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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**

4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016.**

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

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

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

- Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.
- Sec. 202. Reconciliation procedures.
- Sec. 203. Additional guidance for reconciliation.

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

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

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 401. Cost estimates for major legislation to incorporate macroeconomic effects.
- Sec. 402. Limitation on measures affecting Social Security solvency.
- Sec. 403. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.
- Sec. 404. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund.
- Sec. 405. Limitation on advance appropriations.
- Sec. 406. Fair value credit estimates.
- Sec. 407. Limitation on long-term spending.
- Sec. 408. Allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.
- Sec. 409. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.
- Sec. 410. Concepts, aggregates, allocations and application.
- Sec. 411. Rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the President's health care law.
- Sec. 502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for promoting real health care reform.
- Sec. 503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the President's health care law.
- Sec. 504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.
- Sec. 506. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.
- Sec. 507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.
- Sec. 508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.
- Sec. 509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.
- Sec. 510. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.
- Sec. 511. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 512. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense sequester replacement.

TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

- Sec. 601. Direct spending.

TITLE VII—RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM LEVELS

Sec. 701. Long-term budgeting.

TITLE VIII—POLICY STATEMENTS

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

1 **TITLE I—RECOMMENDED** 2 **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

16 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

20 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

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

1 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,936,989,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,874,003,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,944,067,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,091,104,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,248,181,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,328,045,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,463,044,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,529,161,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,586,560,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,715,369,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,010,185,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,894,439,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,927,276,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,062,270,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,205,614,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,298,984,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,452,546,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,497,999,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,538,491,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,685,327,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2016: -\$343,430,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017: -\$131,111,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2018: -\$69,145,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2019: -\$88,123,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020: -\$106,204,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021: -\$57,021,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2022: -\$63,858,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2023: \$52,389,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024: \$183,653,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2025: \$220,321,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,048,915,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,395,251,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,643,341,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,949,858,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,263,382,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,507,829,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,908,840,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2023: \$21,078,135,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024: \$20,918,559,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2025: \$20,907,169,000,000.

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

3 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,839,152,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,041,709,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,146,945,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,340,084,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,562,210,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,744,287,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,130,369,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,302,457,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,164,550,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025: \$15,237,647,000,000.

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

14 The Congress determines and declares that the budg-
 15 etary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
 16 years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional cat-
 17 egory are:

18 (1) National Defense (050):

19 Fiscal year 2016:

20 (A) New budget authority

21 \$531,334,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2017:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$582,506,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2018:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$607,744,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2019:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$620,019,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$632,310,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2021:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$644,627,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2022:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$657,634,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2023:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$670,997,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2024:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$683,771,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$698,836,000,000.

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

9 (2) International Affairs (150):

10 Fiscal year 2016:

11 (A) New budget authority

12 \$38,342,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$39,623,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$40,539,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$41,437,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$39,214,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$42,390,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$39,564,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$42,861,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$40,108,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$44,081,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$40,868,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$45,070,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$41,633,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$46,098,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$42,470,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$47,148,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$43,349,000,000.

1 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
2 (250):

3 Fiscal year 2016:

4 (A) New budget authority
5 \$28,381,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2017:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$28,932,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2018:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$29,579,000,000.

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

15 Fiscal year 2019:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$30,227,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2020:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$30,904,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2021:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$31,584,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$30,957,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2022:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$32,293,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$31,637,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2023:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$33,003,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$32,338,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2024:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$33,742,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$33,059,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2025:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$34,488,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$33,795,000,000.

18 (4) Energy (270):

19 Fiscal year 2016:

20 (A) New budget authority

21 -\$3,581,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$654,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2017:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$1,410,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$649,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$1,189,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$234,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$1,196,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$1,259,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$472,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2021:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$1,309,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$728,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2022:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$1,335,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$863,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2023:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$1,375,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2024:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$1,332,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$1,037,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2025:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$964,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, -\$1,215,000,000.
9 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
10 Fiscal year 2016:
11 (A) New budget authority
12 \$35,350,000,000.
13 (B) Outlays, \$38,113,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2017:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$36,047,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$38,268,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2018:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$36,385,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$37,674,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2019:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$37,206,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$37,747,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$38,171,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$38,304,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$38,367,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$38,685,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$39,221,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$39,361,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$40,108,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$40,319,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$40,962,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$40,486,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$39,095,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$38,471,000,000.
25 (6) Agriculture (350):

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority
3 \$20,109,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$21,164,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$23,064,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$23,194,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$21,987,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$21,396,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$20,907,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$20,275,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$19,835,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$19,386,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,296,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$18,849,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,245,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$19,821,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$20,020,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$20,256,000,000.

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority
19 -\$3,269,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$12,373,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$10,252,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$8,801,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$6,903,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$6,522,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$5,742,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$4,965,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$23,306,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$3,991,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$23,635,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$3,370,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$23,845,000,000.

8 (8) Transportation (400):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$36,743,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$79,181,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$69,381,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$69,500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$70,298,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$73,623,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$76,397,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$77,763,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$79,149,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$80,613,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$82,128,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$83,709,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$85,335,000,000.

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

24 (9) Community and Regional Development
25 (450):

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority
3 \$7,082,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$19,928,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$7,688,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$16,753,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$8,089,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$15,383,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$8,381,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$13,789,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$8,409,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$12,567,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$8,305,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$12,095,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,304,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$8,359,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$8,447,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$8,579,000,000.

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

16 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
17 Social Services (500):

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority
20 \$80,620,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$84,746,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$87,029,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$85,514,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$87,901,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$88,908,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$90,148,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$91,237,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$91,646,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$92,744,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$93,101,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$94,400,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$94,734,000,000.

8 (11) Health (550):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$416,475,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$426,860,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$360,678,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$364,823,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$358,594,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$360,468,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$367,103,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$367,916,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$387,076,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$377,341,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$388,981,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$389,025,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$398,136,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$398,233,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$408,454,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$408,529,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$425,381,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$425,477,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$433,945,000,000.

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

24 (12) Medicare (570):

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority
2 \$577,726,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$580,837,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$580,782,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$639,293,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$680,575,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$726,644,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$808,204,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$825,577,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$834,148,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$927,410,000,000.

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

16 (13) Income Security (600):

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority
19 \$512,364,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$479,836,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$481,994,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$483,293,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$516,193,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$502,001,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$518,690,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$525,230,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$532,515,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$550,057,000,000.

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

8 (14) Social Security (650):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$33,878,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$36,535,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$39,407,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$42,634,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$46,104,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$49,712,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$53,547,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$57,455,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$61,546,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$65,751,000,000.

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority
2 \$166,677,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$170,121,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2017:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$164,843,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$164,387,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2018:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$163,009,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$162,385,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2019:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$174,862,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$174,048,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2020:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$179,735,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$178,778,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2021:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$183,969,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$183,019,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$196,283,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$192,866,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$189,668,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$203,517,000,000.

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

16 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority
19 \$52,156,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$55,450,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$55,169,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$56,854,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$58,585,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$60,498,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$63,032,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$64,917,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$66,844,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$68,632,000,000.

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

8 (17) General Government (800):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$23,593,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$22,761,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$22,817,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,947,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$24,192,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$24,981,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$25,695,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$26,010,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$26,968,000,000.

