  
 Price, Tom  
 Rangel  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Ribble  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Richmond  
 Rigell  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roskam  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Russell  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Salmon  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Sanford  
 Sarbanes  
 Scalise  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schrader  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (VA)

Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Serrano  
 Sessions  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Sherman  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sinema  
 Sires  
 Slaughter  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Speier  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Stutzman  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takai  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton  
 Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Trott  
 Tsongas  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Van Hollen  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Walz

Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Watson Coleman  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Welch  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Williams  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Young (IN)  
 Zeldin  
 Zinke

#### TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

##### Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

##### Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

#### TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

##### Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in Both Houses

Sec. 3101. Point of order against increasing long-term deficits or direct spending.

Sec. 3102. Allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

Sec. 3103. Point of order against certain changes in mandatory programs.

Sec. 3104. Point of order against provisions that constitute changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund.

Sec. 3105. Fair-value credit estimates.

Sec. 3106. Scoring rule for currency modernization.

Sec. 3107. Long-term scoring of changes in spending limits and extension of highway programs.

Sec. 3108. Requiring clearer reporting of projected Federal spending and deficits.

Sec. 3109. Congressional Budget Office estimates of measures with significant outlay effects.

Sec. 3110. Prohibiting the use of guarantee fees as an offset.

Sec. 3111. Information for Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, and deficits.

Sec. 3112. Honest accounting: cost estimates for major legislation to incorporate macroeconomic effects.

##### Subtitle B—Budget Enforcement in the Senate

Sec. 3201. Extension of enforcement of budgetary points of order in the Senate.

Sec. 3202. Point of order against advance appropriations in the Senate.

Sec. 3203. Supermajority enforcement of unfunded mandates in the Senate.

Sec. 3204. Repeal of Senate point of order against certain reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 3205. Prohibition on agreeing to legislation without a score in the Senate.

Sec. 3206. Protecting the savings in reported reconciliation bills in the Senate.

Sec. 3207. Scoring rule for certain energy contracts in the Senate.

Sec. 3208. Adjustment for wildfire suppression funding in the Senate.

##### Subtitle C—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives

Sec. 3301. Limitation on measures affecting Social Security solvency in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3302. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3303. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3304. Limitation on advance appropriations in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3305. Certain energy contracts in the House of Representatives.

##### Subtitle D—Other Provisions

Sec. 3401. Submission of findings for the elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse.

#### NOT VOTING—8

Bishop (GA)  
 Cleaver  
 Engel

Griffith  
 Loebbeck  
 Quigley

Royce  
 Smith (TX)

□ 1425

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. CON. RES. 11, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia submitted the following conference report and statement on the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 114-96)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11), setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

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

(a) *DECLARATION.*—Congress declares that this concurrent resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016 and that this concurrent resolution sets forth the 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.

- Sec. 3402. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.
- Sec. 3403. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 3404. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 3405. Exercise of rulemaking powers.
- TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS
- Subtitle A—Reserve Funds in Both Houses
- Sec. 4101. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans.
- Subtitle B—Reserve Funds in the Senate
- Sec. 4301. Spending-neutral reserve fund to increase the pace of economic growth and private sector job creation in the United States.
- Sec. 4302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities.
- Sec. 4303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect flexible and affordable health care choices for all.
- Sec. 4304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving access to the State Children's Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 4305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for other health reforms.
- Sec. 4306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child welfare.
- Sec. 4307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers.
- Sec. 4308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax reform and administration.
- Sec. 4309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in the infrastructure in America.
- Sec. 4310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for air transportation.
- Sec. 4311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote jobs in the United States through international trade.
- Sec. 4312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase employment opportunities for disabled workers.
- Sec. 4313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Higher Education Act reform.
- Sec. 4314. Spending-neutral reserve fund for energy legislation.
- Sec. 4315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform environmental statutes.
- Sec. 4316. Spending-neutral reserve fund for water resources legislation.
- Sec. 4317. Spending-neutral reserve fund on mineral security and mineral rights.
- Sec. 4318. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the abandoned mine lands program.
- Sec. 4319. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve forest health.
- Sec. 4320. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes for counties and other units of local government.
- Sec. 4321. Spending-neutral reserve fund for financial regulatory system reform.
- Sec. 4322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal program administration.
- Sec. 4323. Spending-neutral reserve fund to implement agreements with freely associated states.
- Sec. 4324. Spending-neutral reserve fund to protect payments to rural hospitals and create sustainable access for rural communities.
- Sec. 4325. Spending-neutral reserve fund to encourage State medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled.
- Sec. 4326. Spending-neutral reserve fund to allow pharmacists to be paid for the provision of services under Medicare.
- Sec. 4327. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve our Nation's community health centers.
- Sec. 4328. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of independent agencies, which may include subjecting the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the regular appropriations process.
- Sec. 4329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform, improve, and enhance 529 college savings plans.
- Sec. 4330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing overseas diplomatic facilities of the United States.
- Sec. 4331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding, enhancing, or otherwise improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.
- Sec. 4332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting manufacturing in the United States.
- Sec. 4333. Spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit aliens without legal status in the United States from qualifying for a refundable tax credit.
- Sec. 4334. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for report elimination or modification.
- Sec. 4335. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription opioid abuse.
- Sec. 4336. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen our Department of Defense civilian workforce.
- Sec. 4337. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Department of Defense reform.
- Sec. 4338. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs.
- Sec. 4339. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide energy assistance and invest in energy efficiency and conservation.
- Sec. 4340. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to end Operation Choke Point and protect the Second Amendment.
- Sec. 4341. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the use of Federal funds for the bailout of improvident State and local governments.
- Sec. 4342. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower the costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid.
- Sec. 4343. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the Veterans Choice Card program.
- Sec. 4344. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay.
- Sec. 4345. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by the President of the United States to protect and strengthen Social Security.
- Sec. 4346. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a simplified income-driven student loan repayment option.
- Sec. 4347. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on the protection of water quality.
- Sec. 4348. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel.
- Sec. 4349. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to family and medical leave.
- Sec. 4350. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who have geographic inaccessibility to care.
- Sec. 4351. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program.
- Sec. 4352. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing.
- Sec. 4353. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to carbon emissions.
- Sec. 4354. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty.
- Sec. 4355. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land.
- Sec. 4356. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation.
- Sec. 4357. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement.
- Sec. 4358. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981.
- Sec. 4359. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers.
- Sec. 4360. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently eliminate the Federal estate tax.
- Sec. 4361. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Sec. 4362. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits.
- Sec. 4363. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations.
- Sec. 4364. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate.
- Sec. 4365. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers.
- Sec. 4366. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring the migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
- Sec. 4367. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring proper economic consideration in designation of critical habitat.
- Sec. 4368. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to end "too big to fail" bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets).
- Sec. 4369. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.
- Sec. 4370. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.
- Sec. 4371. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted by United States citizens from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- Sec. 4372. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

- Sec. 4373. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits.
- Sec. 4374. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits.
- Sec. 4375. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mixed oxide fuel fabrication.
- Sec. 4376. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming Offices of Inspectors General and preventing extended vacancies.
- Sec. 4377. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security.
- Sec. 4378. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States.
- Sec. 4379. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible.
- Sec. 4380. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity.
- Sec. 4381. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies.
- Sec. 4382. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies.
- Sec. 4383. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers.
- Sec. 4384. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the needs of women veterans.
- Sec. 4385. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy.
- Sec. 4386. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana.
- Sec. 4387. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas.
- Sec. 4388. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers.
- Sec. 4389. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during service in the Armed Forces.
- Sec. 4390. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to raising the Family of Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program.
- Sec. 4391. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet.
- Sec. 4392. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid.
- Sec. 4393. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet.
- Sec. 4394. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process.
- Sec. 4395. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program.
- Sec. 4396. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command, control, and communications architecture of the United States.
- Sec. 4397. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to BARDA and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund.
- Sec. 4398. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force.
- Sec. 4399. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses and full funding for at-sea and dockside monitoring for certain fisheries.
- Sec. 4400. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the definition of full-time employee.
- Sec. 4401. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process.
- Sec. 4402. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program.
- Sec. 4403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increased use of performance contracting in Federal facilities.
- Sec. 4404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department.
- Sec. 4405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks and credit unions.
- Sec. 4406. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service.
- Sec. 4407. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions.
- Sec. 4408. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote biomedical research.
- Sec. 4409. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries.
- Sec. 4410. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prioritizing the construction of infrastructure projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors.
- Sec. 4411. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO.
- Sec. 4412. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government.
- Sec. 4413. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency.
- Sec. 4414. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Native children.
- Sec. 4415. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide additional funding for international strategic communications.
- Sec. 4416. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for elementary and secondary education.
- Sec. 4417. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to support research.
- Sec. 4418. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine.
- Sec. 4419. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface mining safety research.
- Sec. 4420. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare.
- Subtitle C—Reserve Funds in the House of Representatives
- Sec. 4501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the President's health care law.
- Sec. 4502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for promoting real health care reform.
- Sec. 4503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the President's health care law.
- Sec. 4504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 4505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.
- Sec. 4506. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.
- Sec. 4507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.
- Sec. 4508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.
- Sec. 4509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.
- Sec. 4510. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 4511. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for national defense.
- TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
- Sec. 5001. Direct spending.
- TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS
- Subtitle A—Policy Statements in Both Houses
- Sec. 6101. Policy statement on balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 6102. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Subtitle B—Policy Statement in the House of Representatives
- Sec. 6201. Policy statement on budget process and baseline reform.
- Sec. 6202. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 6203. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 6204. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 6205. Policy statement on repealing the President's health care law and promoting real health care reform.
- Sec. 6206. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 6207. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery and innovation.
- Sec. 6208. Policy statement on Federal regulatory reform.
- Sec. 6209. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 6210. Policy statement on Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 6211. Policy statement on Federal accounting methodologies.
- Sec. 6212. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 6213. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 6214. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 6215. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 6216. Policy statement on "No Budget, No Pay".
- Sec. 6217. Policy statement on national security funding.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. 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: \$2,676,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$2,776,156,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$2,870,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$2,982,310,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,107,111,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,247,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,392,968,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,554,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,723,973,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,906,111,000,000.

(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 appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2016: \$3,039,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$2,956,581,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$2,970,682,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,107,123,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,234,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,313,719,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,420,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,484,446,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,504,239,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,634,452,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2016: \$3,091,442,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$2,982,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$2,963,926,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,086,454,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,205,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,291,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,434,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,470,642,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,466,541,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,610,342,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2016: \$414,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$206,059,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$93,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$104,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$98,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$43,858,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$41,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -\$83,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -\$257,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: -\$295,769,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2016: \$19,059,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$19,490,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$19,826,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$20,164,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$20,494,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$20,773,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$21,033,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$21,188,000,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2024: \$21,194,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$21,149,000,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2016: \$13,842,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$14,124,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$14,307,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$14,523,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$14,757,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$14,965,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$15,204,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$15,354,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$15,374,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$15,405,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

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, \$531,306,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$564,325,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$544,515,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$549,357,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$557,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$548,021,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$571,039,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$560,439,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$585,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$572,493,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$599,646,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$585,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$632,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$615,907,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$646,039,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$628,518,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$659,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$638,235,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$673,490,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$658,011,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,202,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,028,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,086,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,818,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$42,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,391,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,092,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,518,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,333,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,510,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,266,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,187,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,555,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,707,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,432,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,162,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,647,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,283,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,875,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,242,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,579,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,978,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,306,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$34,743,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$35,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,815,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, -\$3,201,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -\$746,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$2,111,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -\$856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,936,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -\$884,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -\$948,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,657,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -\$1,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,651,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -\$1,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -\$1,144,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -\$1,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$1,589,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$36,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,325,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,595,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,923,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,465,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,461,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,770,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$42,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,935,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,453,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,039,000,000.



(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, \$166,261,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$171,862,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,546,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$168,559,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$162,740,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$162,753,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$174,599,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$173,869,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$179,485,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$178,581,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$183,721,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$182,821,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$196,041,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$195,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$192,637,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$191,640,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$189,442,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$188,356,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$203,290,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$202,189,000,000.  
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,976,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$56,455,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,639,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$56,693,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,885,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,562,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,582,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$56,699,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,324,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,755,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,247,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$62,635,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,791,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,748,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,688,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,589,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,626,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,266,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,425,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$68,892,000,000.  
 (17) General Government (800):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,151,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,981,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,194,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,289,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,426,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,371,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,685,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,703,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$24,290,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,202,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$24,878,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,962,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,562,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,698,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,272,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,130,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,766,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,881,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,435,000,000.  
 (18) Net Interest (900):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$367,542,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$367,542,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$416,418,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$416,418,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$479,446,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$479,446,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$533,121,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$533,121,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$579,344,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$579,344,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$611,558,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$611,558,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$642,888,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$642,888,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$669,066,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$669,066,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$687,195,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$687,195,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$694,215,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$694,215,000,000.  
 (19) Allowances (920):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,256,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$45,538,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$21,661,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$5,856,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$50,890,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$40,133,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$60,624,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$53,987,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$72,620,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$65,480,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$104,010,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$98,128,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$119,157,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$111,033,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$131,418,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$122,924,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$168,306,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$160,427,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$204,728,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$186,150,000,000.  
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
 Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, -\$82,548,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$82,548,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$96,446,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$96,446,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$103,441,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$103,441,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$101,796,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$101,796,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$101,191,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$101,191,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$105,094,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$105,094,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$112,536,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$112,536,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$120,466,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$120,466,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$130,467,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$130,467,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$143,591,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$143,591,000,000.  
 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,287,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,798,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,598,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,684,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,593,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,758,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,586,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,653,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,578,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,095,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,569,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,191,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,493,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,554,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$2,683,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$892,000,000.

**Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate  
 SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.**

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: \$793,987,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017: \$826,098,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$858,899,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$892,421,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$927,413,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$963,896,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,002,225,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,041,673,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,082,208,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,124,298,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: \$777,085,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$822,772,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018: \$878,895,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019: \$937,383,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,002,161,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,070,556,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,143,375,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,221,800,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,305,195,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,393,212,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,146,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,205,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,296,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,296,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,469,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,440,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,645,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,614,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,827,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,795,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,012,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,980,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,205,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,172,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,399,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,365,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,600,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,565,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,805,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,769,000,000.

#### SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$266,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$265,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$277,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$277,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$288,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$288,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$299,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$310,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$321,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$320,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$334,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$333,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$346,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$345,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$358,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$357,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$371,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$370,000,000.

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

##### SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in

laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(2) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(3) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than July 24, 2015, the Senate Committees named in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) LIMIT ON SENATE CONSIDERATION OF RECONCILIATION.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to subsection (a), or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, which would increase the public debt limit under section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, during the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(2) WAIVER.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(3) APPEALS.—An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on the point of order raised under this subsection.

##### SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$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 of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$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 of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(4) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION.—In the House of Representatives, not later than July 24, 2015, the committees named in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

(b) RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.—

(1) ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.—

(A) ASSUMPTIONS.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 631 et seq. and 651 et seq.), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall use the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's March 2015 update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2015 to 2025 (January 2015) when making estimates of any bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, or conference report thereon. If adjustments to the baseline are made subsequent to the adoption of this concurrent resolution, then such Chairman shall determine whether to use any of these adjustments when making such estimates.

(B) INTENT.—The authority set forth in subparagraph (A) should only be exercised if the es-

timates used to determine the compliance of such measures with the budgetary requirements included in this 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.

(C) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare for any measure an estimate based on the baseline determination made by such Chairman pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) REPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW THROUGH RECONCILIATION.—In the House of Representatives, in preparing their submissions under subsection (a) to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, the committees named in subsection (a) shall—

(A) note the policies discussed in title VI that repeal the Affordable Care Act and the health care related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

(B) determine the most effective methods by which the health care laws referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be repealed in their entirety.

(3) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the submission of a reconciliation recommendation to the House of Representatives or the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the submission of a conference report to the House of Representatives pursuant to this section, in which a committee is deemed to have complied with its directive by virtue of section 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641(c)), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may file with the House of Representatives appropriately revised allocations, aggregates, and functional levels.

(B) REVISION.—Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by this concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

#### TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

##### Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in Both Houses

##### SEC. 3101. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-TERM DEFICITS OR DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a measure would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in on-budget deficits in the Senate, and a net increase in direct spending in the House, in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the budget year provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget—

(1) in the Senate, for each bill and joint resolution reported by a committee, other than the Committee on Appropriations, and amendments thereto, amendments between the Houses in relation thereto, conference reports thereon, and motions thereon; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for each bill and joint resolution reported by a committee, other than the Committee on Appropriations, and amendments thereto and conference reports thereon.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order—

(1) in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion that would cause a net increase in on-budget deficits in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (a); and

(2) in the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (a).

(c) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—In the Senate, subsection (b) may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEAL.**—In the Senate, an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

(d) **LIMITATION.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to—

(1) in the Senate, any bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, conference reports, or motions for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has made adjustments to the allocations, levels, or limits contained in this concurrent resolution pursuant to section 4303(1); and

(2) in the House of Representatives, any bills or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference reports thereon, for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of House of Representatives has made adjustments to the allocations, levels, or limits contained in this concurrent resolution pursuant to section 4501, 4502, or 4503.

(e) **DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) the levels of net increases in deficits shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate; and

(2) the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(f) **REPEAL IN THE SENATE.**—In the Senate, section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.

(g) **SUNSET IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—In the House of Representatives, this section shall remain in effect through September 30, 2017.

**SEC. 3102. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

(a) **SEPARATE OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM ALLOCATION.**—In the Senate and the House of Representatives, 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, which shall be deemed an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)). Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(b) **302 ALLOCATIONS.**—The separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)). The Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under such section 302(b).

(c) **APPLICATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of enforcing the separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), 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 (2 U.S.C. 633(c)) shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(2) **ADDITIONAL SENATE ENFORCEMENT.**—In the Senate, section 302(f)(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)(2)(A)) shall apply with respect to the separate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations referred to in subsection (a).

(d) **DESIGNATIONS.**—New budget authority or outlays shall only be counted toward the allocation referred to in subsection (a) if they are designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(B)(A)(ii)).

(e) **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 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(B)(A)(ii)).

(f) **ADJUSTMENTS TO FUND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels related to Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or the allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations set forth in the joint statement of managers accompanying this concurrent resolution to account for new information.

**SEC. 3103. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.**

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “CHIMP” means a provision that—

(1) would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 902) (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision was included in legislation other than appropriation Acts; and

(2) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the period of the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) **POINTS OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN THE SENATE.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year, or an amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, conference report thereon, or motion thereon, that includes a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such CHIMPs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

(2) **IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A provision in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year that proposes a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such CHIMPs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3), shall not be in order in the House of Representatives.

(B) **AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a conference report on, a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year if such amendment thereto or conference report thereon proposes a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such CHIMPs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

(3) **AMOUNT.**—The amount specified in this paragraph is—

(A) for fiscal year 2016, \$19,100,000,000;

(B) for fiscal year 2017, \$19,100,000,000;

(C) for fiscal year 2018, \$17,000,000,000; and

(D) for fiscal year 2019, \$15,000,000,000.

(c) **DETERMINATION.**—For purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.**—In the Senate, subsection (b) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

(e) **REPEAL.**—In the Senate, section 314 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.

**SEC. 3104. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS THAT CONSTITUTE CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.**

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section—

(1) the term “CHIMP” has the meaning given such term in section 3103(a); and

(2) the term “Crime Victims Fund” means the Crime Victims Fund established under section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601).

(b) **POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—When the Senate is considering a bill or joint resolution making full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2016, or an amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, conference report thereon, or motion thereon, if a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision containing a CHIMP affecting the Crime Victims Fund that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all CHIMPs affecting the Crime Victims Fund in relation to fiscal year 2016 to be more than \$10,800,000,000, and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(3) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to paragraph (1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(4) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this subsection may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(5) **DETERMINATION.**—For purposes of this subsection, budgetary levels shall be determined



on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(c) POINTS OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint resolution making full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that proposes a CHIMP affecting the Crime Victims Fund that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all CHIMPs affecting the Crime Victims Fund in relation to fiscal year 2016 to be more than \$10,800,000,000, shall not be in order in the House of Representatives.

(2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a conference report on, a bill or joint resolution making full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2016 if such amendment thereto or conference report thereon proposes a CHIMP affecting the Crime Victims Fund that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all CHIMPs affecting the Crime Victims Fund in relation to fiscal year 2016 to be more than \$10,800,000,000.

(3) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this subsection, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(d) REVIEW OF PROCEDURES REGARDING CHIMPS.—The Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives shall review existing budget enforcement procedures regarding CHIMPs included in appropriations legislation. These committees of jurisdiction should consult with other relevant committees of jurisdiction and other interested parties to review such procedures, including for Crime Victims Fund spending, and include any agreed upon recommendations in subsequent concurrent resolutions on the budget.

**SEC. 3105. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.**

(a) FAIR-VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, any estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) of the cost of a measure shall include, when practicable, an additional estimate of the cost, measured on a fair-value basis—

(1) in the Senate, for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

(b) ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING AND STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.—Any estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) of the cost of a provision in a measure relating to a housing, residential mortgage, or student loan program shall include an additional estimate of the cost, measured on a fair-value basis—

(1) in the Senate, for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and other budgetary enforcement controls.

**SEC. 3106. SCORING RULE FOR CURRENCY MODERNIZATION.**

In the Senate and the House of Representatives, for purposes of determining points of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget, any provision contained in a measure relating to a transition from the \$1 note to a \$1 coin shall—

(1) in the Senate, for each bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion—

(A) record the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision in the first year in which the provision takes effect;

(B) determine the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision based on a net present value estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision over a 30-year period; and

(C) incorporate the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision due to behavioral changes; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for each bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(A) record the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision in the first year in which the provision takes effect;

(B) determine the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision based on a net present value estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision over a 30-year period; and

(C) incorporate the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision due to behavioral changes.

