

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 27
OFFERED BY MR. STUTZMAN OF INDIANA**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

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

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

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 202. Reconciliation procedures.

Sec. 203. Additional guidance for reconciliation.

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

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

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

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

Sec. 303. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

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

Sec. 305. Limitation on advance appropriations.

- Sec. 306. Fair value credit estimates.
- Sec. 307. Limitation on long-term spending.
- Sec. 308. Allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.
- Sec. 309. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.
- Sec. 310. Concepts, aggregates, allocations and application.
- Sec. 311. Rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

- Sec. 401. Direct spending.

TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 501. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.
- Sec. 502. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the replacement of Obamacare.
- Sec. 503. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.
- Sec. 504. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.
- Sec. 505. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.
- Sec. 506. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.
- Sec. 507. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.
- Sec. 508. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation reform.
- Sec. 509. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.
- Sec. 510. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.
- Sec. 511. Deficit-neutral reserve account for reforming SNAP.
- Sec. 512. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Social Security Disability Insurance Reform.
- Sec. 513. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 514. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.
- Sec. 515. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 516. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense sequester replacement.

TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 601. Policy statement on health care law repeal.
- Sec. 602. Policy statement on replacing the President's health care law.
- Sec. 603. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 604. Policy statement on Medicaid State flexibility block grants.
- Sec. 605. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 606. Policy statement on means-tested welfare programs.
- Sec. 607. Policy statement on reform of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
- Sec. 608. Policy statement on work requirements.
- Sec. 609. Policy statement on a carbon tax.
- Sec. 610. Policy statement on regulation of greenhouse gases by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Sec. 611. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 612. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 613. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 614. Policy statement on energy production.
- Sec. 615. Policy statement on Federal regulatory policy.

- Sec. 616. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 617. Policy statement on Federal funding of abortion.
- Sec. 618. Policy statement on transportation reform.
- Sec. 619. Policy statement on Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 620. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 621. Policy statement on balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 622. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 623. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 624. Policy statement on creation of a Committee to Eliminate Duplication and Waste.
- Sec. 625. Policy statement on budget process and baseline reform.
- Sec. 626. Policy statement on Federal accounting methodologies.
- Sec. 627. Policy statement on scorekeeping for outyear budgetary effects in appropriation Acts.
- Sec. 628. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 629. No Budget, no Pay.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

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

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,804,255,329,803.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,795,462,458,903.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,865,997,991,741.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,000,376,760,861.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,108,966,585,790.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,172,280,451,129.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,271,239,346,757.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,353,376,032,969.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,385,534,274,531.

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,492,980,109,634.

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

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,875,014,856,384.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,814,832,468,381.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,849,474,859,887.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,972,316,101,289.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,068,172,096,646.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,144,578,956,503.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,261,322,193,088.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,323,765,840,982.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,340,157,830,662.

17 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,464,735,098,225.

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

21 Fiscal year 2016: -\$208,259,856,384.

22 Fiscal year 2017: -\$51,504,468,381.

23 Fiscal year 2018: \$8,656,140,113.

24 Fiscal year 2019: \$1,830,898,711.

25 Fiscal year 2020: \$31,237,903,354.

1 Fiscal year 2021: \$97,384,043,497.

2 Fiscal year 2022: \$127,365,806,912.

3 Fiscal year 2023: \$226,622,159,018.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 The Congress determines and declares that the budg-
7 etary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
8 years 2016 through 2024 for each major functional cat-
9 egory are:

10 (1) National Defense (050):

11 Fiscal year 2016:

12 (A) New budget authority
13 \$578,280,777,857.

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

15 Fiscal year 2017:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$582,506,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2018:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$607,744,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2019:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$620,019,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2020:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$632,310,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2021:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$644,627,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2022:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$657,634,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2023:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$670,997,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2024:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$683,771,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2025:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$698,836,000,000.

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

1 (2) International Affairs (150):

2 Fiscal year 2016:

3 (A) New budget authority

4 \$37,513,493,257.

5 (B) Outlays, \$41,995,505,479.

6 Fiscal year 2017:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$38,762,853,450.

9 (B) Outlays, \$39,934,846,949.

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$39,651,643,950.

13 (B) Outlays, \$38,866,220,775.

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$40,528,536,020.

17 (B) Outlays, \$38,354,273,029.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$41,461,865,977.

21 (B) Outlays, \$38,697,741,578.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$41,925,063,701.

25 (B) Outlays, \$39,232,179,719.

1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$43,126,001,914.

4 (B) Outlays, \$39,982,610,336.

5 Fiscal year 2023:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$44,095,485,241.

8 (B) Outlays, \$40,732,800,911.

9 Fiscal year 2024:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$45,103,629,772.

12 (B) Outlays, \$41,553,888,595.

13 Fiscal year 2025:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$46,133,401,274.

16 (B) Outlays, \$42,416,153,641.

17 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology

18 (250):

19 Fiscal year 2016:

20 (A) New budget authority

21 \$28,381,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$29,003,392,000.

23 Fiscal year 2017:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$28,932,305,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$28,924,301,820.

2 Fiscal year 2018:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$29,578,662,625.

5 (B) Outlays, \$29,357,268,851.

6 Fiscal year 2019:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$30,226,743,853.

9 (B) Outlays, \$29,798,265,570.

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$30,904,449,193.

13 (B) Outlays, \$30,387,989,039.

14 Fiscal year 2021:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$31,583,742,872.

17 (B) Outlays, \$30,957,291,773.

18 Fiscal year 2022:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$32,292,588,187.

21 (B) Outlays, \$31,636,998,973.

22 Fiscal year 2023:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$33,002,947,480.

25 (B) Outlays, \$32,338,214,946.

1 Fiscal year 2024:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$33,741,782,114.

4 (B) Outlays, \$33,058,954,535.

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$34,488,239,558.

8 (B) Outlays, \$33,794,801,398.

9 (4) Energy (270):

10 Fiscal year 2016:

11 (A) New budget authority \$-

12 5,761,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, -\$1,930,371,957.

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 -\$3,819,314,062.

17 (B) Outlays, -\$1,757,967,962.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 -\$10,728,702,937.

21 (B) Outlays, -\$2,111,452,050.

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 -\$8,096,589,163.

25 (B) Outlays, -\$2,078,305,078.

1 Fiscal year 2020:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 -\$5,254,611,266.

4 (B) Outlays, -\$1,969,957,520.

5 Fiscal year 2021:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 -\$3,171,638,088.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$1,763,905,675.

9 Fiscal year 2022:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 -\$2,599,805,029.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$1,680,623,026.

13 Fiscal year 2023:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 -\$2,195,039,484.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$1,596,392,352.

17 Fiscal year 2024:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 -\$2,064,102,846.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$1,606,962,951.

21 Fiscal year 2025:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 -\$3,109,301,299.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$3,918,880,787.

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

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority

3 \$31,299,572,447.