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

24 (18) Net Interest (900):

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority

2 \$366,542,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$366,542,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$414,802,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$414,802,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$477,785,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$477,785,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$531,097,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$531,097,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$578,726,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$578,726,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$612,198,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$612,198,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$642,470,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$642,470,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$667,176,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$667,176,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$684,394,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$684,394,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$696,025,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$696,025,000,000.
16 (19) Allowances (920):
17 Fiscal year 2016:
18 (A) New budget authority
19 -\$33,462,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$17,275,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2017:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$29,863,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$24,277,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$32,175,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$34,261,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$39,009,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$42,221,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$46,013,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$49,123,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$45,430,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$50,652,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$47,736,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$48,913,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$48,058,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$27,465,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$18,416,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$15,712,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$3,005,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$32,429,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$20,148,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$41,554,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$50,240,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$55,831,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$63,954,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$71,850,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$78,889,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$113,903,000,000.

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

24 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority
2 -\$73,514,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$73,514,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2017:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$83,832,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$83,832,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2018:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$90,115,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$90,115,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2019:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$90,594,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$90,594,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2020:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$92,193,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$92,193,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2021:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$96,623,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$96,623,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$99,437,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$104,343,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$111,213,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$117,896,000,000.

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

16 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
17 War on Terrorism (970):

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority
20 \$96,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$45,442,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$26,666,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$34,238,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$26,666,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$26,940,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$26,666,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$26,191,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$26,666,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$25,916,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$26,666,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$24,776,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:
18 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
19 (B) Outlays, \$9,956,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:
21 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
22 (B) Outlays, \$2,869,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2024:
24 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
25 (B) Outlays, \$278,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2025:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority

7 -\$21,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 -\$22,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 -\$23,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 -\$23,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 -\$24,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$25,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$26,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$27,000,000.

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

20 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

21 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-** 22 **ATIVES.**

23 (a) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR DEFICIT REDUC-
24 TION.—Not later than July 15, 2015, the committees
25 named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommenda-

1 tions to the Committee on the Budget of the House of
2 Representatives to carry out this section.

3 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

4 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-
5 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws
6 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
7 by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
8 2016 through 2025.

9 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The
10 Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes
11 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
12 deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
13 2016 through 2025.

14 (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
15 WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and
16 the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within
17 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by
18 \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016
19 through 2025.

20 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—
21 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-
22 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
23 to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the pe-
24 riod of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

11 (7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
12 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
13 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
14 deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
15 2016 through 2025.

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

21 (9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
22 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
23 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
24 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit

1 by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
2 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

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

1 **SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.**

2 (a) ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.—

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

15 (2) INTENT.—The authority set forth in para-
16 graph (1) should only be exercised if the estimates
17 used to determine the compliance of such measures
18 with the budgetary requirements included in the con-
19 current resolution are inaccurate because adjust-
20 ments made to the baseline are inconsistent with the
21 assumptions underlying the budgetary levels set
22 forth in this concurrent resolution. Such inaccurate
23 adjustments made after the adoption of this concur-
24 rent resolution may include selected adjustments for
25 rulemaking, judicial actions, adjudication, and inter-
26 pretative rules that have major budgetary effects

1 and are inconsistent with the assumptions under-
2 lying the budgetary levels set forth in this concur-
3 rent resolution.

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

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

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

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

22 (c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

23 (1) SUBMISSION.—Upon the submission to the
24 Committee on the Budget of the House of a rec-
25 ommendation that has complied with its reconcili-

1 ation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b)
2 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair
3 of the Committee on the Budget may file with the
4 House appropriately revised allocations under sec-
5 tion 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels
6 and aggregates.

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

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

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

22 (a) GUIDANCE.—In the House, the chair of the Com-
23 mittee on the Budget may develop additional guidelines
24 providing further information, budgetary levels and
25 amounts, and other explanatory material to supplement

1 the instructions included in this concurrent resolution pur-
2 suant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of
3 1974 and set forth in section 201.

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

12 **TITLE III—SUBMISSIONS FOR**
13 **THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE,**
14 **FRAUD, AND ABUSE**

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

17 (a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION
18 OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.—In the House, not later
19 than October 1, 2015, the committees named in subsection
20 (d) shall submit to the Committee on the Budget findings
21 that identify changes in law within their jurisdictions that
22 would achieve the specified level of savings through the
23 elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse.

24 (b) RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED.—After receiv-
25 ing those recommendations—

1 (1) the Committee on the Budget may use them
2 in the development of future concurrent resolutions
3 on the budget; and

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

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

13 (d) HOUSE COMMITTEES.—The following committees
14 shall submit findings to the Committee on the Budget of
15 the House of Representatives pursuant to subsection (a):
16 the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Armed
17 Services, the Committee on Education and the Workforce,
18 the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee
19 on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
20 the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on
21 House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary,
22 the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the
23 Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on
24 Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small
25 Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infra-

1 structure, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the
2 Committee on Ways and Means.

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

11 **TITLE IV—BUDGET** 12 **ENFORCEMENT**

13 **SEC. 401. COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO** 14 **INCORPORATE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.**

15 (a) CBO ESTIMATES.—For purposes of the enforce-
16 ment of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until
17 the end of fiscal year 2016, an estimate provided by the
18 Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the
19 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legisla-
20 tion considered in the House or the Senate during fiscal
21 year 2016 shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the
22 budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employ-
23 ment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables re-
24 sulting from such legislation.

1 (b) JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ESTIMATES.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 (A) for which an estimate is required to be
25 prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Con-

1 gressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes
2 a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating
3 macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over
4 the years of the most recently agreed to concur-
5 rent resolution on the budget equal to or great-
6 er than 0.25 percent of the current projected
7 gross domestic product of the United States for
8 that fiscal year; or

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

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

18 **SEC. 402. LIMITATION ON MEASURES AFFECTING SOCIAL**
19 **SECURITY SOLVENCY.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the enforcement
21 of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the
22 end of fiscal year 2016, it shall not be in order to consider
23 in the House or the Senate a bill or joint resolution, or
24 an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that
25 reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of

1 the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal
2 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established
3 under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the
4 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report
5 of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section
6 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

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

15 **SEC. 403. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**
16 **EXPENSES.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section
18 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
19 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
20 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
21 of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolu-
22 tion on the budget or the joint explanatory statement ac-
23 companying the conference report on any concurrent reso-
24 lution on the budget shall include in its allocation under
25 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974

1 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the dis-
2 cretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security
3 Administration and the United States Postal Service.

4 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of enforcing sec-
5 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
6 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
7 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
8 discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

9 **SEC. 404. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**
10 **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**
11 **TRUST FUND.**

12 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of
13 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
14 trol Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of
15 Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amend-
16 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers
17 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-
18 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority
19 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the
20 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

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

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided
23 for in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
24 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a gen-

1 eral appropriation or continuing appropriation may not
2 provide for advance appropriations.

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

8 (1) GENERAL.—“Accounts Identified for Ad-
9 vance Appropriations”.

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

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

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

17 (2) VETERANS.—\$63,271,000,000 in new budg-
18 et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-
19 erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection
20 (b)(2).

21 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-
22 tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-
23 vided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment there-
24 to or conference report thereon, making general appro-

1 priations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year
2 following fiscal year 2016.

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

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

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

1 affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution
2 that result in such effect.

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

9 **SEC. 407. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

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

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

23 (a) SEPARATE OCO/GWOT ALLOCATION.—In the
24 House, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget
25 authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Ap-

1 appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Op-
2 erations/Global War on Terrorism.