**SEC. 3107. LONG-TERM SCORING OF CHANGES IN SPENDING LIMITS AND EXTENSION OF HIGHWAY PROGRAMS.**

(a) SCORING OF LEGISLATION INCREASING THE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office shall provide, in addition to such estimate, an estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues under the legislation over the period of fiscal year 2016 through fiscal year 2045—

(1) in the Senate, for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion that increases the discretionary spending limits under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)); and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that increases the discretionary spending limits under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)).

(b) SCORING OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office shall provide, in addition to such estimate, an estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues under the legislation over the period of fiscal year 2016 through fiscal year 2045—

(1) in the Senate, for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion that transfers amounts from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers amounts from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund.

**SEC. 3108. REQUIRING CLEARER REPORTING OF PROJECTED FEDERAL SPENDING AND DEFICITS.**

When the Congressional Budget Office releases its annual update to the Budget and Economic Outlook, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide a projection of Federal revenues, outlays, and deficits for the 30-year period beginning with the budget year, expressed in terms of dollars and as a percent of gross domestic product, as part of its annual update required

under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.).

**SEC. 3109. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES OF MEASURES WITH SIGNIFICANT OUTLAY EFFECTS.**

The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare, to the extent practicable, an estimate of the outlay changes during the second and third decade of enactment for any spending legislative provision—

(1) which proposes a change or changes to law that the Congressional Budget Office determines has an outlay impact in excess of 0.25 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States during the first decade or in the tenth year; or

(2) with respect to which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives has requested such an estimate.

**SEC. 3110. PROHIBITING THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.**

In the Senate and the House of Representatives, for purposes of determining points of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget, any provision that increases, or extends the increase of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall not be counted in estimating the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues—

(1) in the Senate, for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, conference report, or motion; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

**SEC. 3111. INFORMATION FOR CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC ABOUT PROJECTED FEDERAL OUTLAYS, REVENUES, AND DEFICITS.**

As part of the annual update to the Budget and Economic Outlook required under section 202(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 602(e)), and at any other time the Congressional Budget Office releases projections of Federal deficits over any term of years, the Congressional Budget Office shall publish with its projection a 1-page statement—

(1) summarizing and categorizing total outlays, receipts, surpluses, and deficits of the Federal Government on a unified basis for that same prospective time period; and

(2) categorizing and subtotaling separately—

(A) outlays for mandatory programs and for discretionary programs;

(B) outlays, payroll tax revenue, and offsetting receipts for Social Security and for Medicare;

(C) the surplus or deficit of revenues over outlays for Social Security and for Medicare; and

(D) revenues.

**SEC. 3112. HONEST ACCOUNTING: COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.**

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 114th Congress, any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 601(f)) for major legislation considered in the House of Representatives or the Senate shall, to the greatest extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legislation.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of the major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the

last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632); and

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

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term “major legislation” means—

(A) in the Senate, a bill, joint resolution, conference report, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or treaty—

(i) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than—

(I) 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(II) for a treaty, equal to or greater than \$15,000,000,000 for that fiscal year; or

(ii) designated as such by—

(I) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate for all direct spending and revenue legislation; or

(II) the Senator who is Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation; and

(B) in the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(i) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of 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

(ii) designated as such by—

(I) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives for all direct spending and revenue legislation; or

(II) the Member who is Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation.

(2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term “budgetary effects” means changes in revenues, direct spending outlays, and deficits.

(3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term “timing shifts” means—

(A) provisions that cause a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from direct spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year; or

(B) provisions that cause an acceleration of the date on which revenues would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal year.

**Subtitle B—Budget Enforcement in the Senate**

**SEC. 3201. EXTENSION OF ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY POINTS OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.**

(a) EXTENSION OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974 POINTS OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note) shall remain in effect for purposes of Senate enforcement through September 30, 2025.

(2) REPEAL.—In the Senate, section 205 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no longer apply.

(b) OTHER POINTS OF ORDER.—

(1) PAY-AS-YOU-GO.—Section 201(d) of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, is repealed.

(2) SHORT-TERM DEFICITS.—Section 404(e) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, is repealed.

**SEC. 3202. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation for a discretionary account.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2016, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2017, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2017.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this concurrent resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each fiscal year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

**SEC. 3203. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT OF UNFUNDED MANDATES IN THE SENATE.**

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(a)) shall be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3), respectively, of section 904 of the Con-

gressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note).

**SEC. 3204. REPEAL OF SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.**

Section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no longer apply in the Senate.

**SEC. 3205. PROHIBITION ON AGREEING TO LEGISLATION WITHOUT A SCORE IN THE SENATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to vote on passage of matter that requires an estimate under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), unless such estimate was made publicly available on the website of the Congressional Budget Office not later than 28 hours before the time the vote commences.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

**SEC. 3206. PROTECTING THE SAVINGS IN REPORTED RECONCILIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE.**

In the Senate, section 310(d)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641(d)(1)) shall apply and may be waived in accordance with the procedures applicable to a point of order raised under section 310(d)(2) of such Act.

**SEC. 3207. SCORING RULE FOR CERTAIN ENERGY CONTRACTS IN THE SENATE.**

(a) ESTIMATES.—In the Senate, for purposes of determining points of order established under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget, any estimate by the Congressional Budget Office of a provision in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, conference report, or amendment between the Houses that directly or indirectly modifies the use of the authority to enter covered energy savings contracts shall—

(1) record in the first year in which the provision would become effective, the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues (as estimated in accordance with paragraph (2)) of any modifications to the use of the authority to enter the covered energy savings contracts;

(2) in estimating the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the legislation, calculate the costs and savings arising from covered energy savings contracts, including required payments under the covered energy savings contracts, anticipated savings from reductions in energy use, and other anticipated costs and reductions in spending associated with the covered energy savings contracts, on a net present value basis; and

(3) classify the effects of the provision to be changes in spending subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to modify the methodology for estimating the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of a provision that—

(1) does not relate to covered energy savings contracts in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, conference report, or amendment between the Houses that contains a provision described in subsection (a); or

(2) provides appropriations.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered energy savings contract” means—

(1) an energy savings performance contract authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287); and

(2) a utility energy service contract, as described in the Office of Management and Budget

Memorandum on Federal use of energy savings performance contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M-98-13), and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on the Federal use of energy saving performance contracts and utility energy service contracts, dated September 28, 2012 (M-12-21), or any successor to either memorandum.

**SEC. 3208. ADJUSTMENT FOR WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION FUNDING IN THE SENATE.**

If a measure becomes law that amends the adjustments to discretionary spending limits established under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) for wildfire suppression funding, which may include criteria for making such an adjustment, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this concurrent resolution, as necessary, consistent with such measure.

**Subtitle C—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives**

**SEC. 3301. LIMITATION ON MEASURES AFFECTING SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(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 of Representatives a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reduces the actuarial balance by at least 0.01 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. 3302. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), and 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, amounts transferred shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

**SEC. 3303. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto is offered or any conference report thereon is submitted, 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 Chairman of the Committee on the

Budget of the House of Representatives 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 of Representatives, 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 Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and such Chairman may adjust applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 3304. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, 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”.

(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).

(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. 3305. CERTAIN ENERGY CONTRACTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The House of Representatives shall assess the implementation of section 3207 of this concurrent resolution through a collaborative assessment with the Senate and the Congressional Budget Office of the appropriate scorekeeping methodology for evaluating the budgetary effects of energy savings performance contracts authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287).

**Subtitle D—Other Provisions**

**SEC. 3401. SUBMISSION OF FINDINGS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate and the House of Representatives, all committees are directed to review programs within their jurisdiction to identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase the use of performance data to inform committee work.

(b) REVIEW.—Committees are also directed to review the applicable matters for congressional consideration identified in the Office of Inspector General semiannual reports and the Office of Inspector General’s list of unimplemented recommendations and on the Government Accountability Office’s High Risk list and the annual report to reduce program duplication.

(c) REPORT.—After completing the oversight and performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction under subsections (a) and (b), the committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports submitted by the committees to the Committees on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(d)).

**SEC. 3402. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, 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 of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the Senate and the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing sections 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), 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. 3403. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this concurrent 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 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as allocations and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

(d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives 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 3101 of this concurrent resolution.

**SEC. 3404. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this concurrent resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

**SEC. 3405. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—  
 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

**TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

**Subtitle A—Reserve Funds in Both Houses**

**SEC. 4101. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY FOR STRUGGLING AMERICANS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution—

(1) in the Senate, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, conference reports, or motions relating to programs or policies designed to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans on the road to personal and financial independence by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports relating to programs or policies designed to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans on the road to personal and financial independence by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**Subtitle B—Reserve Funds in the Senate**

**SEC. 4301. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE THE PACE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PRIVATE SECTOR JOB CREATION IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) growing the economy;
- (2) lowering the after-tax costs of investment, savings, and work;
- (3) reducing the costs to business and individuals from the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
- (4) reducing the costs borne by economic activity in the United States stemming from Federal regulations, including the costs incurred by individuals in complying with Federal law when starting a business;
- (5) reducing the costs of frivolous lawsuits;
- (6) creating a more competitive financial sector to support economic growth and job creation while enhancing the credit worthiness of lending institutions; or
- (7) improving the ability of policy makers to estimate the economic effects of policy change through the enhanced use of economic models and data in scoring legislation;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S PRIORITIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhanced funding for national security or domestic discretionary programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT FLEXIBLE AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE CHOICES FOR ALL.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger that are deficit-neutral over 11 years, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) full repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 119) and the health care related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152; 124 Stat. 1029); or
  - (2) replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 119) or the health care related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152; 124 Stat. 1029);
- by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving access to affordable health care for low-income children, including the State Children's Health Insurance Program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR OTHER HEALTH REFORMS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) the requirement to individually purchase, or jointly provide, health insurance;
- (2) extending expiring health care provisions;
- (3) the September 11th terrorism attacks at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the Shanksville Crash site, which may include legislation that extends medical monitoring and treatment services and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families;

(4) improvements in medical research, innovation and safety; or

(5) strengthening program integrity initiatives to reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal health care programs;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD WELFARE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) child nutrition programs;
  - (2) replacing ineffective policies and programs with evidence-based alternative that improve the welfare of vulnerable children; or
  - (3) policies that protect children from sexual predators in our schools or communities;
- by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the improvement of the delivery of benefits and services to veterans and servicemembers by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TAX REFORM AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) reforming the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
- (2) amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring tax relief provisions;
- (3) innovation and high quality manufacturing jobs, including the repeal of the 2.3 percent excise tax on medical device manufacturers; or
- (4) operations and administration of the Department of the Treasury;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE IN AMERICA.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investment in the infrastructure of the United States, including programs that expedite the deployment of broadband to rural areas by the

amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation shall not include transfers from other trust funds but may include transfers from the general fund of the Treasury that are offset, provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal spending on civil air traffic control services, which may include air traffic management at airport towers across the United States or at facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL TRADE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) suspending or reducing tariffs on miscellaneous imports;
- (2) reauthorization of trade related Federal agencies;
- (3) implementing international trade agreements;
- (4) reauthorizing or extending trade adjustment assistance programs;
- (5) reauthorizing preference programs; or
- (6) enhancing the protection of United States intellectual property rights at the border and abroad;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISABLED WORKERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the administration of disability benefits and the improved employment of disabled workers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ACT REFORM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of

the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4314. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENERGY LEGISLATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) reform of the management of civilian and defense nuclear waste;
- (2) reform and reauthorization of programs at the Department of Energy related to research and development of alternative or renewable forms of energy, fossil fuel exploration and use, clean coal technologies (including carbon capture and sequestration), nuclear energy, or the electricity grid;
- (3) expansion of North American energy production; or
- (4) reform of the permitting and siting processes for energy infrastructure;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reform of environmental statutes to promote job growth by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4316. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR WATER RESOURCES LEGISLATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving flood control, expanding opportunities for commercial navigation, and improving the environmental restoration of the nation's waterways, assisting the States in carrying out drought prevention plans, strengthening waterborne commerce in the Nation's ports and harbors, or relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to designate funds for rural water projects and Indian irrigation and water settlement projects, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4317. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND ON MINERAL SECURITY AND MINERAL RIGHTS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) reducing reliance on mineral imports; or
- (2) the authority to deduct certain amounts from mineral revenues payable to States;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4318. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM THE ABANDONED MINE LANDS PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.) without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4319. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FOREST HEALTH.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

- (1) increasing timber production from Federal lands and providing bridge funding to counties and other units of local government until timber production levels increase;
- (2) decreasing forest hazardous fuel loads;
- (3) improving stewardship contracting; or
- (4) reform of the process of budgeting for wild-fire suppression operations;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4320. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REAUTHORIZE FUNDING FOR PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES TO COUNTIES AND OTHER UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), which may include funding the payments in lieu of taxes program at levels roughly equivalent to lost tax revenues due to the presence of Federal land without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4321. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FINANCIAL REGULATORY SYSTEM REFORM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to regulatory relief for small financial firms, improvements in the effectiveness of the financial regulatory framework, enhancements in oversight and accountability of the Federal Reserve System, and expansions in access to capital markets without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided

that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4322. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the processing of earnings reports for the Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4323. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the implementation of agreements between the United States and nations with whom it maintains a Compact of Free Association without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4324. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT PAYMENTS TO RURAL HOSPITALS AND CREATE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting payments to rural hospitals and creating sustainable access for rural communities without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4325. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENCOURAGE STATE MEDICAID DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT LIVING AND INTEGRATED WORK FOR THE DISABLED.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging State Medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4326. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW PHARMACISTS TO BE PAID FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a

committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to payments to pharmacists for the provision of services under Medicare without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4327. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE OUR NATION'S COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting and improving community health centers without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4328. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FUNDING OF INDEPENDENT AGENCIES, WHICH MAY INCLUDE SUBJECTING THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU TO THE REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the funding of independent agencies, which may include subjecting the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the regular appropriations process without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4329. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM, IMPROVE, AND ENHANCE 529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforms, improvements, and enhancements of 529 college savings plans by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4330. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SECURING OVERSEAS DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the security of the overseas diplomatic facilities of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4331. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING, ENHANCING, OR OTHERWISE IMPROVING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding, enhancing, or otherwise improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to investment in the manufacturing sector in the United States, which may include educational or research and development initiatives, public-private partnerships, or other programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4333. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT ALIENS WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM QUALIFYING FOR A REFUNDABLE TAX CREDIT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to benefits for aliens without legal status in the United States, which may include prohibiting qualification for certain tax benefits without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4334. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR REPORT ELIMINATION OR MODIFICATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings through the elimination, modification, or the reduction in frequency of congressionally mandated reports from Federal agencies, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

**SEC. 4335. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS HEROIN, METHAMPHETAMINE, AND PRESCRIPTION OPIOID ABUSE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other

appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing efforts to combat heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription opioid abuse by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4336. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN OUR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN WORKFORCE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening our civilian workforce by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of either the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4337. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REFORM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Department of Defense financial management, which may include achieving full auditability or eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4338. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, JOB TRAINING, AND REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing inefficient overlap, improving access, and enhancing outcomes with Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4339. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE ENERGY ASSISTANCE AND INVEST IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) energy efficiency, which may include weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs for low-income individuals;

(2) the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which may include seasonal assistance and crisis fuel assistance to low-income individuals;

(3) Federal programs for land and water conservation, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund; or

(4) the reduction of duplicative Federal green building programs;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4340. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END OPERATION CHOKE POINT AND PROTECT THE SECOND AMENDMENT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Department of Justice, which may include ending the Operation Choke Point program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4341. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE BAILOUT OF IMPROVIDENT STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a prohibition, except in the case of Federal assistance provided in response to a natural disaster, on any entity of the Federal Government providing funds to State and local governments to prevent receivership or to facilitate exit from receivership or to prevent default on its obligations by a State government by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4342. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES AND LOWER THE COSTS OF CARING FOR MEDICALLY COMPLEX CHILDREN IN MEDICAID.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the health outcomes and lowering the costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid, which may include creating or expanding integrated delivery models or improving care coordination, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4343. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE ACCESS, CHOICE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN VETERANS CARE THROUGH THE VETERANS CHOICE CARD PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to maintaining and enhancing access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the Veterans Choice Card program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4344. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING EQUAL PAY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4345. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LEGISLATION SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROTECT AND STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SECURITY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to legislation submitted to Congress by the President of the United States to protect current beneficiaries of the Social Security program and prevent the insolvency of the program by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4346. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A SIMPLIFIED INCOME-DRIVEN STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT OPTION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing student loan debt, which may include reducing overlapping student loan repayment programs and creating a simplified income-driven student loan repayment option, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4347. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO KEEPING THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT FOCUSED ON THE PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that Federal jurisdiction under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is focused on water quality, which may include limiting jurisdiction based on the movement of birds, mammals, or insects through the air or over the land, the movement of water through the ground, or the movement of rainwater or snowmelt over the land, or limiting jurisdiction over puddles, isolated ponds, roadside ditches, irrigation ditches, stormwater systems, wastewater systems, or water delivery, reuse, or reclamation systems, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016

through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4348. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ISRAEL.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to United States policy toward Israel and the prevention of anti-Semitism in Europe, which may include preventing the United Nations and other international institutions, including human rights organizations, from taking unfair or discriminatory action against Israel, and supporting efforts to prevent anti-Semitism in Europe, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4349. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efforts to improve workplace benefits and reduce health care costs, which may include tax credits for employers providing paid family and medical leave, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4350. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING HEALTH CARE TO VETERANS WHO HAVE GEOGRAPHIC INACCESSIBILITY TO CARE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4351. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LOW-INCOME AMERICANS THROUGH THE FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program, which may include allowing for 1 or more additional payment periods during the same award year, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4352. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY IN HEALTH PREMIUM BILLING.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increased disclosure of any Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) tax in health insurance monthly premium statements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4353. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CARBON EMISSIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to carbon emissions, which may include prohibitions on Federal taxes or fees imposed on carbon emissions from any product or entity that is a direct or indirect source of emissions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4354. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW STATES TO OPT OUT OF COMMON CORE WITHOUT PENALTY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Federal Government from mandating, incentivizing, or coercing States to adopt the Common Core State Standards or any other specific academic standards, instructional content, curricula, assessments, or programs of instruction and allowing States to opt out of the Common Core State Standards without penalty by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4355. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to initiatives to sell or transfer to, or exchange with, a State or local government any Federal land that is not within the boundaries of a National Park, National Preserve, or National Monument by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4356. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FUNDING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS TRADE TREATY PRIOR TO SENATE RATIFICATION AND ADOPTION OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding, which may include prohibiting funding for the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat or any international organizations created to support the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4357. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REIMPOSING WAIVED SANCTIONS AND IMPOSING NEW SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE JOINT PLAN OF ACTION OR A COMPREHENSIVE CLEAR AGREEMENT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Iran, which may include efforts to immediately reimpose waived sanctions and impose new sanctions against the Government of Iran if the President cannot make a determination and certify that Iran is complying with the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive agreement on Iran's nuclear program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4358. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING UNITED STATES CITIZENS HELD HOSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN TEHRAN, IRAN, BETWEEN NOVEMBER 3, 1979, AND JANUARY 20, 1981.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting citizens of the United States held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4359. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PREGNANT WORKERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efforts to increase employment opportunities and prevent employment discrimination, which may include measures to prevent employment discrimination against pregnant workers, to provide pregnant



workers with a right to workplace accommodations, and to ensure that employers comply with requirements regarding such workplace accommodations for pregnant workers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4360. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PERMANENTLY ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL ESTATE TAX.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in the Federal income tax laws, which may include eliminating the Federal estate tax, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4361. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REGULATION BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4362. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING PRIVATELY HELD WATER RIGHTS AND PERMITS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting communities, businesses, recreationists, farmers, ranchers, or other groups that rely on privately held water rights and permits from Federal takings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4363. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING AWARDING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS BASED ON AWARDEES ENTERING OR NOT ENTERING INTO AGREEMENTS WITH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a prohibition on the awarding of construction contracts on behalf of the Government based upon any solicitations, bid specifications, project agreements, or other controlling documents that require or prohibit bidders, offerors, contractors, or sub-

contractors to enter into or adhere to agreements with one or more labor organizations or discriminate against or give preference to such bidders, offerors, contractors, or subcontractors based on their entering or refusing to enter into such agreements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4364. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT AMERICAN JOBS FROM BEING MOVED OVERSEAS BY REDUCING THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing American jobs from being moved overseas, which may include a reduction in the corporate income tax rate, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4365. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE WAGES FOR AMERICAN WORKERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reaffirming the ability of States to adopt minimum wages higher than the Federal minimum wage level commensurate with the cost of living in the State, which may include the adoption of pro-employment and wage-increasing policies by providing pro-growth tax relief and eliminating excessive government mandates, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4366. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETERRING THE MIGRATION OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to deterring the attempted migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras into the United States, which may include the expedited removal of unlawful entrants from noncontiguous countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4367. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING PROPER ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION IN DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to critical habitat designations, which may include requirements

