AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO S. CON. RES. 3

OFFERED BY MR. WALKER OF NORTH CAROLINA

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2017 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2026:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017: $2,682,734,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $2,774,228,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $2,859,408,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $2,999,364,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,125,792,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $3,259,335,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $3,400,573,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $3,552,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $3,719,672,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: $3,895,067,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017: $0.

Fiscal year 2018: $0.

Fiscal year 2019: $0.

Fiscal year 2020: $0.

Fiscal year 2021: $0.

Fiscal year 2022: $0.

Fiscal year 2023: $0.

Fiscal year 2024: $0.

Fiscal year 2025: $0.

Fiscal year 2026: $0.

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

Fiscal year 2017: $2,911,244,040,765.

Fiscal year 2018: $2,917,292,316,727.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,023,906,605,409.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,115,627,403,977.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,160,595,683,958.

Fiscal year 2022: $3,217,777,829,896.

Fiscal year 2023: $3,305,341,674,701.

Fiscal year 2024: $3,391,057,425,179.

Fiscal year 2025: $3,505,015,237,101.

Fiscal year 2026: $3,567,955,182,487.

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

Fiscal year 2017: $2,898,128,816,238.

Fiscal year 2018: $2,923,640,130,885.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,011,037,691,259.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,105,903,765,664.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,158,484,354,130.

Fiscal year 2022: $3,220,312,861,254.

Fiscal year 2023: $3,283,389,111,896.

Fiscal year 2024: $3,351,605,583,629.

Fiscal year 2025: $3,460,804,278,131.

Fiscal year 2026: $3,539,659,741,111.

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

Fiscal year 2017: -$215,394,816,238.

Fiscal year 2018: -$149,412,130,885.

Fiscal year 2019: -$151,629,691,259.

Fiscal year 2020: -$106,539,765,664.

Fiscal year 2021: -$32,692,354,130.

Fiscal year 2022: $39,022,138,746.

Fiscal year 2023: $117,183,888,104.

Fiscal year 2024: $200,804,416,371.

Fiscal year 2025: $258,867,721,869.

Fiscal year 2026: $355,407,258,889.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of debt subject to limit are as follows:

Fiscal year 2017: $19,684,257,816,238.

Fiscal year 2018: $20,273,167,130,885.

Fiscal year 2019: $20,630,146,691,259.

Fiscal year 2020: $20,868,903,765,664.

Fiscal year 2021: $21,109,966,354,130.

Fiscal year 2022: $21,237,636,861,254.

Fiscal year 2023: $21,416,621,111,896.

Fiscal year 2024: $21,483,167,583,629.

Fiscal year 2025: $21,297,701,278,131.

Fiscal year 2026: $21,317,993,741,111.

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

Fiscal year 2017: $14,235,903,816,238.

Fiscal year 2018: $14,684,778,130,885.

Fiscal year 2019: $14,958,623,691,259.

Fiscal year 2020: $15,154,303,765,664.

Fiscal year 2021: $15,384,681,354,130.

Fiscal year 2022: $15,516,734,861,254.

Fiscal year 2023: $15,713,849,111,896.

Fiscal year 2024: $15,818,644,583,629.

Fiscal year 2025: $15,736,242,278,131.

Fiscal year 2026: $15,865,937,741,111.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the budgetary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2017 through 2026 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $582,235,426,000.

(B) Outlays, $589,738,583,269.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $607,339,055,750.

(B) Outlays, $587,178,261,911.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $619,544,021,803.

(B) Outlays, $604,134,782,258.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $631,756,947,980.

(B) Outlays, $616,850,908,635.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $643,990,466,814.

(B) Outlays, $628,804,507,003.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $656,939,016,207.

(B) Outlays, $646,589,207,880.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $670,217,134,194.

(B) Outlays, $654,442,423,460.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $682,917,732,532.

(B) Outlays, $661,603,833,684.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $697,044,611,968.

(B) Outlays, $680,569,511,078.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $712,282,482,653.

(B) Outlays, $695,041,531,474.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $39,224,033,281.

(B) Outlays, $43,094,177,339.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $39,224,251,562.

(B) Outlays, $39,699,541,653.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $39,222,406,901.

(B) Outlays, $38,725,433,950.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $38,314,958,430.

(B) Outlays, $38,293,262,530.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $38,189,381,213.

(B) Outlays, $37,871,843,105.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $39,239,007,074.

(B) Outlays, $38,360,212,702.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $40,248,426,800.

(B) Outlays, $38,967,144,937.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $41,122,822,540.

(B) Outlays, $39,552,631,782.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $42,039,305,748.