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

9 (c) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or out-
10 lays counting toward the allocation established by sub-
11 section (a) shall be designated pursuant to section
12 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
13 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

14 (d) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)
15 for fiscal year 2016, no adjustment shall be made under
16 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
17 if any adjustment would be made under section
18 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
19 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

20 **SEC. 409. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**
21 **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

22 (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT
23 SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House, if a committee (other
24 than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or
25 joint resolution, or offers any amendment thereto or sub-

1 mits a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease
2 in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing
3 therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an au-
4 thorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon
5 the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Com-
6 mittee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such
7 committee and increase the allocation of discretionary
8 spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom)
9 to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2016
10 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and out-
11 lays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint reso-
12 lution making appropriations for the same purpose.

13 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House, for the pur-
14 pose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the alloca-
15 tions and aggregate levels of new budget authority, out-
16 lays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,
17 deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2016 and the period
18 of fiscal years 2016 through fiscal year 2025 shall be de-
19 termined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of
20 the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust
21 applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

22 **SEC. 410. CONCEPTS, AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND AP-**
23 **PLICATION.**

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

1 (1) upon a change in budgetary concepts or
2 definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget
3 may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other
4 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accord-
5 ingly;

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

9 (A) apply while that measure is under con-
10 sideration;

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

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

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

19 (4) the chair of the Committee on the Budget
20 may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other
21 appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes re-
22 sulting from the most recently published or adjusted
23 baseline of the Congressional Budget Office; and

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

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

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

16 (2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting
17 from these adjustments shall be considered for the
18 purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
19 as allocations and aggregates included in this con-
20 current resolution.

21 **SEC. 411. RULEMAKING POWERS.**

22 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

23 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
24 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
25 be considered as part of the rules of the House of

1 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede
 2 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
 3 sistent with other such rules; and

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

9 **TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS**

10 **SEC. 501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PRESI-** 11 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

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

21 **SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PRO-** 22 **MOTING REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

23 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
 24 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
 25 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-

1 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
2 thereto or conference report thereon, that promotes real
3 health care reform, if such measure would not increase
4 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through
5 2025.

6 **SEC. 503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO**
7 **THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESI-**
8 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

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

19 **SEC. 504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
20 **STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE**
21 **PROGRAM.**

22 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
23 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
24 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
25 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference

1 report thereon, if such measure extends the State Chil-
2 dren's Health Insurance Program, but only if such meas-
3 ure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal
4 years 2016 through 2025.

5 **SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRAD-**
6 **UATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

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

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

18 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
19 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
20 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
21 etary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the
22 Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto
23 or conference report thereon, that implements a trade
24 agreement, but only if such measure would not increase

1 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through
2 2025.

3 **SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**
4 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

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

14 **SEC. 508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**
15 **MEASURES.**

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

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

4 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
5 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
6 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
7 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
8 report thereon, if such measure reforms policies and pro-
9 grams to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and up-
10 ward mobility, but only if such measure would neither ad-
11 versely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over
12 the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

13 **SEC. 510. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**
14 **PORTATION.**

15 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
16 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
17 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
18 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
19 report thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of
20 the Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would
21 not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016
22 through 2025.

23 **SEC. 511. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL**
24 **RETIREMENT REFORM.**

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

1 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
2 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
3 report thereon, if such measure reforms, improves and up-
4 dates the Federal retirement system, as determined by
5 such chair, but only if such measure would not increase
6 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through
7 2025.

8 **SEC. 512. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE**
9 **SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT.**

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

1 **TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF**
2 **DIRECT SPENDING**

3 **SEC. 601. DIRECT SPENDING.**

4 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

5 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-
6 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-
7 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is
8 6.8 percent.

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

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

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

1 (B) For Medicaid, this budget assumes the
2 conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid
3 spending into flexible State allotments, which
4 States will be able to tailor to meet their unique
5 needs. Such a reform would end the misguided
6 one-size-fits-all approach that ties the hands of
7 State governments and would provide States
8 with the freedom and flexibility they have long
9 requested in the Medicaid program. Moreover,
10 this budget assumes the repeal of the Medicaid
11 expansions in the President's health care law,
12 relieving State governments of the crippling
13 one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates, as well as
14 the overwhelming pressure the law's Medicaid
15 expansion puts on an already-strained system.

16 (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-
17 sistance Program, this budget assumes the con-
18 version of the program into a flexible State al-
19 lotment tailored to meet each State's needs.
20 The allotment would increase based on the De-
21 partment of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan
22 index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform
23 would provide incentives for States to ensure
24 dollars will go towards those who need them
25 most.

1 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

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

13 (A) For Medicare, this budget advances
14 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-
15 ment, in control of their health care decisions.
16 Future retirees would be able to choose from a
17 range of guaranteed coverage options, with pri-
18 vate plans competing alongside the traditional
19 fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare
20 would provide a premium-support payment ei-
21 ther to pay for or offset the premium of the
22 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the
23 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support
24 payment would be adjusted so that the sick
25 would receive higher payments if their condi-

1 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-
2 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-
3 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-
4 sume responsibility for a greater share of their
5 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how
6 their health care dollars are spent will force
7 providers to compete against each other on
8 price and quality. This market competition will
9 act as a real check on widespread waste and
10 skyrocketing health care costs. As with previous
11 budgets, this program will begin in 2024 and
12 makes no changes to those in or near retire-
13 ment.

14 (B) In keeping with a recommendation
15 from the National Commission on Fiscal Re-
16 sponsibility and Reform, this budget calls for
17 Federal employees—including Members of Con-
18 gress and congressional staff—to make greater
19 contributions toward their own retirement.

20 **TITLE VII—RECOMMENDED**
21 **LONG-TERM LEVELS**

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

23 The following are the recommended revenue, spend-
24 ing, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2035,

1 and 2040 as a percent of the gross domestic product of
2 the United States:

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

5 Fiscal year 2030: 18.7 percent.

6 Fiscal year 2035: 19.0 percent.

7 Fiscal year 2040: 19.0 percent.

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

10 Fiscal year 2030: 18.4 percent.

11 Fiscal year 2035: 17.8 percent.

12 Fiscal year 2040: 16.9 percent.

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

15 Fiscal year 2030: -0.3 percent.

16 Fiscal year 2035: -1.2 percent.

17 Fiscal year 2040: -2.1 percent.

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

20 Fiscal year 2030: 44.0 percent.

21 Fiscal year 2035: 32.0 percent.

22 Fiscal year 2040: 18.0 percent.

1 **TITLE VIII—POLICY**
2 **STATEMENTS**

3 **SEC. 801. POLICY STATEMENT ON BALANCED BUDGET**
4 **AMENDMENT.**

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

6 (1) The Federal Government collects approxi-
7 mately \$3 trillion annually in taxes, but spends more
8 than \$3.5 trillion to maintain the operations of gov-
9 ernment. The Federal Government must borrow 14
10 cents of every Federal dollar spent.

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

14 (3) A majority of States have petitioned the
15 Federal Government to hold a Constitutional Con-
16 vention for the consideration of adopting a Balanced
17 Budget Amendment to the United States Constitu-
18 tion.

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

22 (5) H.J. Res. 2, sponsored by Rep. Robert W.
23 Goodlatte (R–VA), was considered by the House of
24 Representatives on November 18, 2011, though it

1 received 262 aye votes, it did not receive the two-
2 thirds required for passage.

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

10 (7) The joint resolution providing for a bal-
11 anced budget amendment to the United States Con-
12 stitution referred to in paragraph (5) prohibited out-
13 lays for a fiscal year (except those for repayment of
14 debt principal) from exceeding total receipts for that
15 fiscal year (except those derived from borrowing) un-
16 less Congress, by a three-fifths roll call vote of each
17 chamber, authorizes a specific excess of outlays over
18 receipts.