that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service examine the cumulative economic effects of the designation, such as on land or property uses or values, regional employment, or revenue impacts on States and units of local government, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4368. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END "TOO BIG TO FAIL" BAILOUTS FOR WALL STREET MEGA-BANKS (OVER \$500 BILLION IN TOTAL ASSETS).**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to any bank holding companies with over \$500,000,000,000 in total assets to better protect taxpayers, including such measures as capital or leverage requirements, restrictions on the growth, activities, or operations of a company, or divestiture of assets or operations of any company that is unable to present a credible plan to facilitate an orderly bankruptcy or resolution, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4369. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING WASHINGTON'S ILLEGAL EXEMPTION FROM THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to developing methods that ensure that all Members of Congress, the President, the Vice President, and all political appointees of the Administration procure their health insurance on the individual exchange in the same way as Americans at the same income level by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4370. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING FUNDING FOR THE RELOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN ISRAEL FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing funding for United States embassies, which may include the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4371. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING THE RETURN OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN LEGALLY ADOPTED BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a

committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted by United States citizens from the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4372. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW NUCLEAR-CAPABLE CRUISE MISSILE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4373. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE EQUITY IN THE TAX TREATMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER DEATH BENEFITS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing tax equity for death benefits paid to the families of public safety officers who lose their lives in the line of duty by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4374. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING THE BACKLOG OF SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE KITS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits, which may include auditing the hidden backlog of untested sexual assault kits and ensuring that the collection and processing of DNA evidence by law enforcement agencies from crimes is carried out in an appropriate and timely manner, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4375. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MIXED OXIDE FUEL FABRICATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to mixed oxide fuel fabrication by the amounts provided in such leg-

islation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4376. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL AND PREVENTING EXTENDED VACANCIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening and reforming Federal Offices of Inspectors General, reducing vacancies in such Offices, and providing for improvements in the overall economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of Inspectors General by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4377. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING RETIREMENT SECURITY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving retirement security by making it easier for small businesses to provide retirement plans for their employees by easing the administrative burden and by encouraging individuals to increase their savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4378. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving basic science research and development programs in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4379. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE CONSERVATION OF NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT POPULATIONS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARE COMPATIBLE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), which may include requirements that State conservation plans relating to the northern long-eared bat are given maximum flexibility to be successful so as to preserve and protect local and rural economies before any Federal listing decision is made with respect to the northern long-eared bat, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4380. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE CYBERSECURITY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increased sharing of cybersecurity threat information while protecting individual privacy and civil liberties interests by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4381. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TO ENTER INTO JOINT TASK FORCES WITH TRIBAL AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation entering into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4382. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENCOURAGING COST SAVINGS IN OFFICE SPACE USED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies, which may include encouraging Federal agencies to utilize office space unused by the Federal Government before purchasing or renting additional space, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4383. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND ASPIRING ENTREPRENEURS THROUGH SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4384. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT MEDICAL FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEET THE NEEDS OF WOMEN VETERANS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a

committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the needs of women veterans by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4385. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING EFFICIENT RESOURCING FOR THE ASIA REBALANCE POLICY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing funding related to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4386. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING ACCESS TO MARIJUANA EDIBLES BY CHILDREN IN STATES THAT HAVE DECRIMINALIZED MARIJUANA.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing access to edible marijuana products by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4387. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING MORTGAGE LENDING TO RURAL AREAS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4388. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARCTIC POLAR ICEBREAKERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4389. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RESEARCHING HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE DESCENDANTS OF VETERANS EXPOSED TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES DURING SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during service in the Armed Forces by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4390. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RAISING THE FAMILY OF FUNDS LIMIT OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Small Business Investment Company Program of the Small Business Administration, which may include raising the Family of Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4391. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF THE OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF WEBSITES WHO KNOWINGLY ALLOW SUCH WEBSITES TO BE USED TO ADVERTISE COMMERCIAL SEX WITH CHILDREN OVER THE INTERNET.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to online child sex trafficking, which may include the detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4392. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICITY GRID.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or issuing any regulation that would reduce the reliability of the electricity grid by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4393. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE OPEN INTERNET.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting the open Internet and promoting further innovation and investment in Internet services, content, infrastructure, and technologies by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4394. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING THE FEDERAL REGULATORY PROCESS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(I) creating an effective mechanism for the review of the existing Federal regulatory burden to identify rules for repeal or modification that—

(A) impose paperwork burdens that could be reduced substantially without significantly diminishing regulatory effectiveness;

(B) impose disproportionately high costs on small businesses;

(C) could be strengthened in their effectiveness while reducing regulatory costs;

(D) have been rendered obsolete by technological or market changes;

(E) have achieved their goals and can be repealed without target problems recurring;

(F) impose the greatest opportunity costs in terms of economic growth;

(G) are ineffective;

(H) overlap, duplicate, or conflict with other Federal regulations or with State or local regulations; or

(I) impose costs that are not justified by benefits produced for society within the United States;

(2) reforming the process by which new regulations are made by Federal agencies, including independent agencies, for the purposes of—

(A) prioritizing early public outreach in the rulemaking process;

(B) ensuring the use of the best available scientific, economic, and technical data;

(C) preventing the misuse of guidance documents to skirt public input;

(D) ensuring the use of best practices for regulatory analysis, including cost-benefit analysis, into each step of the rulemaking process;

(E) facilitating the adoption by Federal agencies of the least costly regulatory alternative that would achieve the goals of the statutory authorization;

(F) ensuring more careful consideration of proposed high-cost rules;

(G) ensuring effective oversight of the Federal regulatory program, including independent regulatory commissions, by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs;

(H) improving the consideration of adverse impacts on small businesses;

(I) providing greater transparency in the rulemaking process; and

(J) improving compliance with section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-554; 114 Stat. 2736A-153) (commonly known as the "Information Quality Act"), the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Regulatory Flexibility Act");

(3) enhancing accountability by facilitating fair and effective judicial review of agency actions; and

(4) ensuring that Congress can effectively exercise its appropriate role in the regulatory process through legislation and oversight;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4395. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING COVERAGE OF VIRTUAL COLONOSCOPIES AS A COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING TEST UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4396. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to modernizing the triad of strategic nuclear delivery systems, the nuclear command and control system, and the nuclear weapons stockpile, and supporting related infrastructure, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4397. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BARDA AND THE BIOSHIELD SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening our national security, which may include fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4398. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE NUCLEAR FORCES AND MISSIONS OF THE AIR FORCE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the nuclear force improvement program of the Air Force by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would

not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4399. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND FULL FUNDING FOR AT-SEA AND DOCKSIDE MONITORING FOR CERTAIN FISHERIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by making it easier for small businesses to plan their capital investments and reducing the uncertainty of taxation, and supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4400. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to the employer penalties under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), which may include changes to the definition of "full time employee" under that Act, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4401. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE FEDERAL REGULATORY PROCESS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO EXPEDITE AWARDS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the processing of award submissions, which may include the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENCOURAGING THE INCREASED USE OF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING IN FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging the increased use of performance contracting in Federal facilities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING INFORMATION SHARING BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO SUBSTANDARD HEALTH CARE, DELAYED AND DENIED HEALTH CARE, PATIENT DEATHS, OTHER FINDINGS THAT DIRECTLY RELATE TO PATIENT CARE, AND OTHER MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF THE DEPARTMENT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE DISPROPORTIONATE REGULATORY BURDENS ON COMMUNITY BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to alleviating disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks and credit unions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4406. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Corporation for National and Community Service by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4407. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ATTORNEYS COMPLY WITH DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that all Department of Justice attorneys comply with all legal and ethical obligations in criminal prosecutions, which may include legislation that ensures the disclosure to the defendant in a timely manner of all information known to the Government that tends to negate the guilt of the defendant, mitigate the offense charged or the sentence imposed, or impeach the Government's witnesses or evidence, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4408. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investments in precision medicine and biomedical research, which may include increasing funding to account for inflation, to support finding ways to prevent, treat, and cure diseases or conditions like Alzheimer's and other life-threatening or chronic illnesses, and to provide long-term cost savings to the Federal Government, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4409. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ACCESS TO NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to developing methods that ensure that Medicare beneficiaries have access to equipment like eye tracking accessories for speech generating devices and speech generating devices by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4410. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PROJECTS IN HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDORS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the prioritization of the Federal investment in the infrastructure of the United States on projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors of the National Highway System by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would

not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4411. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENCOURAGING THE UNITED STATES' NATO ALLIES TO REVERSE DECLINES IN DEFENSE SPENDING AND BEAR A MORE PROPORTIONATE BURDEN FOR ENSURING THE SECURITY OF NATO.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4412. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION AND RECOVERY OF MISSING WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT PROVIDED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF YEMEN BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the investigation and to the extent practicable the recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government to ensure that such items are not in the possession of or used by radical extremist groups operating in the country by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4413. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HIGHER EDUCATION DATA AND TRANSPARENCY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving higher education data and transparency by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4414. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO NATIVE CHILDREN.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Native children or the construction of Bureau of Indian Education schools, which may include replacement school construction, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4415. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding for international counter-propaganda communications in order to combat misinformation, undermine ideologies of violence and hatred, and ensure moderate voices are heard by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4416. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming and strengthening elementary and secondary education by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4417. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO SUPPORT RESEARCH.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investments in scientific research and development, which may include supporting biomedical research to find ways to prevent, treat, and cure diseases or conditions like Alzheimer's and other life-threatening or chronic illnesses, providing long-term cost savings to the Federal Government, and supporting national security, basic energy research, innovative solutions, and American competitiveness, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4418. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing support to the Government of Ukraine, which may include the provision of lethal defensive articles, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4419. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE MINING SAFETY RESEARCH.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to underground and

surface mining safety research by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4420. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SAVING MEDICARE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to extending the life of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which may include the creation of a point of order against legislation that accelerates the insolvency of such Trust Fund, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**Subtitle C—Reserve Funds in the House of Representatives**

**SEC. 4501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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.

**SEC. 4502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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. 4503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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. 4504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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. 4505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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 Chairman, graduate medical education programs, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4506. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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. 4507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.**

In the House of Representatives, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Chairman 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. 4508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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. 4509. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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. 4510. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL RETIREMENT REFORM.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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 Chairman, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

**SEC. 4511. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.**

In the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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 V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**SEC. 5001. DIRECT SPENDING.**

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds the following:

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(2) PROPOSED REFORMS.—The following reforms are proposed under this concurrent resolution by the House of Representatives 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 5 years following passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages increased. This budget assumes the enactment of proposals to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans on the road to personal and financial independence. Based on the successful welfare reforms of the 1990s, these proposals would improve work requirements and provide flexible funding for States to help those most in need find gainful employment, escape poverty, and move up the economic ladder.

(B) For Medicaid, this budget is predicated on a framework proposed by the chairmen of the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate, to modernize and improve the program while increasing State flexibility and protecting the most vulnerable populations. This budget also assumes the repeal of the Medicaid expansions in the President's health care law.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds the following:

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(2) MEDICARE REFORMS.—For Medicare, this budget advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Putting seniors in charge of how their health care dollars are spent will encourage providers to compete against each other on price and quality. Improvements to Medicare are necessary to extend the life of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and protect the program for future generations.

**TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS**

**Subtitle A—Policy Statements in Both Houses**

**SEC. 6101. POLICY STATEMENT ON BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.**

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress should pass, and send to the States for their approval, a joint resolution amending the Constitution of the United States to require an annual balanced Federal budget.

**SEC. 6102. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the President and Congress should work together on a bipartisan basis to preserve Social Security for current and future generations. To achieve that goal—

(1) Congress should enact legislation to prevent the near-term insolvency of the Disability Insurance program, improve the administration

and coordination of benefits, and increase employment opportunities for disabled workers; and

(2) the President should submit legislation to Congress addressing the long-term insolvency of both the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program and the Disability Insurance program, and such legislation should achieve a sustainable annual cash-flow balance between taxes and benefits over the foreseeable future, rather than temporarily increasing and then depleting the balance of Government securities held by each program's trust fund.

**Subtitle B—Policy Statement in the House of Representatives**

**SEC. 6201. 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.

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

(9) Remove existing biases that favor higher spending.

(10) 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.

(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 of the House of Representatives 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. 6202. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives 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.—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent resolution to promote faster economic growth and job creation. By putting the budget on a sustainable path, this concurrent 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 concurrent resolution targets the regulatory red tape and cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special interests. All of the reforms in this concurrent resolution serve as means to the larger end of helping the economy grow and expanding opportunity for all Americans.

**SEC. 6203. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives 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 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 can reach nearly 45 percent. For these reasons, sound economic policy requires lowering marginal rates on these pass-through entities.

(8) The United States 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 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.

(10) 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.

(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 concurrent 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 of Representatives 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.**—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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.

#### **SEC. 6204. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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.**—In the House of Representatives, 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. 6205. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPEALING THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW AND PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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. Its complex structure of subsidies, mandates, and penalties perversely impact individuals, married couples, and families. 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.**—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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 un-

dermines 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 (CHIP) 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. 6206. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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.**—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent resolution to preserve the program for those in or near retirement and strengthen Medicare for future beneficiaries.

(c) **ASSUMPTIONS.**—This concurrent 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. 6207. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL DISCOVERY, DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY AND INNOVATION.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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 Co-operation and Development 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 concurrent 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) In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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. 6208. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY REFORM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives 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. esti-

mates 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.—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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. 6209. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

(a) FINDINGS ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—The House of Representatives 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 non-profit 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.—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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 of Representatives 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.—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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. 6210. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives 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 Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives 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 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives 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. 6211. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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.**—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office and the public affected

by Federal budgetary choices, adopt Government-wide 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. 6212. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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 years 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 of the House of Representatives 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 the House of Representatives 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. 6213. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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.**—In the House of Representatives, 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.**—The House of Representatives, 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. 6214. 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.**—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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. 6215. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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.**—In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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 of Representatives, 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. 6216. POLICY STATEMENT ON “NO BUDGET, NO PAY”.**

In the House of Representatives, it is the policy of this concurrent 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, the House of Representatives has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the payroll administrator of the House of Representatives 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 the House of Representatives. Withheld compensation should be released to Members of the House of Representatives the earlier of the day on which the House of Representatives 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. 6217. POLICY STATEMENT ON NATIONAL SECURITY FUNDING.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives 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 of Representatives 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.

(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 of Representatives the ability to increase allocations to support legislation that would provide for the Department of Defense warfighting capabilities, modernization, 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.

And the House agree to the same.

TOM PRICE,  
TODD ROKITA,  
MARIO DIAZ-BALART,  
DIANE BLACK,  
JOHN R. MOOLENAAR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MICHAEL B. ENZI,  
CHUCK GRASSLEY,  
JEFF SESSIONS,  
MIKE CRAPO,  
LINDSEY GRAHAM,  
ROB PORTMAN,  
PATRICK J. TOOMEY,  
RON JOHNSON,  
KELLY AYOTTE,  
ROGER F. WICKER,  
BOB CORKER,  
DAVID PERDUE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

**JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE**

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11), setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

**Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee on Conference**

The conference agreement between the Senate and the House on the fiscal year 2016 budget resolution is a statement of good faith to the American people that Congress can govern responsibly and effectively. This budget agreement achieves five important objectives:

It balances the budget within 10 years to address the problem of government overspending and rising debt.

It balances solely by limiting government spending, not by raising taxes, thereby boosting the private sector economy and job creation.

It provides a path through reconciliation to repeal the Affordable Care Act with its burdensome mandates and restrictions, a first step toward introducing real, patient-centered health care reform.

It makes national defense a priority and provides for the maximum allowable defense funding under current law, with a fiscally responsible path for further spending increases.

It calls for a return to regular order in Congress, allowing all committees to act fully and Appropriations Committees to consider spending bills on time.

It is well known that a budget is more than a set of numbers. It is a reflection of national priorities, a vision of the future. When developed in a responsible way, a sound Federal budget can provide a foundation for moving America in the direction of greater opportunity and economic growth and a safer and more secure Nation.

In writing this budget, Congress is restoring a priority neglected since fiscal year 2010. Moreover, in writing a 10-year balanced budget, the House and Senate Budget Committees have accomplished something the President’s budget never does and that Congress last achieved in fiscal year 2002—nearly 15 years ago. Passing this budget will also let

the congressional policymakers who actually allocate the dollars get to work and observe its spending limits to achieve the Nation's goals.

The agreement presents a responsible path forward to reduce the Nation's debt burden and expand economic opportunity for all Americans. In meeting the goals cited above, the budget aims to restore public trust by eliminating wasteful Washington overspending; making government truly more effective and more accountable; protecting America's most vulnerable citizens; and strengthening the health and retirement of the Nation's seniors. It ensures taxpayers' dollars are spent more wisely, and that Medicare, Medicaid, nutrition assistance, and other programs can deliver on their promises. While providing a sturdy and reliable safety net for those who need it, this budget also helps others break free of government dependency and pursue self-sufficiency.

The budget's deficit reduction also will have tangible benefits for the economy. The Congressional Budget Office [CBO] has analyzed how the funding changes contained in the conference report likely would affect U.S. economic performance, finding that the fully implemented spending levels of the budget resolution conference report would improve the economy. Specifically, the budget office found that: a) per capita real gross national product [GNP], a proxy for a country's standard of living, would be 1.4 percent higher in 2025 than it would be without the spending changes; and b) nominal GDP would be \$400 billion higher by fiscal year 2025 than it would otherwise be.

On the current fiscal trajectory, which is marked by rising debt levels as a share of the economy, government borrowing would eventually lead to a decline in national savings and a "crowding out" of private investment. Crowding out occurs when the Federal Government's borrowing competes successfully with that of private borrowers. Not only can the Federal Government command credit resources more readily, thanks to its generally superior rating for default risk when compared with private borrowers, but excessive borrowing can put upward pressure on interest rates that private borrowers must pay. Less credit available in private lending markets could mean higher prices for Americans as borrowers.

CBO's analysis of the conference agreement indicates that deficit reduction also creates long-term economic benefits because it increases the pool of national savings and boosts private investment, thereby raising economic growth and job creation. CBO estimates that the conference agreement would maintain budget balance in the years beyond the budget window and significantly reduce Federal debt held by the public as a percent of GDP. To put this in perspective, publicly held debt to GDP currently stands at 74 percent, its highest level since 1951, and is projected to rise steadily in the decades ahead under CBO's extended current law baseline. CBO estimates that the conference agreement would reduce debt as a percent of GDP to 56 percent in 2025 and ultimately to about 20 percent in 2040.

A congressional budget develops in stages, of which a concurrent resolution on the budget agreed to by the House and Senate is

the first. The resolution establishes a framework for fiscal policy and proposes an alignment of resources with Congress's governing priorities. It is the only legislative vehicle that reflects a global assessment of the governing majority's priorities and the demands on Federal resources. Subsequently, respective committees of jurisdiction develop, in accordance with their judgments, policy reforms needed to achieve the budget's fiscal aims, guided by the budget's aggregates and recommended function levels, as presented later in this statement.

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate of the conference on the votes in disagreement between the Houses on the concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025 (S. Con. Res. 11) submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The House amendment struck all of the Senate concurrent resolution after the resolving clause and inserted the text of H. Con. Res. 27.

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment that is a substitute for the Senate concurrent resolution and the House amendment. The differences among the Senate concurrent resolution, the House amendment thereto, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

Conferees on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016 met in public session on Monday, April 20, 2015.

**DISPLAYS AND AMOUNTS**

The required contents of concurrent budget resolutions are set forth in section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The years in this document are fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Each function discussion provides recommended function totals for budget authority and outlays, as well as a breakout of discretionary (annually appropriated) and direct (or mandatory) spending amounts for fiscal year 2016. These figures are not binding; they are intended to provide an overall accounting of estimated spending requirements and priorities according to major categories of government activities. Figures for the Senate resolution and the House amendment are based on CBO's January 2015 baseline; conference agreement numbers are based on CBO's March 2015 baseline, adjusted for the enactment of H.R. 2.

**SENATE RESOLUTION**

The Senate concurrent resolution includes all of the items required under Section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT**

The House amendment includes all of the items required as part of a concurrent budget resolution under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act other than the spend-

ing and revenue levels for Social Security Retirement and Disability (which are used to enforce a point of order applicable only in the Senate). It also adds three additional separate budget functions: Government-Wide Savings (930); Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970); and Across-the-Board Adjustment (990).

Discussion of the governing principles underlying the budget's recommended policy reforms can be found in House Report 114-47 accompanying H. Con. Res. 27, the House Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016.

**CONFERENCE AGREEMENT**

The conference agreement includes all of the items required under Section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act, and adds one separate budget function: Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970).

**AGGREGATE AND FUNCTION LEVELS**

The following tables are included in this section:

Table 1.—Economic Assumptions for the Conference Agreement

Table 2.—FY 2016 Budget Resolution Conference Agreement Summary

Table 3.—FY 2016 Budget Resolution Conference Agreement Budget Aggregates

Table 4.—FY 2016 Budget Resolution Conference Agreement Discretionary Budget Authority

Table 5.—FY 2016 Budget Resolution Conference Agreement Mandatory Outlays

Table 6.—FY 2016 Budget Resolution Conference Agreement Aggregate and Function Levels

Table 7.—FY 2016 Budget Resolution as Passed by the Senate

Table 8.—Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Resolution Total Spending and Revenue, as Passed by the House

Table 9.—Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Resolution Discretionary Spending, as Passed by the House

Table 10.—Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Resolution Mandatory Spending, as Passed by the House

**ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS**

Section 301(g)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution set forth the common economic assumptions upon which the joint statement and conference report are based. The conference agreement is built upon the economic forecasts development by the Congressional Budget Office and presented in CBO's "Updated Budget Projections: 2015 to 2015," (March 9, 2015).

**SENATE RESOLUTION**

The Senate resolution employed CBO's economic assumptions published in January 2015.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT**

The House amendment uses CBO's economic assumptions published in January 2015.

**CONFERENCE AGREEMENT**

The conference agreement uses CBO's economic assumption published in March 2015.