4 (B) Outlays, \$33,745,933,147.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$31,804,397,584.

8 (B) Outlays, \$33,763,424,433.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$31,940,706,078.

12 (B) Outlays, \$33,072,114,262.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$32,545,716,150.

16 (B) Outlays, \$33,019,236,283.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$32,800,053,945.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,914,442,144.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$32,731,162,151.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,002,142,690.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$33,463,492,711.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,583,695,102.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$33,834,190,867.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,011,836,980.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$34,301,960,627.

11 (B) Outlays, \$33,902,619,669.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$31,926,499,137.

15 (B) Outlays, \$31,416,919,831.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority
19 \$19,898,010,335.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,942,095,280.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$22,827,846,850.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,957,388,865.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,738,376,840.

3 (B) Outlays, \$21,154,062,249.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,657,292,553.

7 (B) Outlays, \$20,032,522,337.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,587,456,346.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,144,471,168.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,048,816,297.

15 (B) Outlays, \$18,608,414,371.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$18,995,149,863.

19 (B) Outlays, \$18,586,093,026.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,569,077,258.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,145,484,076.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,766,828,555.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,306,333,800.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$19,999,880,260.

7 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,090,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 -\$3,269,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$16,616,676,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$12,373,102,500.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$26,620,296,710.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$10,252,355,063.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$24,997,848,520.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$8,800,690,294.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$28,586,750,251.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$6,903,060,242.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$27,479,356,095.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$6,522,465,808.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$21,768,710,970.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$5,741,907,919.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$22,819,106,102.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$4,965,387,525.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$23,305,538,861.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$3,990,905,601.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$23,635,008,871.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$3,370,433,193.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$23,844,501,407.

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority
2 \$32,470,539,628.
3 (B) Outlays, \$69,973,708,016.
4 Fiscal year 2017:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$61,354,221,079.
7 (B) Outlays, \$61,459,750,057.
8 Fiscal year 2018:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$62,202,314,885.
11 (B) Outlays, \$65,144,457,480.
12 Fiscal year 2019:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$67,630,814,158.
15 (B) Outlays, \$67,324,272,537.
16 Fiscal year 2020:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$68,886,671,678.
19 (B) Outlays, \$68,004,790,643.
20 Fiscal year 2021:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$70,163,658,354.
23 (B) Outlays, \$69,472,273,861.
24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$71,515,161,060.

3 (B) Outlays, \$70,923,592,736.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$72,915,482,431.

7 (B) Outlays, \$72,212,261,043.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$74,164,815,548.

11 (B) Outlays, \$73,292,369,608.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$75,667,811,114.

15 (B) Outlays, \$74,468,932,745.

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

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority
20 \$7,082,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$19,927,516,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$7,688,082,500.

25 (B) Outlays, \$16,753,320,710.

1 Fiscal year 2018:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$8,088,559,563.
4 (B) Outlays, \$15,382,887,620.
5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$8,381,194,111.
8 (B) Outlays, \$13,788,745,754.
9 Fiscal year 2020:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$8,408,701,972.
12 (B) Outlays, \$12,567,244,658.
13 Fiscal year 2021:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$8,304,604,699.
16 (B) Outlays, \$12,095,209,451.
17 Fiscal year 2022:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$8,303,596,421.
20 (B) Outlays, \$10,936,853,095.
21 Fiscal year 2023:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$8,358,935,928.
24 (B) Outlays, \$9,345,212,395.
25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,446,554,262.

3 (B) Outlays, \$8,890,070,466.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$8,578,595,232.

7 (B) Outlays, \$8,930,419,157.

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

10 Fiscal year 2016:

11 (A) New budget authority
12 \$80,620,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$84,652,371,460.

17 (B) Outlays, \$90,413,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$86,829,771,467.

21 (B) Outlays, \$87,166,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$85,313,474,733.

25 (B) Outlays, \$85,090,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$87,600,206,105.

4 (B) Outlays, \$87,369,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$88,609,236,615.

8 (B) Outlays, \$88,976,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$89,849,057,844.

12 (B) Outlays, \$90,167,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2023:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$90,938,338,847.

16 (B) Outlays, \$91,346,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2024:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$92,345,533,818.

20 (B) Outlays, \$92,701,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2025:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$94,001,410,265.

24 (B) Outlays, \$94,334,000,000.

25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority

3 \$356,215,596,566.

4 (B) Outlays, \$365,098,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$360,899,454,985.

8 (B) Outlays, \$365,047,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$362,983,956,484.

12 (B) Outlays, \$364,881,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$363,685,568,372.

16 (B) Outlays, \$364,491,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$373,679,065,768.

20 (B) Outlays, \$364,281,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$363,974,828,600.

24 (B) Outlays, \$364,016,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$363,806,363,913.
3 (B) Outlays, \$363,895,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$363,626,231,239.
7 (B) Outlays, \$363,693,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$363,258,019,916.
11 (B) Outlays, \$363,340,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$362,556,573,042.
15 (B) Outlays, \$362,722,000,000.
16 (12) Medicare (570):
17 Fiscal year 2016:
18 (A) New budget authority
19 \$577,726,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$577,635,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2017:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$574,936,390,472.
24 (B) Outlays, \$574,877,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$576,281,682,302.

3 (B) Outlays, \$576,241,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$635,992,586,992.

7 (B) Outlays, \$635,913,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$676,174,392,195.

11 (B) Outlays, \$676,081,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$721,343,299,702.

15 (B) Outlays, \$721,248,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$799,902,931,815.

19 (B) Outlays, \$799,800,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$815,174,505,146.

23 (B) Outlays, \$814,979,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$821,746,349,714.

3 (B) Outlays, \$821,637,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$914,308,332,995.

7 (B) Outlays, \$914,192,000,000.

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$511,965,047,286.

12 (B) Outlays, \$513,309,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$477,846,923,208.

16 (B) Outlays, \$473,264,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$477,561,645,878.

20 (B) Outlays, \$467,611,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$474,689,337,990.

24 (B) Outlays, \$468,970,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$502,140,825,023.

3 (B) Outlays, \$496,703,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$487,249,815,351.

7 (B) Outlays, \$482,256,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$502,185,290,642.

11 (B) Outlays, \$502,042,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$508,544,506,797.

15 (B) Outlays, \$502,891,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$515,858,098,800.

19 (B) Outlays, \$504,805,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$531,835,180,620.

23 (B) Outlays, \$525,361,000,000.

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority
2 \$33,878,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$33,919,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2017:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$36,535,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$36,535,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2018:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$39,407,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$39,407,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2019:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$42,634,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2020:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$46,104,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2021:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$49,712,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$53,547,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$57,455,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$61,546,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$65,751,000,000.

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority
19 \$166,579,024,441.

20 (B) Outlays, \$170,021,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$164,542,167,817.

24 (B) Outlays, \$164,087,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$162,507,078,640.

3 (B) Outlays, \$161,885,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 174,058,258,503\$.