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

23 (b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this res-
24 olution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incor-
25 porating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and

1 send such joint resolution to the States for their approval,
2 to amend the Constitution of the United States to require
3 an annual balanced budget.

4 **SEC. 802. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET PROCESS AND**
5 **BASELINE REFORM.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—

7 (1) In 1974, after more than 50 years of execu-
8 tive dominance over fiscal policy, Congress acted to
9 reassert its “power of the purse”, and passed the
10 Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control
11 Act.

12 (2) The measure explicitly sought to establish
13 congressional control over the budget process, to
14 provide for annual congressional determination of
15 the appropriate level of taxes and spending, to set
16 important national budget priorities, and to find
17 ways in which Members of Congress could have ac-
18 cess to the most accurate, objective, and highest
19 quality information to assist them in discharging
20 their duties.

21 (3) Far from achieving its intended purpose,
22 however, the process has instituted a bias toward
23 higher spending and larger government. The behe-
24 moth of the Federal Government has largely been fi-
25 nanced through either borrowing or taking ever

1 greater amounts of the national income through high
2 taxation.

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

6 (5) It assumes extension of spending programs
7 (of more than \$50 million per year) scheduled to ex-
8 pire.

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

16 (7) The original goals set for the congressional
17 process are admirable in their intent, but because
18 the essential mechanisms of the process have re-
19 mained the same, and “reforms” enacted over the
20 past 40 years have largely taken the form of
21 layering greater levels of legal complexity without re-
22 forming or reassessing the very fundamental nature
23 of the process.

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

4 (1) Restructure the fundamental procedures of
5 budget decision making.

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

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

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

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

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

1 (7) Provide access to the best analysis of eco-
2 nomic conditions available and increase awareness of
3 how fiscal policy directly impacts overall economic
4 growth and job creation.

5 (8) Remove layers of complexity that have com-
6 plicated the procedures designed in 1974, and made
7 budgeting more arcane and opaque.

8 (9) Remove existing biases that favor higher
9 spending.

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

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

18 (1) Permanent extension of tax laws should not
19 be used as a means to increase taxes on other tax-
20 payers.

21 (2) For those expiring tax provisions that are
22 proposed to be permanently extended, Congress
23 should use a more realistic baseline that does not re-
24 quire them to be offset.

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

4 (d) LEGISLATION.—The Committee on the Budget
5 intends to draft legislation during the 114th Congress that
6 will rewrite the Congressional Budget and Impoundment
7 Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of making the con-
8 gressional budget process more effective in ensuring tax-
9 payers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

10 **SEC. 803. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**
11 **JOB CREATION.**

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

13 (1) Although the United States economy tech-
14 nically emerged from recession more than 5 years
15 ago, the subsequent recovery has felt more like a
16 malaise than a rebound. Real gross domestic product
17 GDP growth over the past 5 years has averaged
18 slightly more than 2 percent, well below the 3.2 per-
19 cent historical trend rate of growth in the United
20 States. Although the economy has shown some wel-
21 come signs of improvement of late, the Nation re-
22 mains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery
23 of the modern era.

24 (2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy
25 to grow by an average of just 2.3 percent over the

1 next 10 years. That level of economic growth is sim-
2 ply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportu-
3 nities and the incomes of millions of middle-income
4 Americans.

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

13 (4) Although job gains have been trending up
14 of late, other aspects of the labor market remain
15 weak. The labor force participation rate, for in-
16 stance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to
17 the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemploy-
18 ment also remains a problem. Of the roughly 8.7
19 million people who are currently unemployed, 2.7
20 million (more than 30 percent) have been unem-
21 ployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unem-
22 ployment erodes an individual's job skills and de-
23 taches them from job opportunities. It also under-
24 mines the long-term productive capacity of the econ-
25 omy.

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

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

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

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

8 (9) In contrast, if the Government remains on
9 the current fiscal path, future generations will face
10 ever-higher debt service costs, a decline in national
11 savings, and a “crowding out” of private investment.
12 This dynamic will eventually lead to a decline in eco-
13 nomic output and a diminution in our country’s
14 standard of living.

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

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

23 (12) This budget resolution therefore embraces
24 pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform,

1 that will help foster a stronger economy, greater op-
2 portunities and more job creation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (7) Roughly half of United States active busi-
2 ness income and half of private sector employment
3 are derived from business entities (such as partner-
4 ships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that
5 are taxed on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the
6 income flows through to the tax returns of the indi-
7 vidual owners and is taxed at the individual rate
8 structure rather than at the corporate rate. Small
9 businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form
10 for Federal tax purposes, and the top Federal rate
11 on such small business income can reach nearly 45
12 percent. For these reasons, sound economic policy
13 requires lowering marginal rates on these pass-
14 through entities.

15 (8) The United States corporate income tax
16 rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums
17 to slightly more than 39 percent, the highest rate in
18 the industrialized world. Tax rates this high sup-
19 press wages and discourage investment and job cre-
20 ation, distort business activity, and put American
21 businesses at a competitive disadvantage with for-
22 eign competitors.

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

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

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

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

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

19 (13) Revenues have averaged about 17.4 per-
20 cent of the economy throughout modern American
21 history. Revenues rise above this level under current
22 law to 18.3 percent of the economy by the end of the
23 10-year budget window.

24 (14) Attempting to raise revenue through new
25 tax increases to meet out-of-control spending would

1 sink the economy and Americans' ability to save for
2 their retirement and their children's education.

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

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

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

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

20 (19) Heretofore, the congressional scorekeepers
21 the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the
22 Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

23 (20) Static scoring implicitly assumes that the
24 size of the economy (and therefore key economic
25 variables such as labor supply and investment) re-

1 mains fixed throughout the considered budget hori-
2 zon. This is an abstraction from reality.

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

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

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

21 (1) simplifies the tax code to make it fairer to
22 American families and businesses and reduces the
23 amount of time and resources necessary to comply
24 with tax laws;

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

4 (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

5 (4) reduces the corporate tax rate; and

6 (5) transitions the tax code to a more competi-
7 tive system of international taxation in a manner
8 that does not discriminate against any particular
9 type of income or industry.

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

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

12 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-
13 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-
14 eficial to American workers and consumers. The
15 Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 bil-
16 lion of United States exports supports more than
17 5,000 jobs here at home.

18 (2) The United States can increase economic
19 opportunities for American workers and businesses
20 through the expansion of trade, adherence to trade
21 agreement rules by the United States and its trading
22 partners, and the elimination of foreign trade bar-
23 riers to United States goods and services.

24 (3) Trade Promotion Authority is a bipartisan
25 and bicameral effort to strengthen the role of Con-

1 gress in setting negotiating objectives for trade
2 agreements, to improve consultation with Congress
3 by the Administration, and to provide a clear frame-
4 work for congressional consideration and implemen-
5 tation of trade agreements.

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

16 (5) Trade agreements have saved the average
17 American family of four more than \$10,000 per
18 year, as a result of lower duties. Trade agreements
19 also lower the cost of manufacturing inputs by re-
20 moving duties.

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

24 (7) When negotiating trade agreements, United
25 States laws on Intellectual Property (IP) protection

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

14 (8) The status quo of the current tax code also
15 undermines the competitiveness of United States
16 businesses and costs the United States economy in-
17 vestment and jobs.

18 (9) The United States currently has an anti-
19 quated system of international taxation whereby
20 United States multinationals operating abroad pay
21 both the foreign-country tax and United States cor-
22 porate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This
23 puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage. A
24 modern and competitive international tax system
25 would facilitate global commerce for United States

1 multinational companies and would encourage for-
2 eign business investment and job creation in the
3 United States.