**TABLE 1.—ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT**

(Fiscal year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP):</b>											
Billions of dollars .....	18,016	18,832	19,701	20,558	21,404	22,315	23,271	24,262	25,287	26,352	27,456
Percentage change .....	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
<b>Real GDP:</b>											
Billions of 2009 dollars .....	16,405	16,893	17,361	17,763	18,127	18,524	18,934	19,346	19,762	20,180	20,603
Percentage change .....	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1

TABLE 1.—ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—Continued  
[Fiscal year]

Table with 12 columns (2015-2025) and rows for Consumer Price Index, Price Index, Unemployment Rate, Employment, 10-Year Treasury Note, and Income.

FUNCTIONS AND REVENUES

TABLE 2.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE AGREEMENT SUMMARY  
[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Table with 12 columns (2016-2025) and rows for Conference Levels and As a Share of GDP.

^ In 2016–20 and 2016–25 columns, percentages reflect five- and ten-year averages, respectively.

TABLE 3.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE AGREEMENT BUDGET AGGREGATES  
[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Table with 12 columns (2016-2025) and rows for Discretionary, Mandatory, Net interest, Total outlays, Revenues, Unified deficit, Total Federal debt, and MEMORANDA.

^ These amounts are subject to discretionary spending limits in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (the Deficit Control Act), as amended.
^ Percentage change represents change from year prior. In 2016–20 and 2016–25 columns, percentage reflects average annual growth.
^ CBO estimate of the effect on the deficit from the change in the economy attributable to the budget plan. In this table, the effect is included in the mandatory spending line.
n.c. = not computable.

TABLE 4.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE AGREEMENT  
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY  
[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Table with 12 columns (2016-2025) and rows for Defense, Nondefense, Overseas Contingency Operations, and Disaster Relief Funding.

^ These amounts are subject to discretionary spending limits in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (the Deficit Control Act), as amended.

TABLE 5.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE AGREEMENT MANDATORY OUTLAYS

[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Table with 14 columns (2016-2025, 2016-20, 2016-25) and 8 rows of budget data including CB0 March Baseline, Conference Agreement, Difference, and MEMORANDUM for Gross Domestic Product.

a Includes the effect of H.R. 2, which cleared Congress on April 14.

b Percentage change represents change from year prior. In 2016-20 and 2016-25 columns, percentage reflects average annual growth.

c Includes economic growth benefit.

TABLE 6.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE AGREEMENT AGGREGATE AND FUNCTION LEVELS

[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Large table with 14 columns (2016-2025, 2016-20, 2016-25) and multiple rows of budget data categorized by function: 050-National Defense, 150-International Affairs, 250-General Science, Space and Technology, 270-Energy, 300-Natural Resources and Environment, 350-Agriculture, 370-Commerce and Housing Credit, 370 on-budget, 400-Transportation, and 450-Community and Regional Development.

TABLE 6—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE AGREEMENT AGGREGATE AND FUNCTION LEVELS—Continued

[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Table with columns: Function, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2016-20, 2016-25. Rows include categories like 500-Education, Training, Employment; 550-Health; 570-Medicare; 600-Income Security; 650-Social Security Retirement and Disability; 700-Veterans Benefits and Services; 750-Administration of Justice; 800-General Government; and 900-Net Interest.







TABLE 7—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION AS PASSED BY THE SENATE—Continued  
[Fiscal year, \$ billions]

Table with columns: Function, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2016–20, 2016–25. Rows include categories like OT, Discretionary, Mandatory, Administration of Justice, General Government, Net Interest, on-budget, Allowances, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts, and Total spending/revenue.

TABLE 8.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUE, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE  
[Fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

Table with columns: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2016–2020, 2016–2025. Rows include Total spending (BA, OT), Revenues (BA, OT), and Surplus/Deficit (On-budget, Off-budget).

TABLE 8.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUE, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE—Continued

(Fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

Table with columns for years 2016-2025 and rows for various budget categories including On-budget, Off-budget, Revenues, Recommended Change in Revenues, Surplus/Deficit, and various functional areas like National Defense, International Affairs, etc.

TABLE 8.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUE, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE—Continued  
[Fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

Table with columns for years 2016 through 2025 and rows for Across the Board Adjustment (990), BA, and OT.

Notes:
1. Only on-budget amounts for fiscal years 2016–2025 are entered into the budget resolution legislative text. Off-budget amounts are shown for display purposes only.
2. The Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office do not separately track outlays for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) once funds have been appropriated. The budget, therefore, shows in function 970 GWOT outlays that result from new budget authority occurring in fiscal years 2016–2025 only. Outlays resulting from GWOT activity prior to fiscal year 2016 are included in budget functions 050 and 150.

TABLE 9.—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE  
[Fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

Large table with columns for years 2016 through 2025 and rows for SUMMARY (Total spending, Base Defense, Base Non Defense) and BY FUNCTION (National Defense, International Affairs, etc.).

TABLE 10—FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE
[Fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

Table with columns for years 2016-2025 and rows categorized by 'SUMMARY' and 'BY FUNCTION'. Includes sub-sections like National Defense (050), International Affairs (150), etc.

National Defense: Function 050

FUNCTION SUMMARY

The National Defense function includes funds to develop, maintain, and equip the military forces of the United States. Historically, about 95 percent of the funding in this function goes to Department of Defense military activities; the remaining funding applies to atomic energy defense activities of

the Department of Energy and other defense-related activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$531.3 billion in regular budget authority and \$564.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Regular discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$523.1 billion, with \$555.7 billion in outlays; direct spending is

\$8.2 billion in budget authority and \$8.3 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, regular budget authority totals \$5,886.8 billion, and outlays are \$5,821.5 billion.

As well, the function contains \$89.0 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$87.1 billion in related outlays for overseas contingency operations.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment abides by the Budget Control Act discretionary defense cap of \$523 billion for fiscal year 2016. In addition to this funding, the House amendment continues to prioritize national defense by providing needed dollars through the creation of the “Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund.” The fund will provide the Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget the ability to increase the defense allocation, in a deficit-neutral way, to support legislation that would provide additional resources for the Department of Defense [DOD]. In total with \$90 billion, the House budget estimate for Overseas Contingency Operations funding for DOD, the fiscal year 2016 budget provides more than \$613 billion total for defense spending—higher than the President’s budget request for the fiscal year.

The House amendment includes a policy statement supporting national defense and the need to replace the defense discretionary sequester. Ultimately, the amendment fully supports U.S. troops, both at home and abroad, especially as the security environment becomes increasingly dangerous, complex, and unpredictable.

The House amendment specifies \$531.3 billion in budget authority and \$564.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016, per current law. Discretionary budget authority is \$523.1 billion, with \$555.7 billion in associated outlays. Direct spending for fiscal year 2016 totals \$8.2 billion in budget authority and \$8.3 billion in outlays. The 10-year function totals for budget authority and outlays are \$6,329.8 billion and \$6,226.8 billion, respectively.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement calls for \$531.3 billion in regular budget authority and \$564.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Regular discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$523.1 billion, with \$555.5 billion in outlays; direct spending is \$8.2 billion in budget authority and \$8.8 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, regular budget authority totals \$6,001.2 billion, and outlays are \$5,920.9 billion. Additional resources for national security are provided outside this budget function through overseas contingency operations funding in Function 970.

The agreement supports funding for national defense that is consistent with current law, thus removing the possibility of across-the-board reductions to the national security budget. The agreement makes clear that U.S. troops will have the resources and support they need to meet the challenges of a complex security environment. Taking into account both funding in this function and the Overseas Contingency Operations function, the agreement supports national security spending levels above the President’s request over the next 5 and 10 years.

**International Affairs: Function 150**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The International Affairs function contains spending on international humanitarian and development assistance; international security assistance; the conduct of foreign affairs; foreign information and exchange activities; and international financial programs. Major agencies with programs funded under this function include the Departments of State, Treasury, and Agriculture; the U.S. Agency for International Development; and the Millennium Challenge Corporation. Negative numbers in the descriptions below reflect receipts from foreign-military sales and financing programs.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$40.7 billion in regular budget authority and \$46.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Regular discretionary budget authority in fiscal year

2016 totals \$41.3 billion, with \$47.9 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is –\$551 million in budget authority and –\$1.3 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, regular budget authority totals \$451.8 billion, and outlays are \$437.1 billion.

The above figures exclude the \$7.0 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$6.8 billion in related outlays provided in this function for overseas contingency operations.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Since 2001, funding for the international affairs base budget (excluding Global War on Terrorism/Overseas Contingency Operations funding) has increased by 45 percent, adjusting for inflation. Yet more spending has not yielded better results. Duplicative programs, programs unrelated to vital U.S. national interests, and inefficiencies are prevalent in the budget and should be addressed. This amendment represents a thorough re-evaluation of accounts in this category and prioritizes programs that are both integral to the core mission and that effectively and efficiently achieve desired outcomes. For this budget category, the House amendment proposes a total of \$38.3 billion in budget authority and \$42.9 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2016. Most of the function’s spending is discretionary, totaling \$38.9 billion in budget authority and \$44.2 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2016. Direct spending amounts are –\$551 million in budget authority and –\$1.3 billion in outlays. Over 10 years the resolution provides \$427.6 billion in budget authority and \$410.7 billion in outlays.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement calls for \$40.2 billion in regular budget authority and \$46.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Regular discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$40.1 billion, with \$47.1 billion in outlays; direct spending is \$108 million in budget authority and –\$1.1 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, regular budget authority totals \$438.5 billion, with outlays of \$431.7 billion. Additional resources for international affairs are provided outside this budget function through overseas contingency operations funding in Function 970.

The agreement supports international affairs activities with the goal of promoting U.S. interests abroad and supporting humanitarian and development assistance overseas. It recognizes the need for review of programs in this function as many of them continue to receive funding despite expired authorizations. The agreement supports efforts by the committees of jurisdiction to reform U.S. foreign aid programs to ensure that foreign assistance is prioritized to deliver aid in a more effective and transparent manner.

**General Science, Space, and Technology:  
Function 250**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The General Science, Space, and Technology function includes the National Science Foundation, programs other than aviation programs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and general science programs at the Department of Energy.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$30.0 billion in budget authority and \$30.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$29.9 billion, with \$29.9 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$107 million in budget authority and \$105 million in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$331.4 billion, and outlays are \$328.5 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment reduces excess and unnecessary spending, while supporting core

government responsibilities. It preserves basic research, providing stable funding for the National Science Foundation to conduct its authorized activities in science, space, and technology basic research, development, and science, technology, engineering, and math [STEM] education, while shifting the focus back to basic research. The amendment provides continued support for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] and recognizes the vital strategic importance of the United States remaining the pre-eminent space-faring nation. The amendment aligns funding in accordance with the NASA core principles to support robust space capability, to allow for exploration beyond low Earth orbit, and to support the Nation’s scientific and educational base. Total funding in the amendment is \$28.4 billion and \$29.0 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively, in fiscal year 2016. Nearly all the function’s spending is discretionary, with \$28.3 billion in budget authority and \$28.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016; direct spending is \$107 million in budget authority and \$105 million in outlays. The 10-year totals are \$313.1 billion in budget authority and \$309.3 billion in outlays.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Function 250 consists almost entirely of discretionary funding. The largest component of this category—about half of total spending—is for NASA’s space-flight, research, and supporting activities. The conference agreement recognizes and supports preserving the Federal scientific community’s original role as a venue for groundbreaking basic science research discoveries and a driver of innovation and economic growth. The agreement calls for \$29.2 billion in budget authority and \$29.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 is \$29.1 billion, with outlays of \$29.5 billion; direct spending is \$100 million in budget authority and \$101 million in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$322.3 billion, and outlays are \$318.0 billion.

**Energy: Function 270**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Energy function concerns the production, development, and use of energy for the country. This function contains civilian energy programs at agencies including the Departments of Energy and Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Negative numbers in the function mainly reflect the incoming repayment of loans and receipts from the sale of electricity produced by Federal entities, which are accounted for as negative spending.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for –\$1.9 billion in budget authority and \$2.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$3.1 billion, with \$4.2 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is –\$5.1 billion in budget authority and –\$1.8 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$6.9 billion, and outlays are \$6.1 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

A central aim of policies assumed in this function is to ensure that private sector capital is not crowded out by government overreach and bureaucratic waste. The policies also should protect taxpayers from poor government decision-making that wastes Federal dollars and increases energy prices. Finally, streamlining research and development activities across the Department of Energy will increase efficiency and consolidate

operations, leading to reduced costs. These are the guiding principles for energy policy in the House amendment. For fiscal year 2016, the budget resolution provides –\$3.6 billion in budget authority, with \$654 million in related outlays. The discretionary figures for fiscal year 2016 are \$2.1 billion in budget authority and \$2.4 billion in outlays, with direct spending of –\$5.6 billion in budget authority and –\$1.8 billion in outlays. Ten-year function totals are \$5.9 billion in budget authority and \$4.7 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement promotes abundant and affordable American energy production and use. It envisions policies that realign the size and role of government involvement in the private sector, while empowering the committees of jurisdiction to pursue legislation in pursuit of these broad goals. The agreement provides –\$3.2 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 2016 and \$1.4 billion in outlays. These amounts include \$2.6 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$3.2 billion in discretionary outlays, with direct spending of –\$5.8 billion in budget authority and –\$1.8 billion in outlays. Spending over the next 10 years totals –\$9.1 billion in budget authority and –\$11.5 billion in outlays.

#### Natural Resources and Environment: Function 300

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Natural Resources and Environment function focuses on the management, development, and maintenance of the Nation's natural heritage. This function includes conservation of land and water resources; development of water power and transportation infrastructure; and agencies and resources associated with the management and regulation of pollution, public and recreational lands, and natural resources.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$36.3 billion in budget authority and \$39.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$34.5 billion, with \$37.2 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$1.8 billion in budget authority and \$1.8 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$406.5 billion, and outlays are \$412.5 billion.

##### HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment continues to support policies that will make America's natural resources available to producers who can provide a fair return to taxpayers. In addition to the receipts the Federal Government collects from royalties, rents, and bonus bids, the increased economic activity on Federal land will create jobs and boost economic output. The amendment supports reducing the Federal estate, and giving States and localities more control over the resources within their boundaries. The House budget provides \$35.4 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 2016, with \$38.1 billion in related outlays. The discretionary spending figures for fiscal year 2016 are \$34.4 billion in budget authority and \$36.8 billion in outlays. For direct spending in fiscal 2016, the House amendment provides \$984 million in budget authority and \$1.3 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the function totals are \$380.9 billion in budget authority and \$387.4 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement promotes a safe and healthy environment that can accompany robust economic growth and job creation. It supports better management of the lands and resources overseen by the Federal Government, including potentially reducing the Federal estate, and a more responsible

relationship between regulatory agencies and the private sector. The agreement provides \$36.4 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 2016 and \$39.5 billion in outlays. These figures include \$34.4 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$37.0 billion in discretionary outlays, as well as \$1.9 billion in direct spending budget authority with \$2.5 billion in outlays. Spending through the 10-year budget window totals \$406.0 billion in budget authority and \$413.0 billion in outlays.

#### Agriculture: Function 350

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Agriculture function helps provide for the continued success of American agriculture and the agricultural industry. This function includes only programs and policies concerned with agricultural production, including direct assistance and loans to farmers; export assistance; agricultural research; and marketing, information, and animal and plant health inspection services.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$20.6 billion in budget authority and \$20.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$5.9 billion, with \$5.9 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$14.7 billion in budget authority and \$14.7 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$218.1 billion, and outlays are \$213.3 billion.

##### HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment recommends that a higher priority be given to competitive grant-based agricultural research. This type of research funding, in contrast to formula-based and other types, is most likely to spur agricultural productivity growth, which is important to enhancing the international competitiveness of U.S. agriculture over the longer term. Also, continued attention should be given to streamlining and, where possible, consolidating operations and activities across U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, including in its large network of county field offices.

The 2014 farm bill made a number of reforms to agricultural policies, most notably by eliminating direct payments, but significant declines in market prices over the past year are expected to result in increased levels of assistance under the farm bill's new price- and revenue-based programs. While it is important to continue to reform agricultural programs, weather and market challenges continue to highlight the importance of maintaining a safety net for farmers.

In this function, the amendment provides \$20.1 billion in budget authority and \$21.2 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal 2016 is \$6.1 billion; outlays are \$6.0 billion. The direct spending share of the fiscal year 2016 function totals are \$14.0 billion in budget authority and \$15.2 billion in outlays. For the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025, budget authority totals \$204.5 billion and outlays are \$201.9 billion.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement empowers the Committees on Agriculture in the House of Representatives and Senate to build on the reforms in the 2014 farm bill to ensure American agriculture remains a vital part of the Nation's economy while supporting rural economies in a fiscally responsible way. The agreement provides \$19.1 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 2016 and \$21.6 billion in outlays in this function. These amounts include \$6.0 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$5.9 billion in discretionary outlays, as well as direct spending amounts of \$13.1 billion in budget authority and \$15.6

billion in outlays. Total spending over the next 10 years in this function equals \$204.2 billion in budget authority and \$201.1 billion in outlays.

#### Commerce and Housing Credit: Function 370

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Commerce and Housing Credit function includes mortgage credit, the U.S. Postal Service, deposit insurance, and most of the activities of the Departments of Commerce and Housing and Urban Development. Negative figures in this function mainly reflect the negative subsidy rates applied to certain loan and loan-guarantee programs scored under the guidelines of the Federal Credit Reform Act, such as the Federal Housing Administration [FHA] and the Government National Mortgage Association (commonly known as Ginnie Mae) programs.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$1.9 billion in budget authority and –\$11.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals –\$8.1 billion, with –\$7.9 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$10.0 billion in budget authority and –\$3.7 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals –\$5.6 billion, and outlays are –\$179.9 billion. These figures reflect the combined on- and off-budget amounts associated with this function.

##### HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment envisions a Federal system that supports commerce and housing and regulates in an efficient manner, providing sufficient oversight where necessary without wasting taxpayer monies or stifling free enterprise. The amendment calls for minimizing subsidies to commercial entities where possible and protecting taxpayers from the risk of future bailouts. Additionally, it envisions adjusting the budgets of Federal agencies to levels necessary to effectively and efficiently execute their missions, and creating a climate that supports rather than stifles commerce and free enterprise. The House amendment also recommends giving the Postal Service the flexibility that any business needs to respond to changing market conditions, including declining mail volume, which is down more than 25 percent since 2006.

In this function, on a unified basis, the amendment provides –\$6.8 billion in budget authority and –\$20.1 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2016, of which –\$13.1 billion is discretionary budget authority, with –\$12.8 billion in outlays. Direct spending for fiscal 2016 is \$6.4 billion in budget authority and –\$7.3 billion in outlays. For fiscal years 2016 through 2025, the amendment provides –\$103.8 billion in budget authority and –\$277.3 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement supports policies that would reduce the risk of taxpayer bailouts and promote free enterprise. Additionally, the agreement aims to remove burdensome regulations so the economy can run more efficiently. Fiscal year 2016 budget authority totals –\$4.0 billion, and outlays total –\$13.6 billion. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals –\$10.6 billion, with –\$7.2 billion in related outlays. Direct spending budget authority is \$6.6 billion in fiscal year 2016, with –\$6.4 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority in Function 370 totals –\$79.7 billion, and outlays are –\$244.3 billion. These totals reflect combined on- and off-budget amounts.

#### Transportation: Function 400

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Transportation function focuses on aid and regulation for ground transportation (including roads and highways, railroads, and



urban mass transit), air transportation (including aeronautical research conducted by NASA), and maritime commerce. The major agencies included in this function are the Department of Transportation (including the Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, and Maritime Administration), the Department of Homeland Security (including the Transportation Security Administration, United States Coast Guard, and the Federal Air Marshal Service), and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$71.5 billion in budget authority and \$88.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$29.1 billion, with \$87.2 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$42.4 billion in budget authority and \$1.2 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$750.4 billion, and outlays are \$806.4 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The amendment prioritizes the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund, aligns spending with incoming revenue, and ensures any general fund transfers will be fully offset. It provides the authorizing committees flexibility through a deficit-neutral reserve fund. It also maintains essential funding for surface transportation, aviation, and safety—offset by reductions in other transportation activities of lower priority to the Federal Government.

For fiscal year 2016, the amendment provides \$36.7 billion in budget authority and \$79.2 billion in associated outlays. Those amounts consist of \$31.0 billion in fiscal 2016 discretionary budget authority and \$78.1 billion in outlays, and direct spending budget authority of \$5.7 billion, with \$1.1 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the function totals are \$741.5 billion in budget authority and \$781.5 billion in outlays.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement provides essential funding for surface transportation, aviation, and safety, offset by reductions in transportation activities of lower priority to the Federal Government. Through deficit-neutral reserve funds, the agreement gives the committees of jurisdiction flexibility in future legislation involving the Highway Trust Fund. The fund is put on more sound financial footing and its solvency reinstated. The agreement provides \$72.1 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 2016 and \$87.2 billion in outlays. These amounts include \$30.1 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$86.1 billion in discretionary outlays, with direct spending of \$42.0 billion in budget authority and \$1.1 billion in outlays. Spending over the next 10 years totals \$665.6 billion in budget authority and \$748.7 billion in outlays.