7 (B) Outlays, \$173,248,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$178,729,646,992.

11 (B) Outlays, \$177,778,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$182,762,771,139.

15 (B) Outlays, \$181,819,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$194,775,102,635.

19 (B) Outlays, \$193,755,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$191,156,854,593.

23 (B) Outlays, \$190,134,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$187,957,947,124.

3 (B) Outlays, \$186,853,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$201,405,233,201.

7 (B) Outlays, \$200,283,000,000.

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority
11 \$47,707,173,265.

12 (B) Outlays, \$51,229,224,208.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$50,772,740,952.

16 (B) Outlays, \$52,693,526,677.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$50,372,110,771.

20 (B) Outlays, \$51,732,859,609.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$51,813,152,904.

24 (B) Outlays, \$51,556,175,542.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$53,466,802,554.

3 (B) Outlays, \$53,290,287,822.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$55,249,674,911.

7 (B) Outlays, \$54,787,383,199.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$57,676,483,435.

11 (B) Outlays, \$57,175,876,713.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$59,454,977,724.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,940,292,949.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$61,272,247,363.

19 (B) Outlays, \$60,740,753,844.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$62,947,151,651.

23 (B) Outlays, \$62,414,282,909.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority
2 \$23,593,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,576,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2017:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$22,761,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$23,202,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2018:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$22,817,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$23,279,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2019:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,252,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$23,084,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2020:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$23,947,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$23,602,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2021:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$24,192,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$24,309,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,981,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$25,114,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$25,695,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$25,840,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$26,010,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$25,878,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$26,968,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$26,825,000,000.
16 (18) Net Interest (900):
17 Fiscal year 2016:
18 (A) New budget authority
19 \$364,527,455,629.
20 (B) Outlays, \$364,527,455,629.
21 Fiscal year 2017:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$410,767,708,539.
24 (B) Outlays, \$410,767,708,539.
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$469,730,877,172.

3 (B) Outlays, \$469,730,877,172.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$517,032,292,681.

7 (B) Outlays, \$517,032,292,681.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$557,654,430,424.

11 (B) Outlays, \$557,654,430,424.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$583,121,216,629.

15 (B) Outlays, \$583,121,216,629.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$603,387,733,236.

19 (B) Outlays, \$603,387,733,236.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$618,088,639,892.

23 (B) Outlays, \$618,088,639,892.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$623,301,410,548.
3 (B) Outlays, \$623,301,410,548.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$620,928,755,085.
7 (B) Outlays, \$620,928,755,085.
8 (19) Allowances (920):
9 Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority
11 -\$85,168,180,447.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$79,367,705,942.
13 Fiscal year 2017:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$88,768,588,431.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$73,377,282,997.
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$99,007,336,916.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$91,392,129,561.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$107,257,928,704.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$101,115,606,117.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$120,538,310,875.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$112,317,659,215.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$126,001,335,995.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$119,487,538,544.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$176,422,893,971.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$157,543,531,001.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$148,027,713,468.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$134,530,970,997.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$149,789,895,183.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$138,129,598,581.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$178,976,219,310.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$156,393,874,346.

24 (20) 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 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
17 War on Terrorism (970):

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority
20 \$57,900,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$27,289,626,954.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

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

25 (B) Outlays, \$33,715,564,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$26,666,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$26,758,382,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$26,666,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$26,117,067,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

14 (B) Outlays, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2022:

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

17 (B) Outlays, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2023:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2024:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

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

1 (B) Outlays, \$0.

2 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

3 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**
4 **ATIVES.**

5 (a) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF
6 OBAMACARE.—Not later than July 15, 2015, the commit-
7 tees named in subsection (b) shall submit their rec-
8 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the
9 House of Representatives to carry out this section.

10 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

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

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

22 (3) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
23 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit
24 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to

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

3 **SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES.**

4 (a) ESTIMATING ASSUMPTIONS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 **SEC. 204. POLICY STATEMENT ON RECONCILIATION TO RE-**
18 **PEAL OBAMACARE.**

19 It is the policy of this resolution that the reconcili-
20 ation submissions set forth in section 201 shall fully repeal
21 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public
22 Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Rec-
23 onciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152).

1 **TITLE III—BUDGET**
2 **ENFORCEMENT**

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

5 (a) CBO ESTIMATES.—For purposes of the enforce-
6 ment of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until
7 the end of fiscal year 2016, an estimate provided by the
8 Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the
9 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legisla-
10 tion considered in the House or the Senate during fiscal
11 year 2016 shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the
12 budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employ-
13 ment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables re-
14 sulting from such legislation.

15 (b) JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ESTIMATES.—
16 For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolu-
17 tion, any estimate provided by the Joint Committee on
18 Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Of-
19 fice under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act
20 of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent prac-
21 ticable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in
22 economic output, employment, capital stock, and other
23 macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

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

1 (1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary
2 effects (including macroeconomic variables described
3 in subsections (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the
4 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal
5 year of this concurrent resolution sets forth budg-
6 etary levels required by section 301 of the Congres-
7 sional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

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

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

13 (A) for which an estimate is required to be
14 prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Con-
15 gressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes
16 a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating
17 macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over
18 the years of the most recently agreed to concur-
19 rent resolution on the budget equal to or great-
20 er than 0.25 percent of the current projected
21 gross domestic product of the United States for
22 that fiscal year; or

23 (B) designated as such by the chair of the
24 Committee on the Budget for all direct spend-
25 ing legislation other than revenue legislation or

1 the Member who is chair or vice chair, as appli-
2 cable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for
3 revenue legislation; and

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

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

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the enforcement
10 of this concurrent resolution, upon its adoption until the
11 end of fiscal year 2016, it shall not be in order to consider
12 in the House or the Senate a bill or joint resolution, or
13 an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that
14 reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of
15 the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal
16 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established
17 under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the
18 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report
19 of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section
20 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

21 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
22 a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the
23 combined balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
24 Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insur-
25 ance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the

1 most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees pro-
2 vided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security
3 Act.

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

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section
7 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
8 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
9 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
10 of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolu-
11 tion on the budget or the joint explanatory statement ac-
12 companying the conference report on any concurrent reso-
13 lution on the budget shall include in its allocation under
14 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
15 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the dis-
16 cretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security
17 Administration and the United States Postal Service.

18 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of enforcing sec-
19 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
20 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
21 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
22 discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

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

4 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of
5 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
6 trol Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of
7 Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amend-
8 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers
9 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-
10 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority
11 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the
12 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 (2) VETERANS.—\$63,271,000,000 in new budg-
9 et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-
10 erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection
11 (b)(2).

12 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-
13 tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-
14 vided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment there-
15 to or conference report thereon, making general appro-
16 priations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year
17 following fiscal year 2016.