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

10 (11) This budget resolution advocates funda-
11 mental tax reform that would lower the United
12 States corporate rate, now the highest in the indus-
13 trialized world, and switch to a more competitive
14 system of international taxation. This would make
15 the United States a much more attractive place to
16 invest and station business activity and would chip
17 away at the incentives for United States companies
18 to keep their profits overseas (because the United
19 States corporate rate is so high).

20 (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this con-
21 current resolution to pursue international trade, global
22 commerce, and a modern and competitive United States
23 international tax system to promote job creation in the
24 United States. The United States should continue to seek
25 increased economic opportunities for American workers

1 and businesses through the expansion of trade opportuni-
2 ties, adherence to trade agreements and rules by the
3 United States and its trading partners, and the elimi-
4 nation of foreign trade barriers to United States goods
5 and services by opening new markets and by enforcing
6 United States rights. To that end, Congress should pass
7 Trade Promotion Authority to strengthen the role of Con-
8 gress in setting negotiating objectives for trade agree-
9 ments, to improve consultation with Congress by the Ad-
10 ministration, and to provide a clear framework for con-
11 gressional consideration and implementation of trade
12 agreements.

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

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

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

21 (2) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
22 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-
23 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each
24 year without reform, the financial condition of Social
25 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to

1 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
2 benefits becomes more pronounced:

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

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

10 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust
11 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 23
12 percent across the board, devastating those cur-
13 rently in or near retirement and those who rely
14 on Social Security the most.

15 (3) The recession and continued low economic
16 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis
17 facing Social Security. The most recent Congres-
18 sional Budget Office (CBO) projections find that So-
19 cial Security will run cash deficits of more than \$2
20 trillion over the next 10 years.

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

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

16 (6) If this program is not reformed, families
17 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-
18 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 20 percent in
19 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance
20 the most.

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

1 (8) Americans deserve action by the President,
2 the House, and the Senate to preserve and strength-
3 en Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan ac-
4 tion be taken to address the looming insolvency of
5 Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates
6 a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requir-
7 ing policymakers to ensure that Social Security re-
8 mains a critical part of the safety net.

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

14 (1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the
15 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
16 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
17 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the
18 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
19 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
20 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
21 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later
22 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-
23 mit to the President recommendations for statutory
24 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
25 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the

1 75th year. Recommendations provided to the Presi-
2 dent must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees
3 of the Board of Trustees.

4 (2) Not later than 1 December of the same cal-
5 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit
6 their recommendations, the President should
7 promptly submit implementing legislation to both
8 Houses of Congress including his recommendations
9 necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial bal-
10 ance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year.
11 The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Majority
12 Leader of the House should introduce the Presi-
13 dent's legislation upon receipt.

14 (3) Within 60 days of the President submitting
15 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which
16 the legislation has been referred should report a bill,
17 which should be considered by the full House or
18 Senate under expedited procedures.

19 (4) Legislation submitted by the President
20 should—

21 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

22 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
23 count on Social Security the most, including
24 those with disabilities and survivors;

25 (C) improve fairness for participants;

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

3 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-
4 surance program while addressing the needs of
5 those with disabilities today and improving the
6 determination process.

7 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
8 policy of this resolution that Congress and the President
9 should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform
10 the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency
11 in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement
12 system without reforms to the Disability Insurance sys-
13 tem. This resolution assumes reform that—

14 (1) ensure benefits continue to be paid to indi-
15 viduals with disabilities and their family members
16 who rely on them;

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

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

21 (4) promotes opportunity for those trying to re-
22 turn to work.

23 (d) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.—Any
24 legislation that Congress considers to improve the solvency
25 of the Disability Insurance trust fund also must improve

1 the long-term solvency of the combined Old Age and Sur-
2 vivors Disability Insurance (OASDI) trust fund.

3 **SEC. 807. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPEALING THE PRESI-**
4 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW AND PROMOTING**
5 **REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

7 (1) The President's health care law put Wash-
8 ington's priorities first, and not patients'. The Af-
9 fordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health
10 care premiums as promised; instead, the law man-
11 dated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients
12 the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that
13 best suits their health needs and driving up health
14 coverage costs. A typical family's health care pre-
15 miums were supposed to decline by \$2,500 a year;
16 instead, according to the 2014 Employer Health
17 Benefits Survey, health care premiums have in-
18 creased by 7 percent for individuals and families
19 since 2012.

20 (2) The President pledged "If you like your
21 health care plan, you can keep your health care
22 plan." Instead, the nonpartisan Congressional Budg-
23 et Office now estimates 9 million Americans with
24 employment-based health coverage will lose those

1 plans due to the President's health care law, further
2 limiting patient choice.

3 (3) Then-Speaker of the House, Pelosi, said
4 that the President's health care law would create 4
5 million jobs over the life of the law and almost
6 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congres-
7 sional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in
8 hours worked due to Obamacare represents a decline
9 of about 2.0 to 2.5 million full-time equivalent work-
10 ers, compared with what would have occurred in the
11 absence of the law. The full impact on labor rep-
12 resents a reduction in employment by 1.5 percent to
13 2.0 percent, while additional studies show less mod-
14 est results. A recent study by the Mercatus Center
15 at George Mason University estimates that
16 Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 per-
17 cent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

18 (4) The President has charged the Independent
19 Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bu-
20 reaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional
21 \$20.9 billion over the next ten years, according to
22 the President's most recent budget.

23 (5) Since ACA was signed into law, the admin-
24 istration has repeatedly failed to implement it as
25 written. The President has unilaterally acted to

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

16 (6) The President’s health care law is
17 unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive,
18 and unworkable. The law should be fully repealed,
19 allowing for real, patient-centered health care re-
20 form: the development of real health care reforms
21 that puts patients first, that make affordable, qual-
22 ity health care available to all Americans, and that
23 build on the innovation and creativity of all the par-
24 ticipants in the health care sector.

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

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

16 (2) AFFORDABILITY.—Real reform should be
17 centered on ensuring that all Americans, no matter
18 their age, income, or health status, have the ability
19 to afford health care coverage. The health care deliv-
20 ery structure should be improved, and individuals
21 should not be priced out of the health insurance
22 market due to pre-existing conditions, but national-
23 ized health care is not only unnecessary to accom-
24 plish this, it undermines the goal. Individuals should
25 be allowed to join together voluntarily to pool risk

1 through mechanisms such as Individual Membership
2 Associations and Small Employer Membership Asso-
3 ciations.

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

24 (4) QUALITY.—Incentives for providers to de-
25 liver high-quality, responsive, and coordinated care

1 will promote patient outcomes and drive down health
2 care costs. likewise, reforms that work to restore the
3 patient-physician relationship by reducing adminis-
4 trative burdens and allowing physicians to do what
5 they do best—care for patients.

6 (5) CHOICES.—Individuals and families should
7 be free to secure the health care coverage that best
8 meets their needs, rather than instituting one-size-
9 fits-all directives from Federal bureaucracies such as
10 the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of
11 Health and Human Services, and the Independent
12 Payment Advisory Board.

13 (6) INNOVATION.—Instead of stifling innovation
14 in health care technologies, treatments, medications,
15 and therapies with Federal mandates, taxes, and
16 price controls, a reformed health care system should
17 encourage research, development and innovation.