**Community and Regional Development:  
Function 450**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Community and Regional Development function includes Federal programs to improve community economic conditions, promote rural development, and assist in Federal preparations for and in response to disasters. This function provides appropriated funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program, Department of Agriculture rural development programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other disaster mitigation and community development-related programs. It also provides direct funding for the National Flood Insurance Program.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$17.4 billion in budget authority and \$22.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$16.3 billion, with \$21.0 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$1.2 billion in budget authority and \$1.4 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$186.5 billion, and outlays are \$211.9 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

While supporting programs in this function related to emergency preparedness and critical needs, the House amendment urges streamlining non-essential community and regional initiatives that are not core functions of the Federal Government. The House amendment provides \$7.1 billion in budget authority and \$19.9 billion in outlays for the function in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary spending for the year is \$7.0 billion in budget authority and \$19.6 billion in outlays. Budget authority for direct spending in fiscal 2016 is \$124 million, with \$351 million in outlays. Over 10 years, the amendment provides \$81.6 billion and \$128.6 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement funds programs relating to emergency preparedness and critical needs. Most of this category's funding is discretionary; the main direct spending component of this function is the National Flood Insurance Program. The agreement supports a more efficient grant system, which includes strengthening oversight of the grant programs to reduce waste and improve effectiveness. The agreement calls for \$15.5 billion in budget authority and \$20.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 is \$15.0 billion, with outlays of \$19.6 billion; direct spending is \$446 million in budget authority and \$1.1 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$139.4 billion, and outlays are \$181.0 billion.

**Education, Training, Employment, and  
Social Services: Function 500**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services function includes funding for the Department of Education, some social services programs within the Department of Health and Human Services, and employment and training programs within the Department of Labor.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$86.3 billion in budget authority and \$95.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$91.4 billion, with \$95.0 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$5.1 billion in budget authority and \$746 million in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$930.0 billion, and outlays are \$942.3 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Rather than foster a system that drives up tuition and presents too many students with the difficult choice between crippling debt and stopping short of their highest educational attainment, the House amendment envisions a framework that uses Federal dollars more efficiently, accounts for student loans in a way that reflects their true cost, and invests in a sustainable higher education system. The amendment also views Federal support for K-12 education as just that: It should support, not seize control from, State and local entities. Real gains in education result from the diversity and creativity of State and local educators, and the trend toward centralizing rules and standards in Washington risks smothering effectiveness and innovation.

Toward these ends, the amendment provides \$80.6 billion in budget authority and \$90.4 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2016. Of those amounts, \$88.2 billion is discretionary budget authority, with \$91.4 billion in associated outlays. Direct spending in fiscal 2016 totals \$7.6 billion in budget authority and \$967 million in outlays. (The negative figures result mainly from the methodology used to score direct student loans under the Federal Credit Reform Act.) Over 10 years, the House amendment provides \$883.2 billion in total budget authority and \$900.5 billion in outlays.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement supports reforms to the current educational system in order to give the Nation's students the opportunity for a better, more affordable education. In addition, it encourages the enactment of policies that better equip Americans of all ages to excel not only in school but also in the workforce. Function 500 totals amount to \$83.3 billion in budget authority and \$93.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$89.8 billion, with \$93.8 billion in related outlays. Direct spending budget authority is \$6.5 billion in fiscal year 2016, with \$504 million in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$932.6 billion, and outlays are \$942.5 billion.

## Health: Function 550

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Health function contains spending on a variety of health care services administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. This function also includes health research conducted by the National Institutes of Health; public health and safety programs conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; primary health care services conducted by the Health Resources and Services Administration; and the regulation of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and food products conducted by the Food and Drug Administration. The most significant drivers of spending in the function are the coverage provisions of the President's health care law and Medicaid.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$414.4 billion in budget authority and \$424.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$57.8 billion, with \$58.4 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$356.6 billion in budget authority and \$366.3 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$4,376.5 billion, and outlays are \$4,384.5 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The amendment calls for repealing the Affordable Care Act in full—its spending, taxes, regulations, and mandates—as a first step toward introducing real, patient-centered health care reform in America. The amendment contains a policy statement describing the contours of this strategy, emphasizing affordability, accessibility, quality, choices, innovation, responsiveness, and legal reforms. The amendment also supports major reforms to strengthen and secure Medicaid benefits, such as converting the Federal share of Medicaid into State Flexibility Funds that each State may tailor to its own needs. For fiscal year 2016, the amendment provides \$416.5 billion in budget authority in Function 550, with \$426.9 billion in associated outlays. For discretionary spending, the amendment provides \$57.7 billion in budget authority and \$58.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. The direct spending amounts for that year are \$358.7 billion in budget authority and \$368.5 billion in outlays. Over 10

years, the totals are \$3,944.8 billion in budget authority and \$3,952.8 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement calls for the repeal of the President's health care law. The agreement accommodates legislation from the committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate to continue to develop health care solutions that lower costs and improve access to care. It envisions Medicaid reform, based on a framework proposed by the chairmen of the committees of jurisdiction in the House and the Senate, to modernize and improve the program while increasing State flexibility and protecting the most vulnerable populations.

The conference agreement calls for \$433.1 billion in budget authority and \$430.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$57.7 billion, with \$58.4 billion in related outlays. Direct spending in fiscal year 2016 is \$375.3 billion in budget authority and \$372.5 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$4,337.2 billion, and outlays are \$4,334.4 billion.

#### Medicare: Function 570

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Medicare function includes only the Medicare program, which provides health insurance to senior citizens and certain persons with disabilities. Nearly 99 percent of spending in this function occurs on the direct side of the budget, and almost all of the direct spending consists of payments for Medicare benefits. The balance of spending is discretionary annual appropriations for the cost of administering and monitoring the Medicare program.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$567.2 billion in budget authority and \$567.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$6.6 billion, with \$6.6 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$560.6 billion in budget authority and \$560.6 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$6,930.9 billion, and outlays are \$6,929.9 billion.

##### HOUSE AMENDMENT

The amendment recognizes the imperative of saving, strengthening, and securing the future of Medicare. The current spending trajectory of Medicare will result in an inability to provide the promised benefits to America's seniors in the not-so-distant future. The amendment pursues a responsible course to ensure the viability of the Medicare Program through a number of structural reforms, including transitioning to a premium support model bringing patient choices and helpful competition into the program, allowing for improvement in quality care, increasing accessibility and affordability, and a real check on wasteful practices. For fiscal year 2016, the function totals in the amendment are \$577.7 billion in budget authority and \$577.6 billion in outlays. The direct spending portion for fiscal 2016 totals \$6.6 billion in budget authority and outlays. Far more significant is the function's direct spending of \$571.1 billion in budget authority and outlays. Over 10 years, Function 570 spending is projected at \$7,181.2 billion in budget authority and \$7,180.2 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement supports the repeal of the President's health care law, including the repeal of the Medicare Independent Payment Advisory Board. The agreement proposes the same amount of Medicare savings reflected in the Senate-passed fiscal year 2016 budget as a target to

extend the life of the Hospital Insurance trust fund and tasks the committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate with determining the specific Medicare reforms needed to bring spending levels under current law in line with the budget. Finally, the conference agreement accounts for the full cost of H.R. 2, the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015.

The conference agreement calls for \$579.4 billion in budget authority and \$579.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$6.5 billion, with \$6.5 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$572.9 billion in budget authority and \$572.9 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$7,076.5 billion, and outlays are \$7,075.6 billion.

#### Income Security: Function 600

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Income Security function covers a range of income security programs that provide cash or near-cash assistance to low-income persons, and benefits to certain retirees, persons with disabilities, and the unemployed.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$529.5 billion in budget authority and \$528.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$65.1 billion, with \$65.4 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$464.4 billion in budget authority and \$463.4 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$4,899.5 billion, and outlays are \$4,858.0 billion.

##### HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment proposes to continue the successful welfare reforms of the 1990s by improving work requirements for means-tested programs to help more people escape poverty and move up the economic ladder. It focuses resources on programs that deliver real results, restraining spending to reasonable levels, reducing improper payments, and allowing States more ability to improve programs through policy innovation. For fiscal year 2016, the amendment provides \$512.4 billion in budget authority, with \$513.7 billion in associated outlays. The amendment provides \$61.4 billion in fiscal 2016 discretionary budget authority, with \$63.6 billion in outlays, along with \$451.0 billion in budget authority and \$450.1 billion in outlays for direct spending. Over 10 years, the totals are \$5,102.2 billion in budget authority and \$5,048.2 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement assumes the enactment of proposals to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans on the road to personal and financial independence. Based on the successful welfare reforms of the 1990s, these proposals would improve work requirements and provide flexible funding for States to help those most in need find gainful employment, escape poverty, and move up the economic ladder. The agreement focuses resources on programs that deliver real results, reducing wasteful spending and empowering States to make key decisions and improve welfare programs through policy innovation. In fiscal year 2016, the agreement provides \$523.1 billion in total budget authority and \$523.6 billion in total outlays. Discretionary budget authority is \$63.2 billion, and outlays are \$64.2 billion. Direct spending is \$459.9 billion in budget authority and \$459.4 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the totals are \$4,985.2 billion in budget authority and \$4,936.6 billion in outlays.

#### Social Security Retirement and Disability: Function 650

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Social Security function consists of the payroll-tax-financed programs collectively known as Social Security: Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance. These programs provide retirement and disability benefits to approximately 56 million eligible retired workers, disabled persons, and their spouses, dependents, and survivors. This function includes both Social Security benefit payments and funds to administer the program and ensure program integrity.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$930.0 billion in budget authority and \$925.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$5.0 billion, with \$5.1 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$924.9 billion in budget authority and \$920.7 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$12,285.9 billion, and outlays are \$12,225.4 billion.

##### HOUSE AMENDMENT

Absent structural reform, Social Security will fail to fulfill its promises to the Nation's retired and disabled persons—and that outcome will occur sooner than expected. With each year Congress delays, the policy changes needed to correct the program's fiscal trajectory will become larger and more wrenching to adopt, eventually leading to sudden, steep reductions in benefits. The House amendment calls for a bipartisan way forward, encouraging the President and Congress to begin the process of reforming Social Security. The budget provides \$930.0 billion in unified Function 650 budget authority in fiscal year 2016, and \$925.9 billion in outlays. The discretionary figures for fiscal 2016 are \$5.0 billion in budget authority and \$5.1 billion in outlays. Direct spending that year is \$924.9 billion in budget authority and \$920.7 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the totals are \$12,281.5 billion in budget authority and \$12,220.9 billion in outlays.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement presumes the President and Congress will work together on a bipartisan basis to preserve Social Security for current and future generations. It assumes enactment of legislation that will prevent the near-term insolvency of the Disability Insurance program; improve the administration and coordination of benefits; and increase employment opportunities for disabled workers. The agreement also assumes the President will submit legislation to Congress addressing the long-term insolvency both of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program and the Disability Insurance program. In fiscal year 2016, the agreement provides \$928.9 billion in total budget authority and \$925.0 billion in total outlays. Discretionary budget authority is \$5.0 billion, and outlays are \$5.1 billion. Direct spending is \$923.9 billion in budget authority and \$919.8 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the totals are \$12,278.2 billion in budget authority and \$12,216.7 billion in outlays. These figures reflect the combined on- and off-budget amounts associated with this function.

#### Veterans Benefits and Services: Function 700

##### FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Veterans Benefits and Services function includes Veterans' Health Administration and health services (majority of the discretionary spending), veterans' pensions and disability compensation (majority of the direct spending), and other veterans services.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$166.7 billion in budget authority and \$170.2

billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$68.6 billion, with \$68.3 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$98.1 billion in budget authority and \$101.8 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$1,817.4 billion, and outlays are \$1,812.7 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment fully funds veterans' discretionary benefits and services by providing CBO's estimated funding level of veterans discretionary programs needs for fiscal year 2016, which is a 5 percent increase above last year's level. The House Budget Committee will continue to closely monitor the Department of Veterans Affairs' progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are sufficient and efficiently used to provide benefits and services to veterans. The resolution calls for \$166.7 billion in budget authority and \$170.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016 for veterans' benefits and services. Fiscal year 2016 discretionary spending is \$68.6 billion in budget authority and \$68.3 billion in outlays, while direct spending totals \$98.1 billion in budget authority and \$101.8 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$1,815.4 billion and \$1,810.8 billion, respectively.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement fully funds veterans' discretionary benefits and services by providing CBO's estimated funding level of veterans discretionary program needs for fiscal year 2016, a 5-percent increase above last year's level. The House and Senate Budget Committees will continue to closely monitor the Department of Veterans Affairs' progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are sufficient and efficiently used to provide benefits and services to veterans. The agreement calls for \$166.3 billion in budget authority and \$171.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016 for Veterans benefits and services. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 is \$68.6 billion, with outlays of \$68.3 billion; direct spending is \$97.7 billion in budget authority and \$103.5 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$1,812.8 billion, and outlays are \$1,815.7 billion.

**Administration of Justice: Function 750**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Administration of Justice function includes programs to provide judicial services, police protection, law enforcement (including civil rights), rehabilitation and incarceration of criminals, and the general maintenance of domestic order.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$52.5 billion in budget authority and \$56.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$51.3 billion, with \$52.0 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$1.2 billion in budget authority and \$4.8 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$618.2 billion, and outlays are \$621.3 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

With the risk of terrorism, as well as a tidal wave of debt, the House amendment focuses Federal taxpayer money for the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security on administering justice, arresting and prosecuting terrorists, investigating crimes, and seeking punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior. For fiscal year 2016, the House amendment provides \$52.2 billion in total budget authority and \$56.0 billion in outlays, focused on core Federal Government responsibilities and reducing duplication, excess, and unnecessary spending. The discretionary totals—the majority of the function's spending—are \$51.0 billion in budget

authority and \$51.3 billion in outlays; direct spending is \$1.1 billion in budget authority and \$4.7 billion in outlays. Over 10 years the amendment provides \$602.1 billion and \$606.3 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The vast majority of this category's funding is discretionary and used for Federal law-enforcement programs, litigation and judicial activities, correctional operations, and border security. A small amount of direct spending funds certain immigration activities, the Crime Victims Fund, the Assets Forfeiture Fund, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, among other purposes. Federal taxpayer money for the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security should be focused on core responsibilities, with priority given to those activities that are most essential to the Federal Government in this area. The conference agreement calls for \$51.0 billion in budget authority and \$56.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 is \$51.2 billion, with outlays of \$52.0 billion; direct spending is -\$196 million in budget authority and \$4.5 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$609.2 billion, and outlays are \$614.3 billion.

**General Government: Function 800**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The General Government function includes the activities of the White House and the Executive Office of the President, legislative branch, and programs to carry out the administrative responsibilities of the Federal Government, including personnel management, fiscal operations, and property control.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$23.8 billion in budget authority and \$23.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals \$17.2 billion, with \$17.1 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$6.6 billion in budget authority and \$6.6 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$266.3 billion, and outlays are \$263.2 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment advances the idea that a government seeking greater efficiency in its programs should demand no less from its own operations. This should be achieved by eliminating waste across Federal Government branches and agencies wherever possible, in order to scale back government where it has expanded needlessly or beyond its proper role. The amendment provides \$23.6 billion in budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2016. The totals consist of \$16.7 billion in discretionary budget authority and outlays, and \$6.9 billion in direct spending budget authority and outlays. For fiscal years 2016 through 2025, the function totals are \$244.2 billion in budget authority and \$244.7 billion in outlays.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement supports policies that reduce waste and streamline government operations across all Federal Government branches and agencies. Function 800 totals amount to \$23.2 billion in budget authority and \$23.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority and outlays total \$17.0 billion in fiscal year 2016. Direct spending budget authority is \$6.2 billion in fiscal year 2016, with \$6.0 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority in totals \$251.3 billion, and outlays are \$248.5 billion.

**Net Interest: Function 900**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Net Interest function contains the interest paid to private and foreign govern-

ment holders of U.S. Treasury securities. This function includes interest on the public debt less the interest received by the Federal Government from trust fund investments and loans to the public. It contains direct payments, with no discretionary components.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$274.4 billion in budget authority and \$274.4 billion in outlays, all of which are direct spending, in fiscal year 2016. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$4,788.1 billion, and outlays are \$4,788.1 billion. These figures reflect the combined on- and off-budget amounts associated with this function.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment calls for \$274.3 billion of direct spending for net interest payments in fiscal year 2016. The proposed 10-year total for net interest payments is \$4,748.9 billion.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement calls for \$275.3 billion of direct spending for net interest payments in fiscal year 2016. The proposed 10-year total for net interest payments is \$4,757.1 billion. There are no budget policies for this function.

**Allowances: Function 920**

## FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Allowances function displays the budgetary effects of proposals that cannot easily be distributed across other budget functions. It contains CBO's estimate of the budgetary effects of the Budget Control Act's automatic enforcement provisions for non-defense spending. Function 920 also contains government-wide savings. For example, this function includes CBO's estimate of the macroeconomic feedback effect resulting from the deficit-reduction path assumed in the budget resolution conference agreement.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for -\$12.3 billion in budget authority and -\$5.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals -\$15.2 billion, with -\$11.5 billion in related outlays. Direct spending is \$2.8 billion in budget authority and \$5.9 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, budget authority totals -\$677.9 billion, and outlays are -\$630.7 billion.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment recommends no changes in this function, leaving it instead at the CBO baseline levels. The CBO baseline includes total savings of \$33.5 billion in budget authority and \$17.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016, and \$405.7 billion and \$357.9 billion in reductions for budget authority and outlays over 10 years, respectively, to reflect the impact of the Budget Control Act [BCA] on non-defense and non-Medicare spending. The following two components are included in the baseline:

1. A reduction of \$383.4 billion in budget authority and \$342.4 billion in outlays for non-defense activities, needed to comply with the discretionary spending caps set by section 101 of the BCA;

2. A \$22.3 billion and \$15.5 billion reduction in budget authority and outlays, respectively, to non-Medicare and non-defense direct spending programs necessary to comply with the automatic-enforcement procedure (the direct spending sequester) mandated by the BCA.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement calls for \$25.3 billion in budget authority and \$45.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2016 totals

–\$5.4 billion, with \$14.9 billion in related outlays. Direct spending budget authority and outlays each total \$30.7 billion. Over 10 years, total budget authority is –\$908.2 billion, and outlays are –\$798.6 billion.

**Government-Wide Savings: Function 930**

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This House category includes various policies that produce government-wide savings in multiple categories rather than in a single, specific budget function.

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate resolution does not contain a Function 930.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The resolution calls for spending of \$27.5 billion and \$18.4 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively, in fiscal year 2016. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlay savings are –\$496.9 billion and –\$418.2 billion, respectively. (The figures appear in Function 930 in the summary tables.) As is true elsewhere, specific policies will be determined by the appropriate committees of jurisdiction.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement does not contain a Function 930.

**Undistributed Offsetting Receipts: Function 950**

FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Undistributed Offsetting Receipts function comprises major offsetting receipts items that would distort the funding levels of other functional categories if they were distributed to them.

SENATE RESOLUTION

All funding in this function is direct spending. The Senate budget resolution calls for –\$86.0 billion in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2016 (The minus sign indicates receipts flowing into the Treasury). Over 10 years, budget authority totals –\$1,102.6 billion, with –\$1,102.8 billion in outlays. These figures reflect the combined on- and off-budget amounts associated with this function.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment examines the management of Federal fleet vehicles, real-property, and lands among other assets in an effort to help taxpayers recoup billions of dollars devoted to unused government property. The House amendment calls for –\$90.1 billion in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2016, all of which is direct spending. Over 10 years, budget authority and outlays total –\$1,154.6 billion.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement calls for –\$99.2 billion in budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2016. The negative figures reflect receipts flowing into the Treasury. Over 10 years, budget authority and outlays each total –\$1,292.4 billion. These figures reflect the combined on- and off-budget amounts associated with this function.

**Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism: Function 970**

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This function includes funding for the prosecution of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism and other closely related activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate resolution does not have a Function 970.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The amendment assumes \$90.0 billion as a placeholder estimate of the budgetary resources necessary to fulfill the Department

of Defense’s war policy, with final decisions still pending assessment. Combined with the base resources for National Defense, the fiscal year 2016 budget provides more than \$613 billion in total defense spending for the Global War on Terrorism. The House amendment provides for higher total defense resources than the President’s request in fiscal year 2016, the President’s 5-year plan, and the President’s 10-year levels.

This function also estimates \$6 billion in funding for the activities of civilian agencies—primarily the State Department and USAID—as part of the integrated civil-military strategy for securing American objectives in the frontline states.

The House amendment provides \$96.0 billion in budget authority and \$45.4 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2016. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$229.3 billion and \$196.6 billion, respectively.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The agreement supports overseas contingency operations funding at a level appropriate to meet the challenges posed by an increasingly dangerous security environment, and reflects a realistic ramp-down path for this funding over the budget window. Funding in this function will provide support for military and diplomatic operations to counter the danger from growing global instability and threats posed by those who challenge U.S. security interests at home and abroad. The agreement sets the overall allocation for overseas contingency operations funding. The committees of jurisdiction will determine the specific policies.

The conference agreement calls for \$96.3 billion in budget authority and \$48.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2016. There is no direct spending in this function. Over 10 years, budget authority totals \$378.2 billion, and outlays are \$373.8 billion.

**Across-the-Board Adjustment: Function 990**

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This House function reflects the impact of an across-the-board rescission affecting the Department of Homeland Security that was included in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235).

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate resolution does not contain a Function 990.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The CBO baseline for Function 990 includes reductions of \$241 million in budget authority and \$226 million in outlays over 10 years. The resolution recommends retaining the baseline levels.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement does not contain a separate Function 990.

**Revenues**

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Federal revenues are comprised of taxes and other collections from the public that result from the Government’s sovereign powers to impose levies under Article I, section 8, clause I of the U.S. Constitution. Federal revenues include individual and corporate incomes taxes, social insurance taxes, excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, customs duties, and miscellaneous receipts.

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate budget resolution calls for \$3,459.5 billion in revenues in fiscal year 2016 (\$2,666.8 billion on-budget, \$792.8 billion off-budget) and \$41,669.7 billion over 10 years (\$32,170.6 billion on-budget, \$9,499.1 billion off-budget).