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

19 (a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of
20 the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the
21 Budget, any estimate of the budgetary effects of a meas-
22 ure prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget
23 Office under the terms of title V of the Congressional
24 Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform” shall, as a supple-
25 ment to such estimate, and to the extent practicable, also

1 provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated
2 market values representing the “fair value” of assets and
3 liabilities affected by such measure.

4 (b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING AND
5 STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of
6 the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate
7 pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act
8 of 1974 of the budgetary effects which would be incurred
9 in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Direc-
10 tor determines that such bill or joint resolution has a
11 budgetary effect related to a housing, residential mortgage
12 or student loan program under title V of the Congressional
13 Budget Act of 1974, then the Director shall also provide
14 an estimate of the current actual or estimated market val-
15 ues representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities
16 affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution
17 that result in such effect.

18 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congres-
19 sional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to
20 subsection (a) or (b), the chair of the Committee on the
21 Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance
22 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other
23 budgetary enforcement controls.

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

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

9 (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-
10 poses of this section are any of the four consecutive ten
11 fiscal-year periods beginning in the fiscal year following
12 the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution.

13 **SEC. 308. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OP-**
14 **ERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

15 (a) SEPARATE OCO/GWOT ALLOCATION.—In the
16 House, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget
17 authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Ap-
18 propriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Op-
19 erations/Global War on Terrorism.

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

1 (c) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or out-
2 lays counting toward the allocation established by sub-
3 section (a) shall be designated pursuant to section
4 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
5 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

6 (d) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)
7 for fiscal year 2016, no adjustment shall be made under
8 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
9 if any adjustment would be made under section
10 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
11 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

14 (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT
15 SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House, if a committee (other
16 than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or
17 joint resolution, or offers any amendment thereto or sub-
18 mits a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease
19 in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing
20 therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an au-
21 thorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon
22 the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Com-
23 mittee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such
24 committee and increase the allocation of discretionary
25 spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom)

1 to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2016
2 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and out-
3 lays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint reso-
4 lution making appropriations for the same purpose.

5 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House, for the pur-
6 pose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the alloca-
7 tions and aggregate levels of new budget authority, out-
8 lays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,
9 deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2016 and the period
10 of fiscal years 2016 through fiscal year 2025 shall be de-
11 termined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of
12 the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust
13 applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

14 **SEC. 310. CONCEPTS, AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND AP-**
15 **PLICATION.**

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

18 (1) upon a change in budgetary concepts or
19 definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budg-
20 et may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other
21 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accord-
22 ingly;

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

1 (A) apply while that measure is under con-
2 sideration;

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

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

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

11 (4) the chair of the Committee on the Budget
12 may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other
13 appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes re-
14 sulting from the most recently published or adjusted
15 baseline of the Congressional Budget Office; and

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

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

22 (1) the consideration of any bill or joint resolu-
23 tion, or amendment thereto or conference report
24 thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the
25 Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the alloca-

1 tions, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this
2 concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the
3 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI
4 of the Rules of the House of Representatives or sec-
5 tion 207 of this concurrent resolution; and

6 (2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting
7 from these adjustments shall be considered for the
8 purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
9 as allocations and aggregates included in this con-
10 current resolution.

11 **SEC. 311. RULEMAKING POWERS.**

12 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

13 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
14 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
15 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
16 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede
17 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
18 sistent with other such rules; and

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

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

3 **SEC. 401. 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 resolution applies the lessons of welfare reform
24 to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
25 Program and Medicaid.

1 (B) For Medicaid, this resolution rec-
2 ommends conversion from direct spending to a
3 discretionary program subject to appropriation.
4 Pending this reform, this resolution assumes
5 the conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid
6 spending into a flexible State allotment tailored
7 to meet each State's needs. Such a reform
8 would end the misguided one-size-fits-all ap-
9 proach that has tied the hands of State govern-
10 ments. Instead, each State would have the free-
11 dom and flexibility to tailor a Medicaid program
12 that fits the needs of its unique population.
13 Moreover, this resolution assumes the repeal of
14 the Medicaid expansions in the President's
15 health care law, relieving State governments of
16 its crippling one-size-fits-all enrollment man-
17 dates.

18 (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-
19 sistance Program, recommends conversion from
20 direct spending to a discretionary program sub-
21 ject to appropriation. Pending this reform, this
22 resolution assumes the conversion of the pro-
23 gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to
24 meet each State's needs. The allotment would
25 increase based on the Department of Agri-

1 culture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary
2 growth. Such a reform would provide incentives
3 for States to ensure dollars will go towards
4 those who need them most. Additionally, it re-
5 quires that more stringent work requirements
6 and time limits apply under the program.

7 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

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

19 (A) For Medicare, this resolution advances
20 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-
21 ment, in control of their health care decisions.
22 Those in or near retirement will see no changes,
23 while future retirees would be given a choice of
24 private plans competing alongside the tradi-
25 tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-

1 care would provide a premium-support payment
2 either to pay for or offset the premium of the
3 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the
4 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support
5 payment would be adjusted so that the sick
6 would receive higher payments if their condi-
7 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-
8 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-
9 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-
10 sume responsibility for a greater share of their
11 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how
12 their health care dollars are spent will force
13 providers to compete against each other on
14 price and quality. This market competition will
15 act as a real check on widespread waste and
16 skyrocketing health care costs.

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

1 **TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS**

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

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

12 **SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-**
13 **PLACEMENT OF OBAMACARE.**

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

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

4 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
5 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
6 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
7 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
8 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all
9 or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in
10 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the
11 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010,
12 if such measure would not increase the deficit for the pe-
13 riod of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

14 **SEC. 504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-**
15 **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE**
16 **PROGRAM.**

17 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
18 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
19 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
20 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
21 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes
22 provisions amending or superseding the system for updat-
23 ing payments under section 1848 of the Social Security
24 Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the
25 period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

1 **SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**
2 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

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

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

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

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

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
6 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
7 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
8 thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases rev-
9 enue, but only if such measure would not increase the def-
10 icit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

11 **SEC. 508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**
12 **PORTATION REFORM.**

13 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
14 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
15 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
16 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
17 thereon, if such measure reforms the Federal transpor-
18 tation funding system, but only if such measure would not
19 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016
20 through 2025.

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

24 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
25 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
26 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint

1 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
2 thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs
3 to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward
4 mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely
5 impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period
6 of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

9 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
10 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
11 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accom-
12 modate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt re-
13 duction agreement if it includes permanent spending re-
14 ductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

15 **SEC. 511. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR RE-**
16 **FORMING SNAP.**

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

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

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

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

13 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
14 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
15 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
16 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
17 report thereon, if such measure extends the State Chil-
18 dren's Health Insurance Program, but only if such meas-
19 ure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal
20 years 2016 through 2025.

21 **SEC. 514. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRAD-**
22 **UATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

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 any bill
26 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference

1 report thereon, if such measure reforms, expands access
2 to, and improves, as determined by such chair, graduate
3 medical education programs, but only if such measure
4 would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal
5 years 2016 through 2025.