18 (7) RESPONSIVENESS.—Reform should return
19 authority to States wherever possible to make the
20 system more responsive to patients and their needs.
21 Instead of tying States' hands with Federal require-
22 ments for their Medicaid programs, the Federal
23 Government should return control of this program to
24 the States. Not only does the current Medicaid pro-
25 gram drive up Federal debt and threaten to bank-

1 rupt State budgets, but States are better positioned
2 to provide quality, affordable care to those who are
3 eligible for the program and to track down and weed
4 out waste, fraud and abuse. Beneficiary choices in
5 the State Children’s Health Insurance Program
6 (SCHIP) and Medicaid should be improved. States
7 should make available the purchase of private insur-
8 ance as an option to their Medicaid and SCHIP pop-
9 ulations (though they should not require enroll-
10 ment).

11 (8) REFORMS.—Reforms should be made to
12 prevent lawsuit abuse and curb the practice of de-
13 fensive medicine, which are significant drivers in-
14 creasing health care costs. The burden of proof in
15 medical malpractice cases should be based on com-
16 pliance with best practice guidelines, and States
17 should be free to implement those policies to best
18 suit their needs.

19 **SEC. 808. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

23 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
24 edly recommended that Medicare’s long-term finan-
25 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without

1 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
2 more precarious and the threat to those in or near
3 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
4 the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 (G) Medicare spending is growing faster
23 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
24 currently rising at a rate of 6.5 percent per
25 year over the next 10 years. According to the

1 Congressional Budget Office's 2014 Long-Term
2 Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is pro-
3 jected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic
4 product (GDP) by 2043 and 9.3 percent of
5 GDP by 2089.

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

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

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

17 (1) current Medicare benefits are preserved for
18 those in or near retirement;

19 (2) permanent reform of the sustainable growth
20 rate is responsibly accounted for to ensure physi-
21 cians continue to participate in the Medicare pro-
22 gram and provide quality health care for bene-
23 ficiaries;

24 (3) when future generations reach eligibility,
25 Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support

1 payment and a selection of guaranteed health cov-
2 erage options from which recipients can choose a
3 plan that best suits their needs;

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

6 (5) Medicare will provide additional assistance
7 for lower income beneficiaries and those with greater
8 health risks; and

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

12 **SEC. 809. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL DISCOVERY,**
13 **DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY AND INNOVATION.**

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

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

21 (2) Thanks to the visionary and determined
22 leadership of innovators throughout America, includ-
23 ing industry, academic medical centers, and the Na-
24 tional Institutes of Health (NIH), the United States
25 has led the way in early discovery. The United

1 States leadership role is being threatened, however,
2 as other countries contribute more to basic research
3 from both public and private sources.

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

8 (4) Federal policies should foster innovation in
9 health care, not stifle it. America should maintain
10 its world leadership in medical science by encour-
11 aging competitive forces to work through the mar-
12 ketplace in delivering cures and therapies to pa-
13 tients.

14 (5) Too often the bureaucracy and red-tape in
15 Washington hold back medical innovation and pre-
16 vent new lifesaving treatments from reaching pa-
17 tients. This resolution recognizes the valuable role of
18 the NIH and the indispensable contributions to med-
19 ical research coming from outside Washington.

20 (6) America is the greatest, most innovative
21 Nation on Earth. Her people are innovators, entre-
22 preneurs, visionaries, and relentless builders of the
23 future. Americans were responsible for the first tele-
24 phone, the first airplane, the first computer, for put-
25 ting the first man on the moon, for creating the first

1 vaccine for polio and for legions of other scientific
2 and medical breakthroughs that have improved and
3 prolonged human health and life for countless people
4 in America and around the world.

5 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—

6 (1) It is the policy of this resolution to support
7 the important work of medical innovators through-
8 out the country, including private-sector innovators,
9 medical centers and the National Institutes of
10 Health.

11 (2) At the same time, the budget calls for con-
12 tinued strong funding for the agencies that engage
13 in valuable research and development, while also
14 urging Washington to get out of the way of re-
15 searchers, discoverers and innovators all over the
16 country.

17 **SEC. 810. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**
18 **REFORM.**

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

20 (1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level
21 has hurt job creation and dampened the economy,
22 slowing the Nation's recovery from the economic re-
23 cession.

24 (2) Since President Obama's inauguration in
25 2009, the administration has issued more than

1 468,500 pages of regulations in the Federal Register
2 including 70,066 pages in 2014.

3 (3) The National Association of Manufacturers
4 estimates the total cost of regulations is as high as
5 \$2.03 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House
6 has generated more than \$494 billion in regulatory
7 activity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regu-
8 latory costs currently pending.

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

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

19 (6) The highest regulatory costs come from
20 rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency
21 (EPA); these regulations are primarily targeted at
22 the coal industry. In June 2014, the EPA proposed
23 a rule to cut carbon pollution from the Nation’s
24 power plants. The proposed standards are
25 unachievable with current commercially available

1 technology, resulting in a de-facto ban on new coal-
2 fired power plants.

3 (7) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly 40
4 percent of the United States electricity at a low cost.
5 Unfairly targeting the coal industry with costly and
6 unachievable regulations will increase energy prices,
7 disproportionately disadvantaging energy-intensive
8 industries like manufacturing and construction, and
9 will make life more difficult for millions of low-in-
10 come and middle class families already struggling to
11 pay their bills.

12 (8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are
13 being retired or converted as a result of EPA regula-
14 tions. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new
15 plants, these retirements and conversions may fur-
16 ther increase the cost of electricity.

17 (9) A recent study by the energy market anal-
18 ysis group Energy Ventures Analysis Inc. estimates
19 the average energy bill in West Virginia will rise
20 \$750 per household by 2020, due in part to EPA
21 regulations. West Virginia receives 95 percent of its
22 electricity from coal.

23 (10) The Heritage Foundation found that a
24 phase-out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by the end
25 of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross domestic

1 product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the entire pe-
2 riod and reducing the income of a family of four by
3 \$1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will come
4 from the manufacturing sector, with California,
5 Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New
6 York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and
7 Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

8 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY REFORM.—

9 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should,
10 in consultation with the public burdened by excessive regu-
11 lation, enact legislation that—

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

15 (2) requires the implementation of a regulatory
16 budget to be allocated amongst Government agen-
17 cies, which would require congressional approval and
18 limit the maximum costs of regulations in a given
19 year;

20 (3) requires congressional approval of all new
21 major regulations (those with an impact of \$100
22 million or more) before enactment as opposed to cur-
23 rent law in which Congress must expressly dis-
24 approve of regulation to prevent it from becoming
25 law, which would keep Congress engaged as to pend-

1 ing regulatory policy and prevent costly and unsound
2 policies from being implemented and becoming effective;
3

4 (4) requires a three year retrospective cost-benefit
5 analysis of all new major regulations, to ensure
6 that regulations operate as intended;

7 (5) reinforces the requirement of regulatory impact
8 analysis for regulations proposed by executive
9 branch agencies but also expands the requirement to
10 independent agencies so that by law they consider
11 the costs and benefits of proposed regulations rather
12 than merely being encouraged to do so as is current
13 practice; and

14 (6) requires a formal rulemaking process for all
15 major regulations, which would increase transparency
16 over the process and allow interested parties
17 to communicate their views on proposed legislation
18 to agency officials.

19 **SEC. 811. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**
20 **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

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

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

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

3 (3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have
4 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the
5 2004–2005 Academic Year and the 2014–2015 Aca-
6 demic Year—

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

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

15 (C) published tuition and fees at private
16 nonprofit 4-year colleges and universities in-
17 creased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per
18 year above the rate of inflation.

19 (4) Federal financial aid for higher education
20 has also seen a dramatic increase. The portion of the
21 Federal student aid portfolio composed of Direct
22 Loans, Federal Family Education Loans, and Per-
23 kins Loans with outstanding balances grew by 119
24 percent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year
25 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

22 (10) Failing to address these problems will
23 jeopardize access and affordability to higher edu-
24 cation for America’s young people.