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The U.S. tax code is notoriously complex, patently unfair, and highly inefficient. Its

complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation. The House amendment proposes to correct the notorious complexity, unfairness, and inefficiency of U.S. taxes by calling for a reformed tax code that is simpler and fairer and promotes growth. A revamped tax code could raise just as much revenue as the system in place today, but without the harmful tax policies embedded in current law, such as the Affordable Care Act. A restructured and more efficient tax code with a broader tax base and lower tax rates also would spark greater economic growth and create more jobs.

The amendment’s revenue projections—\$3,459.5 billion in fiscal year 2016 and \$41,669.7 billion through fiscal year 2025—are built on such a tax reform model.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The U.S. tax code is overly complicated, inefficient, and archaic. The current structure hurts economic growth, frustrates working Americans, and pushes American businesses overseas. The conference agreement assumes that the tax-writing committees will adopt a tax reform proposal that reduces marginal rates but broadens the tax base to create a fair, efficient, competitive, and pro-growth tax regime that is revenue neutral. Any revenue-neutral tax reform would include a repeal of the harmful tax increases in the President’s health care law.

The conference agreement calls for revenues of \$3,470.7 billion in fiscal year 2016 (\$2,676.7 billion on-budget, \$794.0 billion off-budget) and \$41,750.5 billion over 10 years (\$32,237.4 billion on-budget, \$9,513.1 billion off-budget). The difference between the conference agreement revenues and those of the Senate resolution and House amendment is due to CBO’s March reestimate at projected revenues. The conference agreement contains no tax increases.

**RECONCILIATION AND REPORT SUBMISSIONS**

The budget resolution conference agreement provides a path for the committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate through reconciliation to repeal the Affordable Care Act with its burdensome mandates and restrictions, a first step toward introducing real, patient-centered health care reform.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 201 of the Senate resolution instructs the Finance Committee and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions each to report, by July 31, 2015, changes in laws within their jurisdictions to reduce the deficit by no less than \$1 billion over the 10-year period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 202 of the resolution prohibits a reconciliation bill reported under section 201 from including a provision that would increase the statutory debt limit. The prohibition is enforced with a point of order that, if raised, would require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate to waive.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 201 of the House amendment instructs 13 authorizing committees to achieve specified amounts of deficit reduction by a deadline of July 15, 2015.

While the amendment instruction provides flexibility as to how the authorizing committees may achieve these savings, it assumes savings will be achieved through reductions in direct spending. The amounts reconciled are intended to serve as a floor on required savings, not a ceiling. The targets are for the total of the 10-year period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025. These targets will provide the committees maximum flexibility in their savings while ensuring the

budget is balanced within the 10-year window.

Each reconciled authorizing committee is directed to mark up legislation meeting its reconciliation target and submit legislation to the Committee of the Budget, consistent with section 310 of the Budget Act, instead of reporting it directly to the House. Other than submitting legislation to the Committee on the Budget, committees are expected to follow regular order in complying with House and Committee rules related to markup procedures and reporting requirements. The Committee on the Budget will then combine all submissions and report the legislation, without substantive revision, to the House.

Section 202 of the House amendment authorizes the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to: (1) use the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's [CBO'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 and (2) determine whether to use any adjustments to the baseline, if made subsequent to the adoption of this concurrent resolution, when making such estimates. When making such estimates and determining compliance of measures, the Chair of the Committee on the Budget should only exercise this authority if such estimates are inaccurate because the adjustments made to the baseline are inconsistent with the assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set forth in this concurrent resolution. Inaccurate adjustments 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. CBO shall, upon the request of the Chair of the Committee on the Budget, prepare an estimate based on the baseline determination made by such Chair.

Section 202 also stipulates that the authorizing committees instructed to submit reconciliation legislation pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall, in preparing submissions, note and determine the most effective methods by which the President's health care law shall be repealed.

Additionally, section 202 authorizes the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Budget Act and revised functional levels and aggregates upon: (1) an authorizing committee's submission to the Committee on the Budget of legislation complying with its reconciliation instructions pursuant to section 310(b) of the Budget Act and (2) the submission of a conference report to the House. Section 202 further stipulates that these revised aggregates and allocations shall be considered to be the allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 310 of the Budget Act.

Section 203 of the House amendment authorizes the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to submit additional information to help guide the authorizing committees, including suggested increases in the amount of deficit reduction reconciled to each authorizing committee.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement affirms the use of reconciliation for the sole purpose of repealing the President's job-killing health care law by instructing only those committees with jurisdiction over the health-care-related provisions in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-148) and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-

152). Specifically, the Senate Committees on Finance and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the House Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, and Energy and Commerce all received instructions to report changes in laws within their jurisdictions to reduce the deficit by no less than \$1 billion over the 10-year period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

The instructions for Senate committees are as follows:

[Fiscal years 2016–25]

Committee	10-Year deficit reduction
Finance .....	\$1,000,000,000
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .....	\$1,000,000,000

The Senate retains the Senate-only rule against a reconciliation measure that increases the public debt limit. The provision applies to reconciliation bills pursuant to this concurrent resolution, and any amendment, amendments between the Houses, and conference report thereon. The rule may only be waived by two-thirds of the Senate.

The instructions for the House are as follows:

[Fiscal years 2016–25]

Committee	10-Year deficit reduction
Education and the Workforce .....	\$1,000,000,000
Energy and Commerce .....	\$1,000,000,000
Ways and Means .....	\$1,000,000,000

Reconciled committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives are instructed to submit their recommendations to their respective Budget Committees no later than July 24, 2015.

The House retains the House-passed provision clarifying that in the House, for purposes of budget enforcement, the Chairman shall use the baseline underlying the March 2015 update to CBO's *Budget and Economic Outlook: 2015 to 2025*. It further grants the Chairman of the Budget Committee the authority to determine whether to reflect CBO's ad hoc adjustments to the baseline subsequent to the adoption of this concurrent resolution.

While committees determine the policies used to meet their reconciliation targets, the conference report retains the House position that the committees take note of the policy statement in the conference report relating to the repeal of the President's health care law.

The conference report provides authority to the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to make adjustments in this concurrent resolution for committees that submit reconciliation recommendations and meet their respective reconciliation targets.

#### BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

##### Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in Both Houses

##### *Point of Order against Legislation Increasing Long-Term Deficits or Direct Spending*

#### SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 402 of the Senate resolution extends the current Senate point of order prohibiting the consideration of legislation that would increase the on-budget deficit by more than \$5 billion in any of the 4 consecutive 10-year periods beginning after the last year covered in the most recently agreed to budget resolution. The prohibition is enforced with a point of order that, if raised, could be waived with the affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members, duly chosen and sworn. Paragraph (d) provides an exception for any legislation considered under the reserve fund in section 303(1)—repeal of the President's health care law.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 407 of the House amendment prohibits the consideration of any measure re-

ported by an authorizing committee that increases direct spending by \$5 billion over the long-term. The prohibition is enforced with a point of order. Subsection (b) states the applicable periods for this section are any of the 4 consecutive 10 fiscal year periods beginning in fiscal year 2026.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3101 of the conference agreement extends the Senate-passed provision to the House and includes an exception in paragraph (d) for reserve funds in sections 4303(1), 4501, 4502, and 4503 of the conference agreement relating to repeal of the President's health care law. In the House the point of order lies against the bill increasing direct spending over the period.

##### *Allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism*

#### SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 409 of the Senate resolution establishes a mechanism allowing the Senate to review the designation for overseas contingency operations [OCO] in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Designations that would cause the total amount of OCO spending in those years to exceed \$58 billion and \$59.5 billion, respectively, would be subject to a point of order, which—if raised—would require 60 votes to waive. If sustained, the offending provision of budget authority would be stricken from the text, but the rest of the measure would remain standing.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT

Subsection 408(a) of the House amendment provides the Committee on Appropriations with two separate OCO/GWOT allocations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism under section 302(a) of the Budget Act, which are included in this report in the allocation tables.

Subsection (b) stipulates that, for purposes of enforcing the point of order under section 302(f) of the Budget Act, the "first fiscal year" and the "total of fiscal years" refer to fiscal year 2016 only. This separate allocation is the exclusive allocation for OCO/GWOT under section 302(a) of the Budget Act. It also stipulates that section 302(c) of the Budget Act does not apply to this separate allocation. Subsection (c) stipulates that 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.

Subsection (d) prohibits any adjustment under section 314(a) of the Budget Act if an adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of BBEDCA for fiscal year 2016.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3102 of the conference agreement adopts an approach to Overseas Contingency Operations [OCO] funding similar to the House amendment. A separate 302(a) allocation is provided to each of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for the OCO/Global War on Terrorism. Any appropriation designated for OCO under Section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 would be scored against the 302(a) allocation to the Committees on Appropriations. The OCO allocation may be subdivided into 302(b) sub-allocations and is enforceable under section 302(f) on the Congressional Budget Act.

##### *Point of Order against Certain Changes in Mandatory Programs*

#### SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 406 of the Senate resolution phases out the use of certain "CHIMPs" (changes in mandatory programs) in appropriation bills that reduce budget authority but do not result in any net outlay savings. For fiscal

year 2016, the limit on this type of CHIMP is \$19 billion, the amount contained in fiscal year 2015 appropriations measures. Thereafter, the limit is reduced by 20 percent per year until fiscal year 2021, when CHIMPs that fail to reduce net outlays are no longer to be permitted in appropriation measures. The limit is enforced with a point of order that, if raised, would require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members, duly chosen and sworn.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to CHIMPs.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3103 of the conference agreement gradually reduces the amount of certain changes in mandatory programs [CHIMPs] permitted in appropriations bills from a total of \$19.1 billion in fiscal year 2016 to \$15 billion in fiscal year 2019. This reduction would apply only to those CHIMPs that (a) would have been classified as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of BBEDCA (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision was included in legislation other than an appropriations bill or joint resolution, and (b) reduce budget authority but do not result in any net outlay savings over the 10-year budget enforcement window. The reduction in this type of CHIMP is enforced in the Senate with a point of order prohibiting consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year, (or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon that would cause the total amount of this type of CHIMP enacted in a fiscal year to exceed a specific amount:

Fiscal year 2016	\$19,100,000,000
Fiscal year 2017	\$19,100,000,000
Fiscal year 2018	\$17,000,000,000
Fiscal year 2019	\$15,000,000,000

The Senate point of order, if raised, would require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, to waive. In the House the point of order lies against the individual provision except for an amendment or conference report in which case it lies against the entire amendment or conference report. For purposes of this section, the total budget authority of CHIMPs shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

*Point of Order against Provisions that Constitute Changes in Mandatory Programs Affecting the Crime Victims Fund*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 410 of the Senate resolution prohibits Senate consideration of any measure that includes CHIMPs that affect the Crime Victims Fund [CVF]. The prohibition would be enforced with a point of order that, if raised, would require the affirmative vote of three-fifth of Members, duly chose and sworn, to waive. If sustained, the offending provision(s) would be stricken, but the rest of the measure would remain standing.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to CHIMPs affecting the Crime Victims Fund.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3104 of the conference agreement limits the use of CHIMPs that affect the CVF to \$10.8 billion in fiscal year 2016. This rule only applies to appropriations measures that provide full-year funding for a fiscal year. The reduction in the CVF CHIMP is enforced with a “surgical strike” point of order. If a point of order is raised and sustained against a provision containing a CHIMP affecting the CVF that would cause the total value of

all such CHIMPs enacted in relation to a fiscal year to exceed the limit, the provision would be stricken from the measure, but the rest of the bill would remain standing. In the House, in the case of an amendment or conference report, the point of order would lie against the entire measure.

For purposes of this section, the absolute of the total budget authority of CHIMPs shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

Section 3104 of the conference agreement also directs the Committees on the Budget and Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate to work with other committees of jurisdiction to review the enforcement procedures for CHIMPs in appropriations bills—especially those affecting the CVF—and to make a joint recommendation that can be included in subsequent concurrent resolutions on the budget.

*Fair-Value Credit Estimates*

SENATE RESOLUTION

For legislation affecting Federal direct loan and loan-guarantee programs, section 412 of the Senate resolution directs CBO to provide in its cost estimates an assessment using fair-value—alongside those estimates prepared under the Federal Credit Reform Act. In the Senate, cost estimates prepared using fair-value would be provided for informational purposes only.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Subsection 406(a) of the House amendment requires, upon the request of the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on the Budget, that CBO estimates for any measure under the terms of Title V of the Budget Act to include an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

Subsection (b) requires that, whenever CBO prepares an estimate of the cost of legislation with a cost related to housing, residential mortgage, or student loan programs, under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the estimate include an estimate of the “fair value” of the assets and liabilities affected.

Subsection (c) permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to use these supplemental estimates to determine whether legislation is within the levels of the budget resolution and complies with other budgetary controls.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3105 of the conference agreement adopts an approach to fair-value estimates similar to the House amendment. At the request of the Chairman of the Budget Committee of the applicable House, CBO shall prepare, when practicable, a fair-value estimate of measures providing or modifying loan and loan guarantee programs scored under the Federal Credit Reform Act. Under this section, CBO is required to provide these fair-value estimates for housing, residential mortgage, and student loan programs. This scoring rule applies to bills, joint resolutions, motions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, and conference reports. Section 3105(c) authorizes the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to use these supplemental estimates for the purposes of determining budget-related points of order. In the Senate, any fair-value estimates produced under this section may be used for informational purposes only.

*Scoring Rule for Currency Modernization*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 414 of the Senate resolution requires CBO to estimate the cost of

transitioning from the dollar bill to the dollar coin using net present value and to incorporate the behavioral effects of that transition in its estimate.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to currency modernization.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3106 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate in adopting the Senate-passed scoring rule relating to currency modernization.

*Long-Term Scoring of Changes in Spending Limits and Extension of Highway Programs*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 416 of the Senate resolution directs CBO to provide long-term cost estimates for: (1) legislation that would increase the statutory discretionary spending limits, and (2) legislation that would transfer amounts from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund. Under this rule, CBO would provide estimates of the increased spending—and the offsets—for the scoring window (fiscal years 2016 through 2025) as well as the 20 years beyond (fiscal years 2026 through 2045).

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to long-term scoring of changes in spending limits and extension of highway programs.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3107 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate in adopting the Senate-passed rule.

*Requiring Clearer Reporting of Projected Federal Spending and Deficits*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 417 of the Senate resolution requires CBO to provide 30-year projections of three key budget aggregates—revenues, outlays, and deficits—in current dollars and as a percent of GDP when CBO publishes its annual Budget and Economic Outlook.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to clearer reporting of projected Federal spending and deficits.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3108 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate in adopting the reporting requirement.

*Congressional Budget Office Estimates of Measures with Significant Outlay Effects*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 419 of the Senate resolution requires CBO to provide outyear estimates of legislation that would (1) increase or decrease outlays by more than 0.25 percent of GDP over the 10-year period of the enforcement window, or (2) that would have the same significant impact on outlays, but in the 10th year alone. In the event that the budgetary effects of a measure are not sufficient to automatically trigger the outyear cost estimates, the Chairman of the Budget Committee has the authority to request an estimate.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to CBO estimates of measures with significant outlay effects.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3109 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate-passed rule regarding supplemental estimates.

*Prohibiting the Use of Guarantee Fees as an Offset*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 421 of the Senate resolution prohibits consideration of legislation that increases or extends an increase of any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association [FNMA] and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation [FHLMC]. Guarantee fees are collected to offset prospective FNMA and FHLMC credit losses, and using these fees as an offset merely double-counts the funds collected.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to CBO estimates of measures with significant outlay effects.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3110 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate rule prohibiting the use of guarantee fees as an offset.

*Information for Congress and the Public about Projected Federal Outlays, Revenues, and Deficits*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 423 of the Senate resolution directs CBO to produce a one-page executive summary of its annual Budget and Economic Outlook that includes current-year and future-year projections of key budget aggregates (total outlays, tax expenditures, receipts, surpluses/deficits) and categories of spending (total mandatory spending and total discretionary spending; Social Security outlays, revenues, and surpluses/deficits; and Medicare outlays, revenues, and surpluses/deficits).

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain any provisions relating to information for Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenue and deficits.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3111 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate rule directing CBO to provide additional information in its annual Budget and Economic Outlook report to Congress.

*Honest Accounting: Cost Estimates for Major Legislation to Incorporate Macroeconomic Effects*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 413 of the Senate resolution directs the Joint Committee on Taxation and CBO to produce, alongside CBO's conventional estimates, cost estimates that incorporate the macroeconomic effects of major policy changes. These estimates would be provided for informational purposes only.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Sections 401(a) and (b) of the House amendment directs CBO and the Joint Committee on Taxation, as applicable, to incorporate in the cost estimates for major legislation, to the extent practicable, the macroeconomic effects of such legislation during fiscal year 2016.

Subsection (c) stipulates that the macroeconomic estimates include, to the extent practicable, a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including the variables referred to above) of major legislation in the 20-fiscal-year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed-to budget resolution and an identification of the assumptions and source data underlying the estimate.

Subsection (d) defines major legislation to include legislation that causes a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected GDP of

the United States for that fiscal year. Under this subsection, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate and the Chair of the Joint Committee on Taxation, as applicable, may designate bills providing direct spending as major legislation for which estimates would incorporate macroeconomic effects.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3112 of the conference agreement directs the Joint Committee on Taxation and CBO to produce, alongside CBO's conventional estimates, cost estimates that incorporate the macroeconomic effects of major policy changes. Subsection (c) defines major legislation as a bill, resolution, conference report, or treaty causing an increase or decrease in revenues, direct spending, or deficits in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected GDP for that year or equal to or greater than \$15 billion for that year for treaties. In applying these thresholds, CBO and JCT are required to look at the gross budgetary effects of the legislation before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts.

In carrying out this requirement, the managers intend that CBO and JCT review provisions that have a significant budgetary effect. Thus, the test is whether the absolute value of the effect of any provision in the legislation has a budgetary effect larger than the threshold, or if the sum of the absolute values of the effects of the provisions on revenues and on direct spending exceeds the threshold, rather than whether the legislation taken as a whole equals or exceeds such threshold values when all of the conventionally estimated costs of the provisions are netted out.

In the Senate, these estimates would be provided for informational purposes only. In the House, the Chair of the Committee on the Budget shall exercise the authority granted under subsection (c)(1)(B)(i), in collaboration with the appropriate Chair or Vice Chair of the Joint Committee on Taxation, to designate a revenue measure as major legislation.

**Subtitle B—Budget Enforcement in the Senate**

*Extension of Enforcement of Budgetary Points of Order in the Senate*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 401(a) of the Senate resolution extends several supermajority points of order created in the Congressional Budget Act. These provisions will expire at the end of fiscal year 2016. Subsection (b) repeals the sunset of the Senate Pay-As-You-Go point of order established in section 201 S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the fiscal year 2008 concurrent resolution on the budget. Subsection (c) repeals the sunset of the short-term deficits point of order established in section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the fiscal year 2010 concurrent resolution on the budget.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House-passed resolution does not contain a comparable provision on Senate enforcement of supermajority points of order.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3201 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language as a Senate-only provision.

*Point of Order against Advance Appropriations*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

As in past years, section 403 of the Senate resolution provides a supermajority point of order in the Senate against appropriations in fiscal year 2016 bills that would become effective in any year after fiscal year 2016, and

against appropriation bills in fiscal year 2017 that would first become available in any year after fiscal year 2017. It does not apply to appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting or Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration. It provides an exemption up to \$28.852 billion (the same level as provided for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, P.L. 113-67) for accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 405 of the House amendment provides a limit on appropriations that would become effective in fiscal year 2017. Subsection (a) prohibits the consideration of any general or continuing appropriations measure from making advance appropriations unless the appropriation is included in a list of exceptions.

Subsection (b) specifies the list of excluded accounts, which may receive advance appropriations, are referred to in this report or joint explanatory statement, as applicable, in the section designated as "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations."

Subsection (c) sets an overall limit for allowable advance appropriations for fiscal year 2017. It permits advance appropriations of up to \$63.271 billion for fiscal year 2017 for the veterans accounts referenced in subsection (b) and referred to in this report. It also allows up to \$28.852 billion in advance appropriations for other accounts referenced in subsection (b) and referred to in this report.

Subsection (d) defines an advance appropriation as any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making general or continuing appropriations for a fiscal year following fiscal year 2016.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Under the conference agreement, the Senate (in section 3202) and the House (in section 3304) retain their respective limits on advance appropriations.

IN THE SENATE ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE

*Financial Services and General Government*  
 Payment to Postal Service  
*Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education*  
 Employment and Training Administration  
 Job Corps  
 Education for the Disadvantaged  
 School Improvement  
 Special Education  
 Career, Technical, and Adult Education  
*Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development*  
 Tenant-based Rental Assistance  
 Project-based Rental Assistance

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 SUBJECT TO A GENERAL LIMIT OF \$28,852,000,000

*Financial Services*  
 Postal Service  
*Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education*  
 Employment and Training Administration  
 Education for the Disadvantaged  
 School Improvement  
 Career, Technical, and Adult Education  
 Special Education  
*Transportation, Housing and Urban Development*  
 Tenant-based Rental Assistance  
 Project-based Rental Assistance

VETERANS ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 SUBJECT TO A SEPARATE LIMIT OF \$63,271,000,000

*Military Construction, Veterans Affairs*

Veterans Medical Services  
Veterans Medical Support and Compliance  
Veterans Medical Facilities

*Supermajority Enforcement of Unfunded Mandates*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act prohibits the consideration of legislation in the Senate that would impose unfunded Federal mandates on State and local governments above a certain limit, enforced with a point of order. Section 404 of the Senate resolution increases the vote threshold needed to waive that point of order from a simple majority to three-fifths of Members, duly chosen and sworn.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain a comparable provision relating to unfunded mandates.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3203 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language relating to unfunded mandates as a Senate-only provision.  
*Point of Order against Certain Reconciliation Legislation*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 405 of the Senate resolution restores the equal treatment of all reconciliation bills consistent with budget law prior to 2008 by repealing the point of order prohibiting consideration of reconciliation bills that increase the deficit found in section 202(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 410(a)(3) of the House amendment would—for purposes of a reconciliation bill reported pursuant to this concurrent resolution on the budget—temporarily suspend the application of the point of order prohibiting consideration of reconciliation bills that increase the deficit, found in section 202(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3204 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language relating to the point of order against certain reconciliation bills.