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

8 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
9 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
10 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
11 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
12 report thereon, if such measure reforms, improves and up-
13 dates the Federal retirement system, as determined by
14 such chair, but only if such measure would not increase
15 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through
16 2025.

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

19 The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise
20 the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in
21 this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution,
22 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if
23 such measure supports the following activities: Depart-
24 ment of Defense training and maintenance associated with
25 combat readiness, modernization of equipment,

1 auditability of financial statements, or military compensa-
2 tion and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these
3 purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the
4 deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that
5 measure) over the period of fiscal years 2016 through
6 2025.

7 **TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS**

8 **SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW RE-** 9 **PEAL.**

10 It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Pro-
11 tection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148),
12 and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of
13 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

14 **SEC. 602. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING THE PRESI-** 15 **DENT’S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

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

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

1 instead, according to the 2014 Employer Health
2 Benefits Survey, health care premiums have in-
3 creased by 7 percent for individuals and families
4 since 2012.

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

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

1 Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 per-
2 cent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

3 (4) The President has charged the Independent
4 Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bu-
5 reaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional
6 \$20.9 billion over the next ten years, according to
7 the President's most recent budget.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
20 edly recommended that Medicare's long-term finan-
21 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without
22 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
23 more precarious and the threat to those in or near
24 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
25 the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 (G) Medicare spending is growing faster
19 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
20 currently rising at a rate of 6.5 percent per
21 year over the next 10 years. According to the
22 Congressional Budget Office's 2014 Long-Term
23 Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is pro-
24 jected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic

1 product (GDP) by 2043 and 9.3 percent of
2 GDP by 2089.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 (6) The Medicare eligibility age is gradually in-
8 creased to keep pace with increases in longevity.

9 (7) Medicare is simplified by combining parts A
10 and B and reforms to Medigap plans are imple-
11 mented.

12 **SEC. 604. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID STATE FLEXI-**
13 **BILITY BLOCK GRANTS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust
16 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 25
17 percent across the board, devastating those cur-
18 rently in or near retirement and those who rely
19 on Social Security the most.

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

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

6 (5) The Disability Insurance program provides
7 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-
8 ities and their families. According to the Congres-
9 sional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and
10 2012, the number of people receiving disability bene-
11 fits (both disabled workers and their dependent fam-
12 ily members) has increased by over 300 percent
13 from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase
14 is not due strictly to population growth or decreases
15 in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have
16 found that the increase in individuals on disability
17 does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health.
18 CBO attributes program growth to changes in demo-
19 graphics, changes in the composition of the labor
20 force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

21 (6) If this program is not reformed, families
22 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-
23 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in
24 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance
25 the most.

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

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

13 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
14 of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-
15 tisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent.
16 This resolution assumes these reforms will include the fol-
17 lowing:

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

20 (2) Adoption of adjustments to the full retire-
21 ment age to reflect longevity.

22 (3) Makes Social Security benefits more pro-
23 gressive over the long term, providing those most in
24 need with a safety net in retirement.

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

9 (1) encouraging work;

10 (2) updates of the eligibility rules;

11 (3) reducing fraud and abuse; and

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

17 **SEC. 606. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WEL-**
18 **FARE PROGRAMS.**

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

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

24 (2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and con-
25 gressional Republicans enacted reforms that have

1 moved families off of Federal programs and enabled
2 them to provide for themselves.

3 (3) According to the most recent projections,
4 over the next 10 years we will spend approximately
5 \$9.7 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

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

9 (5) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent in-
10 formation on how well these programs are working,
11 and how much the Federal Government is spending
12 on means-tested welfare.

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

16 (b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PRO-
17 GRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that—

18 (1) the welfare system should be reformed to
19 give states flexibility to implement and improve safe-
20 ty net programs and that to be eligible for benefits,
21 able bodied adults without dependents should be re-
22 quired to work or be preparing for work, including
23 enrolling in educational or job training programs,
24 contributing community service, or participating in a
25 supervised job search; and

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

6 **SEC. 607. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORM OF THE SUP-**
7 **PLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PRO-**
8 **GRAM.**

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

12 (1) Nutrition assistance funds should be distrib-
13 uted to the states as a block grant with funding sub-
14 ject to the annual discretionary appropriations proc-
15 ess.

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

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

22 (4) In the House, the chair of the Committee
23 on the Budget is permitted to revise allocations, ag-
24 gregates, and other appropriate levels, including dis-
25 cretionary limits, accordingly.

1 (b) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes that,
2 pending the enactment of reforms described in (a), the
3 conversion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Pro-
4 gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each
5 State’s needs.

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

7 It is the policy of this resolution that the work re-
8 quirements in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Fami-
9 lies block grant program should be preserved as called for
10 in H.R. 890, 113th Congress.

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

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

15 **SEC. 610. POLICY STATEMENT ON REGULATION OF GREEN-**
16 **HOUSE GASES BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRO-**
17 **TECTION AGENCY.**

18 It is the policy of this resolution that the Environ-
19 mental Protection Agency should be prohibited from pro-
20 mulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relat-
21 ing to, or taking into consideration the emission of a
22 greenhouse gas to address climate change.

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

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

1 (1) Although the United States economy tech-
2 nically emerged from recession more than 5 years
3 ago, the subsequent recovery has felt more like a
4 malaise than a rebound. Real gross domestic product
5 GDP growth over the past 5 years has averaged
6 slightly more than 2 percent, well below the 3.2 per-
7 cent historical trend rate of growth in the United
8 States. Although the economy has shown some wel-
9 come signs of improvement of late, the Nation re-
10 mains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery
11 of the modern era.

12 (2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy
13 to grow by an average of just 2.3 percent over the
14 next 10 years. That level of economic growth is sim-
15 ply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportu-
16 nities and the incomes of millions of middle-income
17 Americans.

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

1 (4) Although job gains have been trending up
2 of late, other aspects of the labor market remain
3 weak. The labor force participation rate, for in-
4 stance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to
5 the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemploy-
6 ment also remains a problem. Of the roughly 8.7
7 million people who are currently unemployed, 2.7
8 million (more than 30 percent) have been unem-
9 ployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unem-
10 ployment erodes an individual's job skills and de-
11 taches them from job opportunities. It also under-
12 mines the long-term productive capacity of the econ-
13 omy.

14 (5) Perhaps most important, wage gains and in-
15 come growth have been subpar for middle-class
16 Americans. Average hourly earnings of private-sector
17 workers have increased by just 1.6 percent over the
18 past year. Prior to the recession, average hourly
19 earnings were tracking close to 4 percent. Likewise,
20 average income levels have remained flat in recent
21 years. Real median household income is just under
22 \$52,000, one of the lowest levels since 1995.