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

4 (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those
5 most in need;

6 (2) streamlining programs that provide aid to
7 make them more effective;

8 (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award
9 level at \$5,775 in each year of the budget window;
10 and

11 (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-
12 cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative
13 teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional
14 models such as online coursework and competency-
15 based learning.

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

18 (1) 8.7 million Americans are currently unem-
19 ployed.

20 (2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those
21 looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce
22 development system that fails to connect workers
23 with assistance and employers with trained per-
24 sonnel.

1 (3) The House Education and Workforce Com-
2 mittee successfully consolidated 15 job training pro-
3 grams in the recently enacted Workforce Innovation
4 and Opportunity Act.

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

8 (1) further streamlining and consolidating Fed-
9 eral job training programs; and

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

14 **SEC. 812. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VET-**
15 **ERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

17 (1) For years, there has been serious concern
18 regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
19 bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure
20 to provide veterans timely access to health care and
21 benefits.

22 (2) In 2014, reports started breaking across the
23 Nation that VA medical centers were manipulating
24 wait-list documents to hide long delays veterans were
25 facing to receive health care. The VA hospital scan-

1 dal led to the immediate resignation of then-Sec-
2 retary of Veterans Affairs Eric K. Shinseki.

3 (3) In 2015, for the first time ever, VA health
4 care was added to the “high-risk” list of the Govern-
5 ment Accountability Office (GAO), due to manage-
6 ment and oversight failures that have directly re-
7 sulted in risks to the timeliness, cost-effectiveness,
8 and quality of health care.

9 (4) In response to the scandal, the House Com-
10 mittee on Veterans’ Affairs held several oversight
11 hearings and ultimately enacted the Veterans’ Ac-
12 cess, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014
13 (VACAA) (Public Law 113–146) to address these
14 problems. VACAA provided \$15 billion in emergency
15 resources to fund internal health care needs within
16 the department and provided veterans enhanced ac-
17 cess to private-sector health care under the new Vet-
18 erans Choice Program.

19 (b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-
20 FAIRS.—This budget supports the continued oversight ef-
21 forts by the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to en-
22 sure the VA is not only transparent and accountable, but
23 also successful in achieving its goals in providing timely
24 health care and benefits to America’s veterans. The Budg-
25 et Committee will continue to closely monitor the VA’s

1 progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are suf-
2 ficient and efficiently used to provide needed benefits and
3 services to veterans.

4 **SEC. 813. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING**
5 **METHODOLOGIES.**

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

7 (1) Given the thousands of Federal programs
8 and trillions of dollars the Federal Government
9 spends each year, assessing and accounting for Fed-
10 eral fiscal activities and liabilities is a complex un-
11 dertaking.

12 (2) Current methods of accounting leave much
13 to be desired in capturing the full scope of govern-
14 ment and in presenting information in a clear and
15 compelling way that illuminates the best options
16 going forward.

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

23 (4) Additionally, current accounting method-
24 ology does not provide an analysis of how the Fed-

1 eral Government’s fiscal situation over the long run
2 affects Americans of various age cohorts.

3 (5) Another consideration is how Federal pro-
4 grams should be accounted for. The “accrual meth-
5 od” of accounting records revenue when it is earned
6 and expenses when they are incurred, while the
7 “cash method” records revenue and expenses when
8 cash is actually paid or received.

9 (6) The Federal budget accounts for most pro-
10 grams using cash accounting. Some programs, how-
11 ever, particularly loan and loan guarantee programs,
12 are accounted for using accrual methods.

13 (7) GAO has indicated that accrual accounting
14 may provide a more accurate estimation of the Fed-
15 eral Government’s liabilities than cash accounting
16 for some programs specifically those that provide
17 some form of insurance.

18 (8) Where accrual accounting is used, it is al-
19 most exclusively calculated by CBO according to the
20 methodology outlined in the Federal Credit Reform
21 Act of 1990 (FCRA). CBO uses fair value method-
22 ology instead of FCRA to measure the cost of
23 Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for example.

24 (9) FCRA methodology, however, understates
25 the risk and thus the true cost of Federal programs.

1 An alternative is fair value methodology, which uses
2 discount rates that incorporate the risk inherent to
3 the type of liability being estimated in addition to
4 Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity
5 length.

6 (10) The Congressional Budget Office has con-
7 cluded that “adopting a fair-value approach would
8 provide a more comprehensive way to measure the
9 costs of Federal credit programs and would permit
10 more level comparisons between those costs and the
11 costs of other forms of federal assistance” than the
12 current approach under FCRA.

13 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLO-
14 GIES.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress
15 should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Of-
16 fice and the public affected by Federal budgetary choices,
17 adopt Government-wide reforms of budget and accounting
18 practices so the American people and their representatives
19 can more readily understand the fiscal situation of the
20 Government of the United States and the options best
21 suited to improving it. Such reforms may include but
22 should not be limited to the following:

23 (1) Providing additional metrics to enhance our
24 current analysis by considering our fiscal situation

1 comprehensively, over an extended time horizon, and
2 as it affects Americans of various age cohorts.

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

5 (3) Accounting for certain Federal credit pro-
6 grams using fair value accounting as opposed to the
7 current approach under the Federal Credit Reform
8 Act of 1990.

9 **SEC. 814. POLICY STATEMENT ON SCOREKEEPING FOR**
10 **OUTYEAR BUDGETARY EFFECTS IN APPRO-**
11 **PRIATION ACTS.**

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

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

18 (2) The allocation of budgetary resources pro-
19 vided by the Committee on the Budget to the Com-
20 mittee on Appropriations covers a period of one fis-
21 cal year only, which is effective for the budget year.

22 (3) An appropriation Act, joint resolution,
23 amendment thereto or conference report thereon
24 may contain changes to programs that result in di-
25 rect budgetary effects that occur beyond the budget

1 year and beyond the period for which the allocation
2 of budgetary resources provided by the Committee
3 on the Budget is effective.

4 (4) The allocation of budgetary resources pro-
5 vided to the Committee on Appropriations does not
6 currently anticipate or capture direct outyear budg-
7 etary effects to programs.

8 (5) Budget enforcement could be improved by
9 capturing the direct outyear budgetary effects
10 caused by appropriation Acts and using this infor-
11 mation to determine the appropriate allocations of
12 budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropria-
13 tions when considering future concurrent resolutions
14 on the budget.

15 (b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of the
16 House of Representatives to more effectively allocate
17 budgetary resources and accurately enforce budget targets
18 by agreeing to a procedure by which the Committee on
19 the Budget should consider the direct outyear budgetary
20 effects of changes to mandatory programs enacted in ap-
21 propriations bills, joint resolutions, amendments thereto
22 or conference reports thereon when setting the allocation
23 of budgetary resources for the Committee on Appropria-
24 tions in a concurrent resolution on the budget. The rel-
25 evant committees of jurisdiction are directed to consult on

1 a procedure during fiscal year 2016 and include rec-
2 ommendations for implementing such procedure in the fis-
3 cal year 2017 concurrent resolution on the budget.

4 **SEC. 815. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECES-**
5 **SARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED**
6 **SPENDING.**

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

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

12 (2) In its report to Congress on Government
13 Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller Gen-
14 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
15 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could
16 “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional sav-
17 ings.”.