*Prohibition on Agreeing to Legislation without a Score*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 407 of the Senate resolution prohibits a vote on passage of a bill or resolution unless the CBO cost estimate required for that measure (pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act) is available on CBO's website at least 28 hours before a vote on final passage. The prohibition is enforced with point of order that, if raised, would require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members, duly chosen and sworn, to waive.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not contain a comparable provision relating to agreeing to legislation without a score.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3205 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language relating to agreeing to legislation without a score as a Senate-only provision.

*Protecting the Savings in Reported Reconciliation Bills*

SENATE RESOLUTION

In the House, amendments to a reconciliation bill must be deficit-neutral with re-

spect to the reported savings in the bill, not the instructed savings in the affiliated budget resolution. The House rule ensures that if a reconciliation bill exceeds its fiscal target, those "extra" savings will be used for deficit reduction, not to increase spending. Section 408 of the Senate resolution applies the House rule in the Senate.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House does not have a comparable provision relating to the reported savings in a reconciliation bill (the rule already applies in the House).

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3206 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language relating to the reported savings in a reconciliation bill as a Senate-only provision.

*Scoring Rule for Certain Energy Contracts*

SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 415 of the Senate resolution directs CBO to score energy savings performance contracts using net present value—a method that more accurately represents the economic value of these transactions.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not have a comparable provision relating to scoring energy savings performance contracts.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3207 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language on energy savings performance contracts as a Senate-only provision.

In section 3305 of the conference agreement, the House agrees to assess the implementation of section 3207 through a collaborative assessment, in conjunction with the Senate and CBO, of the appropriate scorekeeping methodology for evaluating the budgetary effects of this type of energy contract.

*Adjustment for Wildfire Suppression Funding*

SENATE RESOLUTION

If a bill becomes law that provides a new discretionary spending cap adjustment for wildfire suppression, section 424 of the Senate resolution gives the Senate Budget Committee Chairman the authority to adjust the 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Committee accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

The House amendment does not have a comparable provision relating to wildfire suppression funding.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3208 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language as a Senate-only provision.

**Subtitle C—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives**

*Limitation on Measures Affecting Social Security Solvency*

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate resolution does not have a comparable provision relating to Social Security (a Senate point of order already exists in section 311(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act).

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Subsection 402(a) prohibits, during fiscal year 2016, consideration in the House of Representatives or the Senate of any legislation that reduces the actuarial balance of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [OASI] Trust Fund by at least .01 percent of the present value of future taxable payroll for the 75-year period included in the most recent annual report of the board of trustees.

Subsection (b) provides an exception if such legislation would improve the actuarial balance of the combined balance in the OASI

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.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The House point of order is not germane to a budget resolution in the Senate. Section 3301 of the conference agreement adopts the language of the House amendment as a House-only provision.

*Limitation on Transfers from the General Fund to the Highway Trust Fund*

SENATE RESOLUTION

The reserve fund in section 309 of the Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the Senate to revise the allocations of one or more committees, the aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, or motions relating to Federal investment in the infrastructure of the United States, provided that such legislation shall not include transfers from other trust funds but may include transfers from the general fund that are offset, provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit either over the period of the total of the fiscal years 2016 through 2020, or the period of the total of the fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 404 of the House amendment stipulates that, for purposes of budget enforcement, transfers of 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 in which the transfer occurs.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Under the conference agreement, the Senate (in section 4309) and the House (in section 3302) retain their respective language on general fund transfers to the Highway Trust Fund.

*Adjustments for the Improved Control of Budgetary Resources*

SENATE RESOLUTION

The Senate resolution does not have a comparable provision relating to the improved control of budgetary resources.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Subsection 409(a) of the House amendment authorizes the chairman of the Budget Committee to reduce a committee's allocation (other than the Committee on Appropriations) and increase the Committee on Appropriations allocation of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2016 if a committee (other than Appropriations) reports legislation that decreases direct spending in any fiscal year and authorizes appropriations for the same purpose. Subsection (b) provides the Chair of the Committee on the Budget with the authority to determine and adjust, as applicable, the budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution on the budget.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3303 of the conference agreement adopts the House amendment language as a House-only provision.

*Point of Order against Advance Appropriations*

SENATE RESOLUTION

As in past years, section 403 of the Senate resolution provides a supermajority point of order in the Senate against appropriations in fiscal year 2016 bills that would become effective in any year after fiscal year 2016, and against appropriation bills in fiscal year 2017 that would first become available in any year after fiscal year 2017. It does not apply to appropriations for the Corporation for



Public Broadcasting or Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration. It provides an exemption up to \$28.852 billion (the same level as provided for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, P.L. 113-67) for accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 405 of the House amendment provides a limit on appropriations that would become effective in fiscal year 2017. Subsection (a) prohibits the consideration of any general or continuing appropriations measure from making advance appropriations unless the appropriation is included in a list of exceptions.

Subsection (b) specifies the list of excluded accounts, which may receive advance appropriations, are referred to in this report or joint explanatory statement, as applicable, in the section designated as “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations.”

Subsection (c) sets an overall limit for allowable advance appropriations for fiscal year 2017. It permits advance appropriations of up to \$63.271 billion for fiscal year 2017 for the veterans accounts referenced in subsection (b) and referred to in this report. It also allows up to \$28.852 billion in advance appropriations for other accounts referenced in subsection (b) and referred to in this report.

Subsection (d) defines an advance appropriation as any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making general or continuing appropriations for a fiscal year following fiscal year 2016.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Under the conference agreement, the Senate (in section 3202) and the House (in section 3304) retain their respective limits on advance appropriations.

## IN THE SENATE

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE  
APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE*Financial Services and General Government*

Payment to Postal Service

*Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education*

Employment and Training Administration  
Job Corps  
Education for the Disadvantaged  
School Improvement  
Special Education  
Career, Technical, and Adult Education

*Transportation, Housing and Urban Development*

Tenant-based Rental Assistance  
Project-based Rental Assistance

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPRO-  
PRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 SUBJECT TO  
A GENERAL LIMIT OF \$28,852,000,000*Financial Services*

Postal Service

*Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education*

Employment and Training Administration  
Education for the Disadvantaged  
School Improvement  
Career, Technical, and Adult Education  
Special Education

*Transportation, Housing and Urban Development*

Tenant-based Rental Assistance  
Project-based Rental Assistance

VETERANS ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE  
APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 SUB-  
JECT TO A SEPARATE LIMIT OF \$63,271,000,000*Military Construction, Veterans Affairs*

Veterans Medical Services

Veterans Medical Support and Compliance  
Veterans Medical Facilities

**Subtitle D—Other Provisions***Submission of Findings for the Elimination of  
Waste, Fraud, and Abuse*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 431 of the Senate resolution directs Senate committees to identify waste, fraud, abuse, and duplication in Federal programs and to review matters identified by the Government Accountability Office, or GAO (in GAO’s annual duplication report or its High Risk list) for consideration by Congress. In addition, the resolution asks committees to provide recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 301 of the House amendment includes reconciliation-like instructions to named House committees to submit to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives no later than October 1, 2015, changes in laws within their jurisdiction that would achieve a targeted amount of savings from the elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse. Savings targets for each committee would be published in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3401 of the conference agreement adopts the language in the Senate resolution with some modifications. Subsection (a) of the conference agreement directs all committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to review programs within their jurisdiction and identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase the use of performance data to inform each committee’s work.

Section 3401(b) also directs all committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to review applicable matters for congressional consideration identified in the Office of Inspector General semiannual reports and the Office of Inspector General’s list of unimplemented recommendations and on the Government Accountability Office’s High Risk list and annual report to reduce program duplication.

Section 3401(c) further directs all committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, after completing the oversight and performance reviews required under this section, to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports submitted by the committees to the Committees on the Budget of the Senate and House of Representatives, as applicable, under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(d)).

*Budgetary Treatment of Administrative Ex-  
penses*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 432 of the Senate resolution requires the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on the budget resolution to include amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service—which are subject to the discretionary spending caps—in the allocation to the Appropriations Committee.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 403(a) of the House amendment declares that the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service are reflected in the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations even though both are technically off-budget. This language is necessary to en-

sure the Committee on Appropriations retains control over administrative expenses through the annual appropriations process. This budgetary treatment of administrative expenses is based on the long-term practice of the House and Senate Budget Committees.

Subsection (b) requires the administrative expenses to be included in the cost estimates for the relevant appropriations measure, which are used to determine if a measure exceeds the spending limits in the budget resolution and, as a result, subject to points of order.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3402 of the conference agreement adopts the language in the House resolution with a minor modification that strikes the reference to the point of order in section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act.

*Application and Effect of Changes in Alloca-  
tions and Aggregates*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 433 of the Senate resolution directs that (1) adjustments of allocations and aggregates made under the authority of a reserve fund or other directive will apply while a measure is under consideration, take effect once the measure is enacted, and be published in the Congressional Record; (2) revisions to allocations and aggregates will be considered as if contained in this budget resolution, for enforcement purposes; and (3) Budget Committee estimates will serve as the basis for determining new levels of budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 410(a) of the House-passed resolution sets forth allocation and adjustment procedures required to accommodate legislation provided for in this concurrent resolution. It declares that these adjustments apply while the legislation is under consideration and become permanent upon enactment of the legislation. These adjustments must be printed in the Congressional Record.

Paragraph 410(a)(3) includes a provision temporarily suspending the Senate point of order against certain reconciliation bills.

Section 410(b) stipulates that in the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, any legislation for which the Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives makes an adjustment or revision 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 (CUT-GO).

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Section 3403 retains the Senate language but adopts House subsection 410(b) pertaining to Rule XXI of the House of Representatives (CUT-GO).

*Adjustments to Reflect Changes in Concepts and  
Definitions*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 434 of the Senate resolution declares that in the event Congress enacts a bill or joint resolution that changes concepts or definitions, the Senate resolution provides the Budget Committee Chairman with the authority to change levels and allocations in this resolution, accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 410 (a) of the House amendment declares that in the event Congress enacts a bill or joint resolution that changes concepts or definitions, the Senate resolution provides the Budget Committee Chairman with the authority to change levels and allocations in this resolution, accordingly.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Both the Senate and House resolutions include traditional language giving the Chairman of the Budget Committee the authority to make changes to the level and committee allocations in the event legislation becomes law that changes key budgetary concepts or definitions. In section 3404 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate language relating to changes in concepts and definitions.

*Exercise of Rulemaking Powers*

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 435 of the Senate resolution declares that the provisions in Title III of the resolution are promulgated under the Senate's rulemaking power and shall be considered part of the rules of the Senate.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 411 of the House amendment affirms that the adoption of the budget resolution is an exercise of the House's rulemaking power and that the House has the constitutional right to change these rules.

## CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In section 3405 of the conference agreement, the House joins the Senate language relating to rulemaking powers of this resolution

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE  
REFLECTING LEVELS FOR THE CONFERENCE  
AGREEMENT

Period of the current fiscal year, the budget year, and the 4 fiscal years following the budget year: \$0.

Period of the current fiscal year, the budget year, and the 9 fiscal years following the budget year: \$0.

**RESERVE FUNDS**

The Budget Committee does not have the authority to authorize policy changes—that is the role of the authorizing committees. Committees often make some of their policy priorities known in their views and estimates letters, and reserve funds are a way to accommodate those requests when the specific spending and revenue contours of those policies are unknown.

Operatively, a reserve fund allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise committee allocations, budgetary aggregates, and other appropriate levels in the budget resolution to accommodate legislation described in the reserve fund, provided the budgetary effects of that legislation satisfy the requirements enumerated.

## SENATE RESOLUTION

Section 301. Spending-neutral reserve fund to increase the pace of economic growth and private sector job creation in the United States.

Section 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities.

Section 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect flexible and affordable health care choices for all.

Section 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving access to the children's health insurance program.

Section 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for other health reforms.

Section 306. Spending-neutral reserve fund for child welfare.

Section 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers.

Section 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax reform and administration.

Section 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in the infrastructure in America.

Section 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for air transportation.

Section 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote jobs in the United States through international trade.

Section 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase employment opportunities for disabled workers.

Section 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education act reform.

Section 314. Spending-neutral reserve fund for energy legislation.

Section 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform environmental statutes.

Section 316. Spending-neutral reserve fund for water resources legislation.

Section 317. Spending-neutral reserve fund on mineral security and mineral rights.

Section 318. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the abandoned mine lands program.

Section 319. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve forest health.

Section 320. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government.

Section 321. Spending-neutral reserve fund for financial regulatory system reform.

Section 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal program administration.

Section 323. Spending-neutral reserve fund to implement agreements with freely associated states.

Section 324. Spending-neutral reserve fund to protect payments to rural hospitals and create sustainable access for rural communities.

Section 325. Spending-neutral reserve fund to encourage State Medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled.

Section 326. Spending-neutral reserve fund to allow pharmacists to be paid for the provision of services under Medicare.

Section 327. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve our Nation's community health centers.

Section 328. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of independent agencies, which may include subjecting the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the regular appropriations process.

Section 329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for export promotion.

Section 330. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reform, improve, and enhance section 529 college savings plans.

Section 331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing overseas diplomatic facilities of the United States.

Section 332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to achieve savings by helping struggling Americans on the road to personal and financial independence.

Section 333. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to conserving Federal land, enhancing access to Federal land for recreational opportunities, and making investments in countries and schools.

Section 334. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers from identity fraud.

Section 335. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to career and technical education.

Section 336. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to FEMA preparedness.

Section 337. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding, enhancing, or otherwise improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Section 338. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote the next generation of NIH researchers in the United States.

Section 339. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting manufacturing in the United States.

Section 340. Spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit aliens without legal status in the United States from qualifying for a refundable tax credit.

Section 341. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for report elimination or modification.

Section 342. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address heroin and prescription opioid abuse.

Section 343. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen Department of Defense civilian workforce.

Section 344. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Department of Defense reform.

Section 345. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs.

Section 346. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide energy assistance and invest in energy efficiency and conservation.

Section 347. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to enable greater collaboration between the Department of Veterans Affairs and law school clinics serving veterans.

Section 348. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for Department of Energy nuclear waste cleanup.

Section 349. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Department of Defense initiatives to bolster resilience of mission-critical department infrastructure to impacts from climate change and associated events.

Section 350. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to end Operation Choke Point and protect the Second Amendment.

Section 351. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the use of Federal funds for the bailout of improvident State and local governments.

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Section 399oo. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to native children.

Section 399pp. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches.

Section 399qq. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for government reform and efficiency.

Section 399rr. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks.

Section 399ss. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools.

Section 399tt. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the guarantee threshold for Surety Bond Guarantee Program.

Section 399uu. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy.

Section 399vv. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States.

Section 399ww. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program.

Section 399xx. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the prevention and treatment of agricultural virus outbreaks.

Section 399yy. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources.

Section 399zz. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform.

Section 399aaa. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid.

Section 399bbb. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial.

Section 399ccc. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion.

Section 399ddd. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways.

Section 399eee. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to providing for full funding for at-sea and dockside monitoring for certain fisheries.

Section 399fff. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads.

Section 399ggg. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the application backlog.

Section 399hhh. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing additional funding for international strategic communications.

Section 399iii. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for elementary and secondary education.

Section 399jjj. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure.

Section 399kkk. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education.

Section 399lll. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education.

Section 399mmm. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children eligible for health care under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26.

Section 399nnn. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs.

Section 399ooo. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform.

Section 399ppp. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace.

Section 399qqq. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel at ports of entry.

Section 399rrr. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption.

Section 399sss. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs.

Section 399ttt. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the TIGER discretionary grant program of the Department of Transportation.

Section 399uuu. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts.

Section 399vvv. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcome-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers.

Section 399www. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers.

Section 399xxx. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to support research.

Section 399yyy. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles.

Section 399zzz. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe.

Section 399aaaa. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide students and families with transparent, easily understood postsecondary education financial aid information.

Section 399bbbb. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Section 399cccc. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface mining safety and health research.

Section 399ddd. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development.

Section 399eeee. Deficit-neutral reserve funds relating to foreign persons.

Section 399ffff. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT

Section 501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the President's health care law. Section 501 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise allocations of spending authority and other budgetary levels for a measure that fully repeals the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 [HCERA 2010] (Public Law 111-152). These are the health care bills enacted into law in 2010.

Legislation repealing the health care laws must solely achieve that purpose and may not include extraneous language, whether such language has a budgetary effect or not. These adjustments would not be available for legislation that only partially repeals these laws. The reserve fund is intended to only apply to the health care provisions and would not apply to the repeal of the education-related provisions of HCERA 2010. The adjustments may be made for bills, amendments thereto, or conference reports. Multiple measures may take advantage of the reserve fund, as long as each is for the specified purpose.

An amendment (or a motion to recommit), if it qualifies under the terms of this reserve fund, may be offered to an unrelated measure, but should such a measure, as amended, be returned to the House as a conference report or an amendment between the Houses, no adjustments would be made if that measure contained text unrelated to the purpose of this reserve fund. Adjustments may be made for amendments meeting the criteria, but the adjustment would not cover provisions in the underlying bill unrelated to repealing these laws.

A measure receiving an adjustment under the terms of this reserve fund may be open

for amendment, subject to the special rule providing for its consideration, but the amendment, if it does not meet the terms outlined in this section, must be compliant with the Budget Act and the Rules of the House without regard to the adjustments made to the underlying measure.

Section 502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for promoting real health care reform. Section 502 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise allocations of spending authority, provided to committees of the House, and to adjust other budgetary levels for a measure that promotes real health care reform as long as the measure is deficit-neutral for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the President's health care law. Section 503 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise allocations of spending authority provided to committees of the House, and to adjust other budgetary levels for a measure that repeals the Medicare spending cuts in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152), as long as the measure is deficit-neutral for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

A measure that repeals only part of these Medicare spending reductions is also eligible for these adjustments. A series of bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports may receive adjustments under this section, only limited by the cumulative amount of the Medicare spending reductions included in the public laws referenced, as estimated by the Chair of the Committee on the Budget. Once the limit is reached through enacted measures, no more adjustments may be made under this reserve fund. The amount necessary to repeal the Medicare spending cuts is a limit on the adjustments that may be made under this reserve fund, but as the House considers measures that meet these terms, the amount is not reduced until the enactment of such measure fulfilling this purpose.

Section 504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Section 504 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to applicable committees and adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for a measure that extends the State Children's Health Insurance Program as long as such measure does not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education. Section 505 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to applicable committees and adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for a measure that reforms, expands, access to, and improves, as determined by such Chair, graduate medical education programs as long as such measure does not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 506. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements. Section 506 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to the Committee on Ways and Means and to adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for legislation that implements a trade agreement, as long as such a measure does not increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code. Section 507 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to the Committee on

Ways and Means and to adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for legislation that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as long as such legislation is deficit-neutral for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures. Section 508 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to the Committee on Ways and Means for legislation that causes a decrease in revenue. The Chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations and aggregates in this resolution if the measure does not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025. This allows the Committee on Ways and Means to report legislation that reduces revenue below the level provided for in this resolution but only if it decreases outlays by an equal or greater amount in the applicable period.

Section 509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility. Section 509 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to applicable committees and adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for a measure reforming policies and programs to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility as long as such a measure neither adversely impacts job creation nor increases the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 510. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation. Section 510 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority and to adjust other budgetary enforcement levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution to maintain the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund, as long as such a measure does not increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 511. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform. Section 511 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to applicable committees and adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for a measure that reforms, improves and updates, as determined by such Chair, the Federal retirement system as long as such measure does not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

Section 512. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for national defense. Section 512 permits the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to revise the allocations of spending authority provided to applicable committees and adjust other budgetary levels in this resolution for any legislation that supports the activities specified below as long as such legislation is deficit-neutral (without counting any net revenue increases in that measure) for the periods of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 or fiscal years 2016 through 2025. The activities that may be supported in legislation under this reserve fund include Department of Defense training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, modernization of equipment, auditability of financial statements, or military compensation recommendations.

#### CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement contains the following reserve funds applicable in the Senate and the House:

Section 4101. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans.

The agreement contains the following reserve funds applicable in the Senate:

Section 4301. Spending-neutral reserve fund to increase the pace of economic growth and

private sector job creation in the United States.

Section 4302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities.

Section 4303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect flexible and affordable health care choices for all.

Section 4304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving access to the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Section 4305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for other health reforms.

Section 4306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child welfare.

Section 4307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers.

Section 4308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax reform and administration.

Section 4309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in the infrastructure in America.

Section 4310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for air transportation.

Section 4311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote jobs in the United States through international trade.

Section 4312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase employment opportunities for disabled workers.

Section 4313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education act reform.

Section 4314. Spending-neutral reserve fund for energy legislation.

Section 4315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform environmental statutes.

Section 4316. Spending-neutral reserve fund for water resources legislation.

Section 4317. Spending-neutral reserve fund on mineral security and mineral rights.

Section 4318. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the abandoned mine lands program.

Section 4319. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve forest health.

Section 4320. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government.

Section 4321. Spending-neutral reserve fund for financial regulatory system reform.

Section 4322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal program administration.

Section 4323. Spending-neutral reserve fund to implement agreements with freely associated states.