23 (6) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast
24 a shadow on the country's economic outlook. inves-
25 tors and businesses make decisions on a forward-

1 looking basis. they know that today's large debt lev-
2 els are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate in-
3 creases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This
4 debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can
5 weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

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

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

21 (9) In contrast, if the Government remains on
22 the current fiscal path, future generations will face
23 ever-higher debt service costs, a decline in national
24 savings, and a "crowding out" of private investment.
25 This dynamic will eventually lead to a decline in eco-

1 nomic output and a diminution in our country's
2 standard of living.

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

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

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

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

1 means to the larger end of helping the economy grow and
2 expanding opportunity for all Americans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (7) The United States corporate income tax
2 rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums
3 to just over 39 percent, the highest rate in the in-
4 dustrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress
5 wages and discourage investment and job creation,
6 distort business activity, and put American busi-
7 nesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign
8 competitors.

9 (8) By deterring potential investment, the
10 United States corporate tax restrains economic
11 growth and job creation. The United States tax rate
12 differential with other countries also fosters a vari-
13 ety of complicated multinational corporate behaviors
14 intended to avoid the tax, which have the effect of
15 moving the tax base offshore, destroying American
16 jobs, and decreasing corporate revenue.

17 (9) The “worldwide” structure of United States
18 international taxation essentially taxes earnings of
19 United States firms twice, putting them at a signifi-
20 cant competitive disadvantage with competitors with
21 more competitive international tax systems.

22 (10) Reforming the United States tax code to
23 a more competitive international system would boost
24 the competitiveness of United States companies op-

1 erating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax
2 avoidance.

3 (11) The tax code imposes costs on American
4 workers through lower wages, on consumers in high-
5 er prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

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

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

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

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

21 (16) The goal of tax reform should be to curb
22 or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower
23 tax rates across the board—not to fund more waste-
24 ful Government spending. Tax reform should be rev-
25 enue-neutral and should not be an excuse to raise

1 taxes on the American people. Washington has a
2 spending problem, not a revenue problem.

3 (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this
4 resolution that Congress should enact legislation that pro-
5 vides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax
6 code to promote economic growth, create American jobs,
7 increase wages, and benefit American consumers, inves-
8 tors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that
9 is revenue-neutral on a dynamic basis that provides for
10 the following:

11 (1) Targets revenue neutrality (relative to
12 CBO's baseline revenue projection) based on a dy-
13 namic score that takes into account the macro-
14 economic effects of reform.

15 (2) Collapses the current seven brackets for in-
16 dividuals into just two, with a top rate of 25 per-
17 cent.

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

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

23 (5) Encourages charitable giving.

24 (6) Repeals the Death Tax.

1 (7) Eliminates marriage penalties and encour-
2 ages families.

3 (8) Repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax.

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

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

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

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

16 (13) Moves to a competitive international sys-
17 tem of taxation.

18 (14) Ends distortionary special interest give-
19 aways, such as the Wind Production Tax Credit.

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

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

22 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-
23 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-
24 eficial to American workers and consumers. The
25 Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 bil-

1 lion of United States exports supports more than
2 5,000 jobs here at home.

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

8 (3) The United States currently has an anti-
9 quated system of international taxation whereby
10 United States multinationals operating abroad pay
11 both the foreign-country tax and United States cor-
12 porate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This
13 puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage.

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

20 (5) This budget resolution advocates funda-
21 mental tax reform that would lower the United
22 States corporate rate, now the highest in the indus-
23 trialized world, and switch to a more competitive
24 system of international taxation. This would make
25 the United States a much more attractive place to

1 invest and station business activity and would chip
2 away at the incentives for United States companies
3 to keep their profits overseas (because the United
4 States corporate rate is so high).

5 (6) The status quo of the current tax code un-
6 dermines the competitiveness of United States busi-
7 nesses and costs the United States economy invest-
8 ment and jobs.

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

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

22 (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this reso-
23 lution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and
24 a modern and competitive United States international tax

1 system in order to promote job creation in the United
2 States.

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

4 It is the policy of this resolution that the Arctic Na-
5 tional Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and currently unavailable
6 areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be
7 open for energy exploration and production. To ensure
8 States' rights, states are given the option to withdrawal
9 from leasing within certain areas of the OCS. Specifically,
10 a State, through enactment of a State statute, may with-
11 drawal from leasing from all or part of any area within
12 75 miles of that State's coast.

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

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

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

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

24 (3) The Small Business Administration esti-
25 mates that the total cost of regulations is as high as

1 \$1.75 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House
2 has generated over \$494 billion in regulatory activ-
3 ity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regulatory
4 costs currently pending.

5 (4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legisla-
6 tion (Public Law 111–203) resulted in more than
7 \$17 billion in compliance costs and saddled job cre-
8 ators with more than 58 million hours of compliance
9 paperwork.

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

15 (6) The highest regulatory costs come from
16 rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency
17 (EPA); these regulations are primarily targeted at
18 the coal industry. In September 2013, the EPA pro-
19 posed a rule regulating greenhouse gas emissions
20 from new coal-fired power plants. The proposed
21 standards are unachievable with current commer-
22 cially available technology, resulting in a de-facto
23 ban on new coal-fired power plants. Additional regu-
24 lations for existing coal plants are expected in the
25 summer of 2014.

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

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

15 (9) A recent study by Purdue University esti-
16 mates that electricity prices in Indiana will rise 32
17 percent by 2023, due in part to EPA regulations.

18 (10) The Heritage Foundation recently found
19 that a phase out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by
20 the end of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross do-
21 mestic product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the en-
22 tire period and reducing the income of a family of
23 four by \$1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will
24 come from the manufacturing sector, with Cali-
25 fornia, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan,

1 New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and
2 Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

3 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATION.—It is the
4 policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consulta-
5 tion with the public burdened by excessive regulation,
6 enact legislation that—

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

10 (2) pursues a cost-effective approach to regula-
11 tion, without sacrificing environmental, health, safe-
12 ty benefits or other benefits, rejecting the premise
13 that economic growth and environmental protection
14 create an either/or proposition;

15 (3) ensures that regulations do not dispropor-
16 tionately disadvantage low-income Americans
17 through a more rigorous cost-benefit analysis, which
18 also considers who will be most affected by regula-
19 tions and whether the harm caused is outweighed by
20 the potential harm prevented;

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

1 (5) frees the many commonsense energy and
2 water projects currently trapped in complicated bu-
3 reaucratic approval processes;

4 (6) maintains the benefits of landmark environ-
5 mental, health safety, and other statutes while scal-
6 ing back this administration's heavy-handed ap-
7 proach to regulation, which has added \$494 billion
8 in mostly ideological regulatory activity since 2009,
9 much of which flies in the face of these statutes' in-
10 tended purposes; and

11 (7) seeks to promote a limited government,
12 which will unshackle our economy and create mil-
13 lions of new jobs, providing our Nation with a strong
14 and prosperous future and expanding opportunities
15 for the generations to come.