18 (3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 the GAO
19 issued reports showing excessive duplication and re-
20 dundancy in Federal programs including—

21 (A) two hundred nine Science, Technology,
22 Engineering, and Mathematics education pro-
23 grams in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost
24 of \$3 billion annually;

1 (B) two hundred separate Department of
2 Justice crime prevention and victim services
3 grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 bil-
4 lion in 2010;

5 (C) twenty different Federal entities ad-
6 minister 160 housing programs and other forms
7 of Federal assistance for housing with a total
8 cost of \$170 billion in 2010;

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

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

14 (F) ninety-four different initiatives run by
15 11 different agencies to encourage “green build-
16 ing” in the private sector; and

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

20 (4) The Federal Government spends more than
21 \$80 billion each year for approximately 1,400 infor-
22 mation technology investments. GAO has identified
23 broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary
24 duplication in the Government’s information tech-
25 nology infrastructure. experts have estimated that

1 eliminating these problems could save 25 percent or
2 \$20 billion.

3 (5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a
4 potential source of spending reductions. In 2011
5 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total
6 or all Federal procurement could generate more than
7 \$50 billion in savings annually.

8 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated
9 \$106 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
10 2013.

11 (7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of
12 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
13 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each
14 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
15 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
16 grams.

17 (8) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
18 fice, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly
19 resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropria-
20 tions. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would
21 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-
22 fectiveness.

23 (9) The findings resulting from congressional
24 oversight of Federal Government programs should

1 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing
2 statutes and program funding levels.

3 (b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTE-
4 FUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

5 (1) Each authorizing committee annually
6 should include in its Views and Estimates letter re-
7 quired under section 301(d) of the Congressional
8 Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Com-
9 mittee on the Budget of programs within the juris-
10 diction of such committee whose funding should be
11 reduced or eliminated.

12 (2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all
13 unauthorized programs funded through annual ap-
14 propriations to determine if the programs are oper-
15 ating efficiently and effectively.

16 (3) Committees should reauthorize those pro-
17 grams that in the committees' judgment should con-
18 tinue to receive funding.

19 (4) For those programs not reauthorized by
20 committees, the House of Representatives should en-
21 force the limitations on funding such unauthorized
22 programs in the House rules. If the strictures of the
23 rules are deemed to be too rapid in prohibiting
24 spending on unauthorized programs, then milder
25 measures should be adopted and enforced until a re-

1 turn to the full prohibition of clause 2(a)(1) of rule
2 XXI of the Rules of the House.

3 **SEC. 816. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
4 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
5 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

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

11 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
12 tionary spending previously made available by Con-
13 gress that remains available for expenditure.

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

16 (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-
17 ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of
18 Management and Budget to make funds available to
19 agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-
20 tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated
21 funds unless approved by an Act of Congress.

22 (5) Greater congressional oversight is required
23 to review and identify potential savings from can-
24 celing unobligated balances of funds that are no
25 longer needed.

1 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
2 CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congress-
3 sional committees should through their oversight activities
4 identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or
5 rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate
6 contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or
7 disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as So-
8 cial Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and
9 Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

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

15 **SEC. 817. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND**
16 **SPENDING.**

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

18 (1) A number of Federal agencies and organiza-
19 tions have permanent authority to collect fees and
20 other offsetting collections and to spend these col-
21 lected funds.

22 (2) The total amount of offsetting fees and off-
23 setting collections is estimated by the Office of Man-
24 agement and Budget to be \$525 billion in fiscal year
25 2016.

1 (3) Agency budget justifications are, in some
2 cases, not fully transparent about the amount of
3 program activity funded through offsetting collec-
4 tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents ef-
5 fective and accountable government.

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

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

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

19 **SEC. 818. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
20 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 dle East, North Korean and Iranian nuclear and
2 missile programs, and continued Chinese invest-
3 ments in high-end military capabilities and cyber
4 warfare shape the parameters of an increasingly
5 complex and challenging security environment.

6 (2) All four current service chiefs testified that
7 the National Military Strategy could not be executed
8 at sequestration levels.

9 (3) The independent and bipartisan National
10 Defense Panel conducted risk assessments of force
11 structure changes triggered by the Budget Control
12 Act of 2011 (BCA) and concluded that in addition
13 to previous cuts to defense dating back to 2009, the
14 sequestration of defense discretionary spending has
15 “caused significant shortfalls in U.S. military readi-
16 ness and both present and future capabilities”.

17 (4) The President’s fiscal year 2016 budget ir-
18 responsibly ignores current law and requests a de-
19 fense budget \$38 billion above the caps for rhetor-
20 ical gain. By creating an expectation of spending
21 without a plan to avoid the BCA’s guaranteed se-
22 quester upon breaching of its caps, the White
23 House’s proposal compounds the fiscal uncertainty
24 that has affected the military’s ability to adequately

1 plan for future contingencies and make investments
2 crucial for the Nation's defense.

3 (5) The President's budget proposes \$1.8 tril-
4 lion in tax increases, in addition to the \$1.7 trillion
5 in tax hikes the Administration has already imposed.
6 The President's tax increases would further burden
7 economic growth and is not a realistic source for off-
8 sets to fund defense sequester replacement.

9 (b) POLICY ON FISCAL YEAR 2016 NATIONAL DE-
10 FENSE FUNDING.—In fiscal year 2015, the House-passed
11 budget resolution anticipated \$566 billion for national de-
12 fense in the discretionary base budget for fiscal year 2016.
13 With no necessary statutory change yet provided by Con-
14 gress, the BCA statute would require limiting national de-
15 fense discretionary base funding to \$523 billion in fiscal
16 year 2016. However, in total with \$90 billion, the House
17 Budget estimate for Overseas Contingency Operations
18 funding for the Department of Defense, the fiscal year
19 2016 budget provides over \$613 billion total for defense
20 spending that is higher than the President's budget re-
21 quest for the fiscal year. This concurrent resolution pro-
22 vides \$22 billion above the President's Five Year Defense
23 Plan and \$151 billion above the 10-year totals. This would
24 also be \$387 billion above the 10-year total for current
25 levels.

1 (c) DEFENSE READINESS AND MODERNIZATION
2 FUND.—(1) The budget resolution recognizes the need to
3 ensure robust funding for national defense while maintain-
4 ing overall fiscal discipline. The budget resolution
5 prioritizes our national defense and the needs of the
6 warfighter by providing needed dollars through the cre-
7 ation of the “Defense Readiness and Modernization
8 Fund”.

9 (2) The Defense Readiness and Modernization Fund
10 provides the mechanism for Congress to responsibly allo-
11 cate in a deficit-neutral way the resources the military
12 needs to secure the safety and liberty of United States
13 citizens from threats at home and abroad. The Defense
14 Readiness and Modernization Fund will provide the chair
15 of the Committee on the Budget of the House the ability
16 to increase allocations to support legislation that would
17 provide for the Department of Defense warfighting capa-
18 bilities, modernization, a temporary increase in end
19 strength, training and maintenance associated with com-
20 bat readiness, activities to reach full auditability of the
21 Department of Defense’s financial statements, and imple-
22 mentation of military and compensation reforms.

23 (d) SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT FOR NATIONAL DE-
24 FENSE.—This concurrent resolution encourages an imme-
25 diate reevaluation of Federal Government priorities to

1 maintain the strength of America's national security pos-
2 ture. In identifying policies to restructure and stabilize the
3 Government's major entitlement programs which, along
4 with net interest, will consume all Federal revenue in less
5 than 20 years. The budget also charts a course that can
6 ensure the availability of needed national security re-
7 sources.

Passed the House of Representatives March 25,
2015.

Attest:

KAREN L. HAAS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 34

114TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. CON. RES. 27

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

APRIL 13, 2015

Received and placed on the calendar