Section 4324. Spending-neutral reserve fund to protect payments to rural hospitals and create sustainable access for rural communities.

Section 4325. Spending-neutral reserve fund to encourage state Medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled.

Section 4326. Spending-neutral reserve fund to allow pharmacists to be paid for the provision of services under Medicare.

Section 4327. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve our Nation's community health centers.

Section 4328. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of independent agencies, which may include subjecting the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the regular appropriations process.

Section 4329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform, improve, and enhance section 529 college savings plans.

Section 4330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing overseas diplomatic facilities of the United States.

Section 4331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding, enhancing, or otherwise improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Section 4332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting manufacturing in the United States.

Section 4333. Spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit aliens without legal status in the

United States from qualifying for a refundable tax credit.

Section 4334. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for report elimination or modification.

Section 4335. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription opioid abuse.

Section 4336. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen our Department of Defense civilian workforce.

Section 4337. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Department of Defense reform.

Section 4338. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs.

Section 4339. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide energy assistance and invest in energy efficiency and conservation.

Section 4340. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to end Operation Choke Point and protect the Second Amendment.

Section 4341. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the use of Federal funds for the bailout of improvident State and local governments.

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Section 4414. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to native children.

Section 4415. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide additional funding for international strategic communications.

Section 4416. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for elementary and secondary education.

Section 4417. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to support research.

Section 4418. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine.

Section 4419. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface mining safety research.

Section 4420. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare.

The agreement contains the following reserve funds applicable in the House:

Section 4501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the President’s health care law.

Section 4502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for promoting real health care reform.

Section 4503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the President’s health care law.

Section 4504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving access to the State Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Section 4505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.

Section 4506. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.

Section 4507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.

Section 4508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

Section 4509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.

Section 4510. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.

Section 4511. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for national defense.

**ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING IN THE HOUSE**

SENATE RESOLUTION

No provision.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

This section is required under the Separate Orders of H. Res. 5 (114th Congress), which implements the Rules of the House of Representatives and is a requirement for the consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the 114th Congress. It provides the average and estimated average rate of growth in means-tested and non-means-tested direct spending for the 10-year periods before and after fiscal year 2016, respectively, and proposes reforms of these two categories and direct spending.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement includes the House provision for the House.

TABLE 11.—HISTORICAL MEANS-TESTED AND NON MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING

[Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars]

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Estimated		Average annual growth
										2014	2015	2006–2015
<b>Means-Tested Programs:</b>												
<b>Health Care Programs:</b>												
Medicaid	182	181	191	201	251	273	275	251	265	301	335	6.3%
Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies	0	11	17	17	19	21	24	20	22	22	24	(*)8.9%
Health insurance subsidies <sup>b,c</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	n.a.
Children's Health Insurance Program	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	7.3%
Subtotal	187	197	213	225	277	302	308	279	297	346	397	7.8%
<b>Income Security:</b>												
SNAP	33	35	35	39	56	70	77	80	83	76	78	9.1%
Supplemental Security Income	38	37	36	41	45	47	53	47	53	54	55	3.7%
Earned income and child tax credits <sup>e</sup>	49	52	54	75	67	77	78	77	79	82	83	5.3%
Family support and foster care <sup>d</sup>	31	30	31	32	33	35	33	30	32	31	31	0.3%
Child nutrition	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	5.1%
Subtotal	163	168	170	202	217	247	260	254	266	263	268	5.1%
Veterans' pensions	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	5.0%
Pell Grants <sup>e</sup>	0	0	0	1	2	4	14	12	16	8	11	n.a.
Subtotal, Means-Tested Programs	354	369	386	431	501	557	587	550	584	623	683	6.8%
<b>Non-Means-Tested Programs<sup>f</sup></b>												
	1,094	1,188	1,242	1,349	1,787	1,553	1,648	1,710	1,752	1,757	1,847	5.4%
<b>Total Mandatory Outlays<sup>g</sup></b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Memorandum:</b>												
Pell Grants (Discretionary)	13	13	13	15	13	20	21	21	17	23	20	4.3%

Source: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Notes: The average annual growth rate over the 2006–2015 period encompasses growth in outlays from the amount recorded in 2005 through the amount projected for 2015.

Data on spending for benefit programs in this table exclude administrative costs that are classified as discretionary but generally include administrative costs classified as mandatory.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; n.a. = not applicable.

Because October 1 fell on a weekend in 2006, 2007, and 2012, certain federal payments that were due on that date were instead made at the end of the preceding September and thus shifted into the previous fiscal year. Those shifts primarily affected outlays for Supplemental Security Income, veterans' compensation benefits and pensions, and Medicare.

a. The average annual growth rate reflects the program's growth from its inception in 2006 through 2015.

b. Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3-2 from The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2025 because it does not include payments to health insurance plans for risk adjustment (amounts paid to plans that attract less healthy enrollees) and reinsurance (amounts paid to plans that enroll individuals who end up with high costs). Spending for grants to states to establish exchanges is also excluded.

c. Does not include amounts that reduce tax receipts.

d. Includes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the Child Support Enforcement program, the Child Care Entitlement program, and other programs that benefit children.

e. Includes mandatory spending designed to reduce the discretionary budget authority needed to support the maximum award level set in the appropriation act plus mandatory spending that, by formula, increases the total maximum award above the amount set in the appropriation act.

f. Does not include offsetting receipts.

g. Does not include outlays associated with federal interest payments, which are not considered part of mandatory spending.

TABLE 12.—PROJECTED MEANS-TESTED AND NON MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING

[Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars]

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average annual growth
												2016–2025
<b>Means-Tested Programs:</b>												
<b>Health Care Programs:</b>												
Medicaid	335	360	384	405	428	452	477	503	530	558	588	5.8%
Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies	24	28	28	28	32	34	37	44	46	46	54	8.4%
Health insurance subsidies <sup>a,b</sup>	28	55	75	86	89	91	97	102	105	109	112	15.1%
Children's Health Insurance Program	10	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-5.9%
Subtotal	397	454	493	524	555	584	617	656	687	719	760	6.7%
<b>Income Security:</b>												
SNAP	78	78	76	75	74	74	74	73	74	74	75	-0.4%
Supplemental Security Income	55	60	57	54	61	63	64	71	68	65	72	2.7%
Earned income and child tax credits <sup>b,c</sup>	83	85	86	87	75	76	77	78	79	80	82	-0.1%
Family support and foster care <sup>d</sup>	31	32	32	32	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	1.0%
Child nutrition	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	31	32	4.3%
Subtotal	268	277	274	273	267	271	275	285	284	284	295	1.0%
Veterans' pensions	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	2.0%
Pell Grants <sup>e</sup>	11	6	7	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	-1.3%
Subtotal, Means-Tested Programs	683	744	781	811	838	871	909	957	988	1,019	1,072	4.6%
<b>Non-Means-Tested Programs<sup>f</sup></b>												
	1,847	1,947	2,018	2,094	2,241	2,370	2,516	2,708	2,820	2,933	3,165	5.5%
<b>Total Mandatory Outlays<sup>g</sup></b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Memorandum:</b>												
Pell Grants (Discretionary) <sup>h</sup>	20	27	27	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	3.0%

Source: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Notes: The projections shown here are the same as those reported in Congressional Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2025 (January 2015). CBO recently updated its baseline projections as reported in Congressional Budget Office, Updated Budget Projections: 2015 to 2025 (March 2015). Some of the projections are different in the March baseline, but at the request of the committee staff, the projections shown are from the January baseline.

The average annual growth rate over the 2016–2025 period encompasses growth in outlays from the amount projected for 2015 through the amount projected for 2025.

Projections of spending for benefit programs in this table exclude administrative costs that are classified as discretionary but generally include administrative costs classified as mandatory.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Because October 1 will fall on a weekend in 2016, 2017, 2022, and 2023, certain federal payments that are due on that date will instead be made at the end of the preceding September and thus be shifted into the previous fiscal year.

Those shifts primarily affect outlays for Supplemental Security Income, veterans' compensation benefits and pensions, and Medicare.

a. Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3-2 from The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2025 because it does not include payments to health insurance plans for risk adjustment (amounts paid to plans that attract less healthy enrollees) and reinsurance (amounts paid to plans that enroll individuals who end up with high costs). Spending for grants to states to establish exchanges is also excluded.

b. Does not include amounts that reduce tax receipts.

c. Differs from the amounts reported on Table 3-2 from The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2025 because it does not include other tax credits that were included in that table.

d. Includes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the Child Support Enforcement program, the Child Care Entitlement program, and other programs that benefit children.

e. Includes mandatory spending designed to reduce the discretionary budget authority needed to support the maximum award level set in the appropriation act plus mandatory spending that, by formula, increases the total maximum award above the amount set in the appropriation act.

f. Does not include offsetting receipts.

g. Does not include outlays associated with federal interest payments, which are not considered part of mandatory spending.

h. The discretionary baseline does not represent a projection of expected costs for the discretionary portion of the Pell Grant program. As with all other discretionary programs, the budget authority is calculated by inflating the budget authority appropriated for fiscal year 2015. Outlays for future years are based on those amounts of budget authority and also reflect a temporary surplus of budget authority provided in 2015.

**POLICY STATEMENTS**

**SENATE RESOLUTION**

The Senate resolution contains no policy statements.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT**

The House amendment contains the following policy statements:

Section 801. Policy statement on balanced budget amendment.

Section 802. Policy statement on budget process and baseline reform.

Section 803. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.

Section 804. Policy statement on tax reform.

Section 805. Policy statement on trade.

Section 806. Policy statement on Social Security.

Section 807. Policy statement on repealing the President's health care law and promoting real health care reform.

Section 808. Policy statement on Medicare.

Section 809. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery and innovation.

Section 810. Policy statement on Federal regulatory reform.

Section 811. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.

Section 812. Policy statement on Department of Veterans Affairs.

Section 813. Policy statement on Federal accounting methodologies.

Section 814. Policy statement on scorekeeping for outyear budgetary effects in appropriation acts.

Section 815. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unauthorized spending.

Section 816. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.

Section 817. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.

Section 818. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

Section 819. Policy statement on "No Budget, No Pay."

Section 820. Policy statement on national security funding.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement contains the following policy statements of the House and Senate:

Section 6101. Policy statement on a balanced budget amendment.

Section 6102. Policy statement on Social Security.

The conference agreement also contains the following policy statements of the House:

Section 6201. Policy statement on budget process and baseline reform.

Section 6202. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.

Section 6203. Policy statement on tax reform.

Section 6204. Policy statement on trade.

Section 6205. Policy statement on repealing the President's health care law and promoting real health care reform.

Section 6206. Policy statement on Medicare.

Section 6207. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery, and innovation.

Section 6208. Policy statement on Federal regulatory reform.

Section 6209. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.

Section 6210. Policy statement on the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Section 6211. Policy statement on Federal accounting methodologies.

Section 6212. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unnecessary spending.

Section 6213. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.

Section 6214. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.

Section 6215. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

Section 6216. Policy statement on "No Budget, No Pay."

Section 6217. Policy statement on national security funding.

ALLOCATIONS

As required under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the joint statement of managers includes allocations of budget authority and outlays, based on the conference agreement, to each of the authorizing committees and the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate. This joint statement allocates to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate a lump sum of discretionary budget authority assumed in the concurrent resolution and corresponding outlays for a single fiscal year. It also provides allocations for each of the authorizing committees in the House and Senate for fiscal year 2016, commencing on October 1, 2015, and the 9 ensuing fiscal years, fiscal years 2017 through 2025. These allocations are as follows:

TABLE 13.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2016
Base Discretionary Action:	
BA .....	1,016,582
OT .....	1,156,644
Global War on Terrorism:	
BA .....	96,287
OT .....	48,798
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA .....	960,295
OT .....	952,912

TABLE 14.—ALLOCATION BY HOUSE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE

(On-budget amounts in millions of dollars)

	2016	2016–2025
<b>Agriculture:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	12,473	646,262
OT .....	12,775	640,246
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	-1,645	-302,149
OT .....	-347	-300,020
Total:		
BA .....	10,828	344,113
OT .....	12,428	340,226
<b>Armed Services:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	155,312	1,806,198
OT .....	159,556	1,804,314
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	0	0
OT .....	0	0
Total:		
BA .....	155,312	1,806,198
OT .....	159,556	1,804,314
<b>Financial Services:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	15,120	113,877
OT .....	4,182	-44,506
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	-7,334	-62,254
OT .....	-6,712	-62,056
Total:		
BA .....	7,786	51,623
OT .....	-2,530	-106,562
<b>Education &amp; Workforce:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	-3,756	40,769
OT .....	-6,552	25,954
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	-10,633	-249,574
OT .....	-5,017	-229,658
Total:		
BA .....	-14,389	-208,805
OT .....	-11,569	-203,704
<b>Energy &amp; Commerce:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	444,289	5,721,695
OT .....	441,174	5,715,531
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	-54,654	-1,379,704
OT .....	-49,173	-1,369,488
Total:		
BA .....	389,635	4,341,991



TABLE 14.—ALLOCATION BY HOUSE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE—Continued

(On-budget amounts in millions of dollars)

	2016	2016-2025
OT .....	392,001	4,346,043
<b>Foreign Affairs:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	28,183	232,212
OT .....	27,177	230,830
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	0	0
OT .....	0	0
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	28,183	232,212
OT .....	27,177	230,830
<b>Oversight &amp; Government Reform:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	113,380	1,339,277
OT .....	112,234	1,320,222
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	-9,188	-193,961
OT .....	-9,026	-193,896
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	104,192	1,145,316
OT .....	103,208	1,126,326
<b>Homeland Security:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	1,988	23,061
OT .....	1,973	23,206
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	-180	-19,470
OT .....	-180	-19,470
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	1,808	3,591
OT .....	1,793	3,736
<b>House Administration:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	41	353
OT .....	12	108
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	-31	-298
OT .....	-2	-53
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	10	55
OT .....	10	55
<b>Natural Resources:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	5,392	58,170
OT .....	6,020	60,458
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	-569	-32,678
OT .....	-261	-32,483
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	4,823	25,492
OT .....	5,759	27,975
<b>Judiciary:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	22,544	116,624
OT .....	13,185	122,005
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	-14,419	-24,949
OT .....	-868	-23,055
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	8,125	91,675
OT .....	12,317	98,950
<b>Transportation &amp; Infrastructure:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	70,089	718,468
OT .....	16,407	184,208
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	-12,114	-197,706
OT .....	0	0
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	57,975	520,762
OT .....	16,407	184,208
<b>Science, Space &amp; Technology:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	101	1,017
OT .....	101	1,017
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	0	0
OT .....	0	0
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	101	1,017
OT .....	101	1,017
<b>Small Business:</b>		
<b>Current Law:</b>		
BA .....	0	0
OT .....	0	0
<b>Resolution Change:</b>		
BA .....	0	0
OT .....	0	0
<b>Total:</b>		
BA .....	0	0
OT .....	0	0

TABLE 14.—ALLOCATION BY HOUSE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE—Continued  
[On-budget amounts in millions of dollars]

	2016	2016–2025
<b>Veterans Affairs:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	3,094	96,599
OT .....	9,188	109,687
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	–31	–1,925
OT .....	–31	–1,925
Total:		
BA .....	3,063	94,674
OT .....	9,157	107,762
<b>Ways &amp; Means:</b>		
Current Law:		
BA .....	1,022,809	14,818,985
OT .....	1,021,784	14,817,368
Resolution Change:		
BA .....	–60,004	–1,594,908
OT .....	–59,704	–1,594,408
Total:		
BA .....	962,805	13,224,077
OT .....	962,080	13,222,960

TABLE 15.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
[Fiscal year 2016, \$ billions]

Appropriations	Budget au- thority	Outlays
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority <sup>1</sup> .....	523.091	n/a
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority <sup>1</sup> .....	493.491	n/a
General Purpose Outlays <sup>1</sup> .....	n/a	1,156.644
Memorandum:		
Subtotal .....	1,016.582	1,156.644
On-budget .....	1,011.307	1,151.295
Off-budget .....	5.275	5.349
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism <sup>2</sup> .....	96.287	48.798
Mandatory .....	964.049	956.128

<sup>1</sup> The allocation will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in sections 251(b)(2)(A)(i), 251(b)(2)(B), 251(b)(2)(C), and 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

<sup>2</sup> The allocation may be adjusted pursuant to section 3102 of the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

TABLE 16.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY  
SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS  
[Fiscal year 2016, \$ billions]

	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
<b>Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	128.680	654.944	1,322.686
Outlays .....	121.723	606.817	1,228.931
<b>Armed Services:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	159.207	848.760	1,851.710
Outlays .....	163.446	848.187	1,849.802
<b>Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	24.680	116.744	214.389
Outlays .....	3.848	–7.666	–42.938
<b>Commerce, Science, and Transportation:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	17.905	100.960	205.334
Outlays .....	14.188	77.987	154.802
<b>Energy and Natural Resources:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	4.454	24.474	48.985
Outlays .....	4.465	24.478	49.211
<b>Environment and Public Works:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	41.672	211.645	420.414
Outlays .....	2.543	13.680	30.750
<b>Finance:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	2,179.304	12,340.566	29,433.590
Outlays .....	2,169.584	12,321.005	29,408.581
<b>Foreign Relations:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	28.342	125.601	233.802
Outlays .....	27.336	124.464	232.420
<b>Homeland Security and Government Affairs:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	134.948	729.195	1,577.588
Outlays .....	133.802	720.862	1,558.533
<b>Judiciary:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	24.816	79.449	143.856
Outlays .....	15.443	81.087	149.155
<b>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	12.137	87.301	174.372
Outlays .....	14.271	87.783	182.631
<b>Rules and Administration:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	0.067	0.334	0.666
Outlays .....	0.038	0.197	0.421
<b>Intelligence:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	0.514	2.570	5.140
Outlays .....	0.514	2.570	5.140
<b>Veterans' Affairs:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	97.631	483.601	1,026.432
Outlays .....	103.480	494.772	1,037.000
<b>Indian Affairs:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	0.491	2.191	4.741
Outlays .....	0.942	3.551	5.982
<b>Small Business:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays .....	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Unassigned to Committee:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	–930.099	–6,014.283	–15,268.775
Outlays .....	–884.618	–5,887.158	–14,949.026
<b>Total:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	1,924.749	9,794.052	21,394.930

TABLE 16.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY  
SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS—Continued  
(Fiscal year 2016, \$ billions)

	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Outlays .....	1,891.005	9,512.616	20,901.395

Includes entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts.

TOM PRICE,  
TODD ROKITA,  
MARIO DIAZ-BALART,  
DIANE BLACK,  
JOHN R. MOOLENAAR,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

MICHAEL B. ENZI,  
CHUCK GRASSLEY,  
JEFF SESSIONS,  
MIKE CRAPO,  
LINDSEY GRAHAM,  
ROB PORTMAN,  
PATRICK J. TOOMEY,  
RON JOHNSON,  
KELLY AYOTTE,  
ROGER F. WICKER,  
BOB CORKER,  
DAVID PERDUE,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Financial Services:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, April 27, 2015.*

Attn: Trevor Kolego,  
Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,  
The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is a tremendous privilege to represent the people of the Tenth District of Illinois in the U.S. House of Representatives.

I have greatly appreciated the opportunity to serve on the Financial Services Committee. However, due to my appointment to the Committee on Ways and Means, I hereby resign my seat on the Financial Services Committee.

I believe that this new position will better allow me to represent the interests of my constituents, and I look forward to getting to work with my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT J. DOLD,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.  
There was no objection.

#### ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 229

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Walker.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Dold.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RE- LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA- TIONS ACT, 2016

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2029 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 223 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2029.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1430

##### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2029) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, with Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, it is my honor and privilege to bring H.R. 2029, the fiscal year 2016 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, to the House of Representatives.

I present this bill alongside my good friend and ranking member on the subcommittee, SANFORD BISHOP from Georgia, who has been an essential

partner all along the way. I greatly appreciate the participation and support of our committee members, both sides of the aisle, as we considered priorities and funding levels for the important programs in our bill.

We analyzed the budget request, developed questions, held oversight hearings to hear directly from members of all the services, the Department of Defense leadership, the Secretary of the VA, the VA inspector general, and the directors of four related agencies. We received over 700 requests from Members—again, from both sides of the aisle—and gave full consideration to each one. It has been a busy spring, and we did our best to accommodate those Member requests.

As we consider this bill, I can't proceed further without noticing that this subcommittee has a formidable level of support from the chair and ranking member of the full committee. Thank you, Chairman ROGERS and Mrs. LOWEY. Your attention to oversight and genuine care for the military and veterans has been inspiring.

To round out our team, we have some great support from our professional staff: Sue Quantius, Sarah Young, Tracey Russell, Maureen Holohan, and Matt Washington on the committee staff and Heather Smith, Drew Kent, and Sean Snyder on my personal staff. We couldn't do it without all of them.

H.R. 2029 demonstrates our firm commitment to fully supporting the Nation's veterans and servicemembers. Our investment of nearly \$77 billion for military construction and Veterans Affairs that is 6 percent—6 percent—over last year's level is unprecedented. This bill provides comprehensive support for servicemembers, military families, and veterans. It supports our troops with facilities and services necessary to maintain readiness and morale at bases here in the States and around the world.

It provides for Defense Department schools and health clinics that take care of our military families, and the bill funds our veterans health care systems to ensure that our promise to care for those who have sacrificed in defense of this great Nation continues as those men and women return home. We owe this to our veterans and are committed to sustained oversight so that programs deliver what they promise and taxpayers are well served by the investments we make.

On the military construction side, this bill provides a total of \$7.7 billion for military construction projects and family housing, including base and overseas contingency operations funding, an increase of \$904 million. That is nearly 12 percent above the enacted fiscal year 2015 level and \$755 million