(B) Outlays, $40,178,103,319.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $42,999,747,781.

(B) Outlays, $40,905,783,551.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $26,891,306,593.

(B) Outlays, $27,101,346,253.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $27,470,908,310.

(B) Outlays, $27,291,953,438.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $28,057,590,095.

(B) Outlays, $27,767,216,306.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $28,662,453,847.

(B) Outlays, $28,268,694,768.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $29,294,293,269.

(B) Outlays, $28,775,747,125.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $29,928,252,448.

(B) Outlays, $29,368,629,327.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $30,592,244,997.

(B) Outlays, $30,014,730,147.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $31,261,223,830.

(B) Outlays, $30,655,075,207.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $31,957,221,346.

(B) Outlays, $31,335,818,548.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $32,686,207,579.

(B) Outlays, $32,039,759,314.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $3,811,445,372.

(B) Outlays, -$1,886,103,029.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,341,146,019.

(B) Outlays, -$2,335,254,463.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,149,477,555.

(B) Outlays, -$2,329,673,248.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,534,756,533.

(B) Outlays, -$2,425,813,307.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,616,296,505.

(B) Outlays, -$2,409,484,334.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,659,230,848.

(B) Outlays, -$2,389,784,023.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,707,384,977.

(B) Outlays, -$2,391,734,588.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,806,802,528.

(B) Outlays, -$2,415,444,381.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -$3,949,869,101.

(B) Outlays, -$2,458,691,313.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -$963,111,009.

(B) Outlays, -$4,723,830,188.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $34,493,849,173.

(B) Outlays, $36,751,423,888.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $34,717,182,344.

(B) Outlays, $36,421,810,615.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $34,980,221,344.

(B) Outlays, $35,971,856,017.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $34,709,130,660.

(B) Outlays, $35,694,461,568.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $35,345,558,746.

(B) Outlays, $35,726,692,080.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $35,778,861,704.

(B) Outlays, $36,023,603,664.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $35,903,656,269.

(B) Outlays, $36,053,540,929.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $37,053,575,427.

(B) Outlays, $36,728,425,531.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $37,407,926,006.

(B) Outlays, $37,010,865,625.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $36,030,468,379.

(B) Outlays, $35,239,084,585.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $23,579,001,452.

(B) Outlays, $24,671,346,305.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $23,081,072,022.

(B) Outlays, $22,625,264,354.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $20,792,777,128.

(B) Outlays, $20,003,190,490.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $19,741,920,684.

(B) Outlays, $19,137,193,652.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $19,404,282,275.

(B) Outlays, $18,835,192,569.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $19,327,130,735.

(B) Outlays, $18,756,191,516.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $19,662,307,796.

(B) Outlays, $19,236,195,778.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $19,687,365,729.

(B) Outlays, $19,196,192,534.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $20,007,079,854.

(B) Outlays, $19,491,194,494.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $20,432,760,370.

(B) Outlays, $19,911,194,541.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority -$3,117,858,538.

(B) Outlays, -$17,902,510,087.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$5,006,187,208.

(B) Outlays, -$22,663,131,201.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$7,207,527,587.

(B) Outlays, -$21,873,165,611.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$10,050,651,698.

(B) Outlays, -$23,478,684,551.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$11,270,680,219.

(B) Outlays, -$25,592,600,179.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$11,216,920,854.

(B) Outlays, -$26,334,723,544.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$11,181,314,029.

(B) Outlays, -$28,431,823,598.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -$11,419,282,222.

(B) Outlays, -$30,146,864,860.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -$10,962,174,519.

(B) Outlays, -$30,283,949,523.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -$11,423,608,510.

(B) Outlays, -$30,344,996,856.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $83,782,156,033.

(B) Outlays, $86,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $84,741,937,545.

(B) Outlays, $85,402,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $86,268,019,975.

(B) Outlays, $86,636,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $80,591,153,304.

(B) Outlays, $87,532,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $61,426,491,203.

(B) Outlays, $82,464,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $61,881,059,775.

(B) Outlays, $73,145,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $62,574,430,674.

(B) Outlays, $69,350,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $63,399,145,192.

(B) Outlays, $.68,306,000,000

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $64,300,801,486.

(B) Outlays, $67,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $65,233,075,435.

(B) Outlays, $67,451,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $4,060,091,761.

(B) Outlays, $11,111,688,772.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $3,025,186,831.

(B) Outlays, $8,426,527,304.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $2,399,832,457.

(B) Outlays, $6,576,572,847.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $2,161,433,912.

(B) Outlays, $5,089,840,373.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $2,239,962,970.