16 (8) Requires congressional approval of all new
17 major regulations (those with an impact of \$50 mil-
18 lion or more) before enactment as opposed to cur-
19 rent law in which Congress must expressly dis-
20 approve of regulation to prevent it from becoming
21 law, which would keep Congress engaged as to pend-
22 ing regulatory policy and prevent costly and unsound
23 policies from being implemented and becoming effec-
24 tive.

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

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

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

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

9 (3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have
10 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the
11 2004-2005 Academic Year and the 2014-2015 Aca-
12 demic Year—

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

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

21 (C) published tuition and fees at private
22 nonprofit 4-year colleges and universities in-
23 creased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per
24 year above the rate of inflation.

25 (4) Federal financial aid for higher education
26 has also seen a dramatic increase. The portion of the

1 Federal student aid portfolio composed of Direct
2 Loans, Federal Family Education Loans, and Per-
3 kins Loans with outstanding balances grew by 119
4 percent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year
5 2014.

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

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

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

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

22 (9) Based on estimates from the Congressional
23 Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a
24 fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2017 and

1 continuing in each subsequent year in the current
2 budget window.

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

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

9 (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those
10 most in need;

11 (2) streamlining programs that provide aid to
12 make them more effective;

13 (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award
14 level at \$5,775 in each year of the budget window;
15 and

16 (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-
17 cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative
18 teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional
19 models such as online coursework and competency-
20 based learning.

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

23 (1) 8.7 million Americans are currently unem-
24 ployed.

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

6 (3) The House Education and Workforce Com-
7 mittee successfully consolidated 15 job training pro-
8 grams in the recently enacted Workforce Innovation
9 and Opportunity Act.

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

13 (1) further streamlining and consolidating Fed-
14 eral job training programs; and

15 (2) empowering states with the flexibility to tai-
16 lor funding and programs to the specific needs of
17 their workforce, including the development of career
18 scholarships.

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

21 It is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer dol-
22 lars shall go to any entity that provides abortion services.

1 **SEC. 618. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION RE-**
2 **FORM.**

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

13 **SEC. 619. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF VET-**
14 **ERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

16 (1) For years, there has been serious concern
17 regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
18 bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure
19 to provide veterans timely access to health care and
20 benefits.

21 (2) In 2014, reports started breaking across the
22 Nation that VA medical centers were manipulating
23 wait-list documents to hide long delays veterans were
24 facing to receive health care. The VA hospital scan-
25 dal led to the immediate resignation of then-Sec-
26 retary of Veterans Affairs Eric K. Shinseki.

1 (3) In 2015, for the first time ever, VA health
2 care was added to the “high-risk” list of the Govern-
3 ment Accountability Office (GAO), due to manage-
4 ment and oversight failures that have directly re-
5 sulted in risks to the timeliness, cost-effectiveness,
6 and quality of health care.

7 (4) In response to the scandal, the House Com-
8 mittee on Veterans’ Affairs held several oversight
9 hearings and ultimately enacted the Veterans’ Ac-
10 cess, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014
11 (VACAA) (Public Law 113–146) to address these
12 problems. VACAA provided \$15 billion in emergency
13 resources to fund internal health care needs within
14 the department and provided veterans enhanced ac-
15 cess to private-sector health care under the new Vet-
16 erans Choice Program.

17 (b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-
18 FAIRS.—This budget supports the continued oversight ef-
19 forts by the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to en-
20 sure the VA is not only transparent and accountable, but
21 also successful in achieving its goals in providing timely
22 health care and benefits to America’s veterans. The Budg-
23 et Committee will continue to closely monitor the VA’s
24 progress to ensure resources provided by Congress are suf-

1 ficient and efficiently used to provide needed benefits and
2 services to veterans.

3 **SEC. 620. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECES-**
4 **SARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED**
5 **SPENDING.**

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

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

11 (2) In its report to Congress on Government
12 Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller Gen-
13 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
14 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could
15 “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional sav-
16 ings.”

17 (3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 the GAO
18 issued reports showing excessive duplication and re-
19 dundancy in Federal programs including—

20 (A) two hundred nine Science, Technology,
21 Engineering, and Mathematics education pro-
22 grams in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost
23 of \$3 billion annually;

24 (B) two hundred separate Department of
25 Justice crime prevention and victim services

1 grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 bil-
2 lion in 2010;

3 (C) twenty different Federal entities ad-
4 minister 160 housing programs and other forms
5 of Federal assistance for housing with a total
6 cost of \$170 billion in 2010;

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

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

12 (F) ninety-four different initiatives run by
13 11 different agencies to encourage “green build-
14 ing” in the private sector; and

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

18 (4) The Federal Government spends more than
19 \$80 billion each year for approximately 1,400 infor-
20 mation technology investments. GAO has identified
21 broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary
22 duplication in the Government’s information tech-
23 nology infrastructure. experts have estimated that
24 eliminating these problems could save 25 percent or
25 \$20 billion.

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

6 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated
7 \$106 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
8 2013.

9 (7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of
10 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
11 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each
12 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
13 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
14 grams.

15 (8) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
16 fice, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly
17 resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropria-
18 tions. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would
19 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-
20 fectiveness.

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

1 (b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTE-
2 FUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

3 (1) Each authorizing committee annually
4 should include in its Views and Estimates letter re-
5 quired under section 301(d) of the Congressional
6 Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Com-
7 mittee on the Budget of programs within the juris-
8 diction of such committee whose funding should be
9 reduced or eliminated.

10 (2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all
11 unauthorized programs funded through annual ap-
12 propriations to determine if the programs are oper-
13 ating efficiently and effectively.

14 (3) Committees should reauthorize those pro-
15 grams that in the committees' judgment should con-
16 tinue to receive funding.

17 (4) For those programs not reauthorized by
18 committees, the House of Representatives should en-
19 force the limitations on funding such unauthorized
20 programs in the House rules. If the strictures of the
21 rules are deemed to be too rapid in prohibiting
22 spending on unauthorized programs, then milder
23 measures should be adopted and enforced until a re-
24 turn to the full prohibition of clause 2(a)(1) of rule
25 XXI of the Rules of the House.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (6) Numerous balanced budget amendment pro-
26 posals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in

1 the House. Twelve were introduced in the 113th
2 Congress alone, including H.J. Res. 4 by Democratic
3 Representative John J. Barrow of Georgia, and H.J.
4 Res. 38 by Republican Representative Jackie
5 Walorski of Indiana.

6 (7) The joint resolution providing for a bal-
7 anced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution
8 referred to in paragraph (5) prohibited outlays for
9 a fiscal year (except those for repayment of debt
10 principal) from exceeding total receipts for that fis-
11 cal year (except those derived from borrowing) un-
12 less Congress, by a three-fifths roll call vote of each
13 chamber, authorizes a specific excess of outlays over
14 receipts.

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

19 (b) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of this res-
20 olution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incor-
21 porating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and
22 send such joint resolution to the States for their approval,
23 to amend the Constitution of the United States to require
24 an annual balanced budget.

1 **SEC. 622. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
2 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
3 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

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

9 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
10 tionary spending previously made available by Con-
11 gress that remains available for expenditure.

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

14 (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-
15 ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of
16 Management and Budget to make funds available to
17 agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-
18 tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated
19 funds unless approved by an Act of Congress.

20 (5) Greater congressional oversight is required
21 to review and identify potential savings from can-
22 celing unobligated balances of funds that are no
23 longer needed.

24 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
25 CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congres-
26 sional committees should through their oversight activities

1 identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or
2 rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate
3 contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or
4 disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as So-
5 cial Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and
6 Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

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

12 **SEC. 623. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
13 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

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

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

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

24 (1) The House of Representatives must be a
25 model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-

1 sources and therefore must identify any savings that
2 can be achieved through greater productivity and ef-
3 ficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of
4 House services and resources like printing, con-
5 ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,
6 grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should
7 include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-
8 sition of goods and services to eliminate any unnec-
9 essary spending. The Committee on House Adminis-
10 tration should review the policies pertaining to the
11 services provided to Members and committees of the
12 House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-
13 sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, bar-
14 ber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

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

18 (3) Retirement benefits for Members of Con-
19 gress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health
20 care for life.

21 **SEC. 624. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATION OF A COM-**
22 **MITTEE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND**
23 **WASTE.**

24 It is the policy of this resolution that a new com-
25 mittee, styled after the post-World War II “Byrd Com-

1 mittee” shall be created to act on GAO’s annual waste
2 and duplication reports as well as Oversight and Govern-
3 ment Reform Inspector General reports.

4 **SEC. 625. 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 (9) Remove layers of complexity that have com-
6 plicated the procedures designed in 1974, and made
7 budgeting more arcane and opaque.

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

10 (11) 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; and,

1 this time frame is useful for most purposes, it fails
2 to consider the fiscal consequences over the longer
3 term.

4 (4) Additionally, current accounting method-
5 ology does not provide an analysis of how the Fed-
6 eral Government's fiscal situation over the long run
7 affects Americans of various age cohorts.

8 (5) Another consideration is how Federal pro-
9 grams should be accounted for. The "accrual meth-
10 od" of accounting records revenue when it is earned
11 and expenses when they are incurred, while the
12 "cash method" records revenue and expenses when
13 cash is actually paid or received.

14 (6) The Federal budget accounts for most pro-
15 grams using cash accounting. Some programs, how-
16 ever, particularly loan and loan guarantee programs,
17 are accounted for using accrual methods.

18 (7) GAO has indicated that accrual accounting
19 may provide a more accurate estimation of the Fed-
20 eral Government's liabilities than cash accounting
21 for some programs specifically those that provide
22 some form of insurance.

23 (8) Where accrual accounting is used, it is al-
24 most exclusively calculated by CBO according to the
25 methodology outlined in the Federal Credit Reform

1 Act of 1990 (FCRA). CBO uses fair value method-
2 ology instead of FCRA to measure the cost of
3 Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for example.

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

11 (10) The Congressional Budget Office has con-
12 cluded that “adopting a fair-value approach would
13 provide a more comprehensive way to measure the
14 costs of Federal credit programs and would permit
15 more level comparisons between those costs and the
16 costs of other forms of federal assistance” than the
17 current approach under FCRA.

18 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLO-
19 GIES.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress
20 should, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Of-
21 fice and the public affected by Federal budgetary choices,
22 adopt Governmentwide reforms of budget and accounting
23 practices so the American people and their representatives
24 can more readily understand the fiscal situation of the
25 Government of the United States and the options best

1 suited to improving it. Such reforms may include but
2 should not be limited to the following:

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

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

9 (3) Accounting for certain Federal credit pro-
10 grams using fair value accounting as opposed to the
11 current approach under the Federal Credit Reform
12 Act of 1990.

13 **SEC. 627. POLICY STATEMENT ON SCOREKEEPING FOR**
14 **OUTYEAR BUDGETARY EFFECTS IN APPRO-**
15 **PRIATION ACTS.**

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

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

22 (2) The allocation of budgetary resources pro-
23 vided by the Committee on the Budget to the Com-
24 mittee on Appropriations covers a period of one fis-
25 cal year only, which is effective for the budget year.

1 (3) An appropriation Act, joint resolution,
2 amendment thereto or conference report thereon
3 may contain changes to programs that result in di-
4 rect budgetary effects that occur beyond the budget
5 year and beyond the period for which the allocation
6 of budgetary resources provided by the Committee
7 on the Budget is effective.

8 (4) The allocation of budgetary resources pro-
9 vided to the Committee on Appropriations does not
10 currently anticipate or capture direct outyear budg-
11 etary effects to programs.

12 (5) Budget enforcement could be improved by
13 capturing the direct outyear budgetary effects
14 caused by appropriation Acts and using this infor-
15 mation to determine the appropriate allocations of
16 budgetary resources to the Committee on Appropria-
17 tions when considering future concurrent resolutions
18 on the budget.

19 (b) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the
20 House of Representatives to more effectively allocate
21 budgetary resources and accurately enforce budget targets
22 by agreeing to a procedure by which the Committee on
23 the Budget should consider the direct outyear budgetary
24 effects of changes to mandatory programs enacted in ap-
25 propriations bills, joint resolutions, amendments thereto

1 or conference reports thereon when setting the allocation
2 of budgetary resources for the Committee on Appropria-
3 tions in a concurrent resolution on the budget. The rel-
4 evant committees of jurisdiction are directed to consult on
5 a procedure during fiscal year 2016 and include rec-
6 ommendations for implementing such procedure in the fis-
7 cal year 2017 concurrent resolution on the budget.

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

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

11 (1) A number of Federal agencies and organiza-
12 tions have permanent authority to collect fees and
13 other offsetting collections and to spend these col-
14 lected funds.

15 (2) The total amount of offsetting fees and off-
16 setting collections is estimated by the Office of Man-
17 agement and Budget to be \$525 billion in fiscal year
18 2016.

19 (3) Agency budget justifications are, in some
20 cases, not fully transparent about the amount of
21 program activity funded through offsetting collec-
22 tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents ef-
23 fective and accountable government.

24 (b) POLICY ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.—It
25 is the policy of this resolution that Congress must reassert

1 its constitutional prerogative to control spending and con-
2 duct oversight. To do so, Congress should enact legislation
3 requiring programs that are funded through fees, offset-
4 ting receipts, or offsetting collections to be allocated new
5 budget authority annually. Such allocation may arise
6 from—

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

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

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

13 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should
14 agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year
15 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act
16 of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not
17 agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the pay-
18 roll administrator of that House should carry out this pol-
19 icy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law
20 113-3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and place
21 in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required
22 to be made for Members of that House of Congress. With-
23 held compensation should be released to Members of that
24 House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that
25 House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on

- 1 the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional
- 2 Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