(B) Outlays, $4,404,811,102.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $2,519,289,261.

(B) Outlays, $3,736,046,140.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $2,765,128,809.

(B) Outlays, $3,589,358,404.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $2,386,994,767.

(B) Outlays, $2,467,358,948.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $3,723,976,109.

(B) Outlays, $3,767,209,364.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $3,826,426,079.

(B) Outlays, $3,857,498,084.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $76,517,561,995.

(B) Outlays, $89,337,980,213.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $81,664,276,439.

(B) Outlays, $83,363,936,106.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $82,948,933,634.

(B) Outlays, $83,557,574,625.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $84,302,444,193.

(B) Outlays, $84,863,412,312.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $85,483,188,626.

(B) Outlays, $86,118,718,904.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $86,150,491,291.

(B) Outlays, $87,104,938,401.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $90,700,396,959.

(B) Outlays, $89,739,937,092.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $91,612,053,540.

(B) Outlays, $92,347,558,196.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $92,616,332,967.

(B) Outlays, $93,602,872,104.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $93,126,021,829.

(B) Outlays, $94,538,682,177.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $414,914,666,640.

(B) Outlays, $409,071,589,532.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $400,090,776,718.

(B) Outlays, $409,837,990,585.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $409,134,261,576.

(B) Outlays, $409,927,144,574.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $411,218,705,099.

(B) Outlays, $410,000,371,949.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $411,520,598,917.

(B) Outlays, $409,258,512,590.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $411,222,882,244.

(B) Outlays, $408,609,271,560.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $411,054,998,948.

(B) Outlays, $408,040,041,635.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $411,305,774,433.

(B) Outlays, $408,024,483,858.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $.408,054,277,446

(B) Outlays, $404,517,981,768.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $408,456,672,879.

(B) Outlays, $404,749,490,318.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $589,985,996,950.

(B) Outlays, $589,968,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $577,949,403,793.

(B) Outlays, $577,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $634,769,609,598.

(B) Outlays, $634,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $669,608,877,532.

(B) Outlays, $669,516,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $701,717,599,734.

(B) Outlays, $701,637,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $783,233,244,717.

(B) Outlays, $783,148,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $793,826,442,695.

(B) Outlays, $793,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $804,158,992,999.

(B) Outlays, $804,021,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $891,597,598,094.

(B) Outlays, $891,464,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $952,040,841,487.

(B) Outlays, $951,901,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $495,215,196,304.

(B) Outlays, $489,678,000,763.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $467,378,467,048.

(B) Outlays, $457,121,503,770.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $473,803,666,325.

(B) Outlays, $466,519,958,503.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $.480,403,798,298.

(B) Outlays, $472,707,038,714.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $462,754,715,850.

(B) Outlays, $455,422,494,430.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $470,305,332,160.

(B) Outlays, $468,568,679,685.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $477,612,475,752.

(B) Outlays, $471,553,500,076.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $486,124,736,370.

(B) Outlays, $474,208,319,164.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $495,525,397,267.

(B) Outlays, $485,180,862,385.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $505,847,590,322.

(B) Outlays, $501,691,364,876.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $37,199,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $37,227,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $40,124,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,141,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $43,373,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,373,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $46,627,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $50,035,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,035,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $53,677,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $53,677,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $57,540,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $57,540,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $61,645,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $61,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $66,076,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $70,376,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $70,376,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $174,958,000,967.

(B) Outlays, $182,247,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $173,240,266,963.

(B) Outlays, $173,975,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $187,175,510,507.

(B) Outlays, $186,712,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $193,398,711,598.

(B) Outlays, $192,607,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $199,658,007,906.

(B) Outlays, $198,756,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $215,743,846,001.

(B) Outlays, $214,647,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $213,081,119,646.

(B) Outlays, $211,905,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $209,739,687,456.

(B) Outlays, $208,597,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $226,943,337,943.

(B) Outlays, $225,690,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $234,134,904,001.

(B) Outlays, $232,910,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $64,084,870,256.

(B) Outlays, $58,280,826,283.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $58,691,625,981.

(B) Outlays, $59,341,271,803.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $60,236,445,986.

(B) Outlays, $61,984,028,181.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $61,775,443,852.

(B) Outlays, $64,272,415,003.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $62,838,744,408.

(B) Outlays, $64,270,374,933.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $64,438,746,678.

(B) Outlays, $64,622,528,137.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $66,122,522,342.

(B) Outlays, $66,117,555,205.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $67,827,217,007.

(B) Outlays, $67,612,633,648.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $69,899,313,728.

(B) Outlays, $69,530,727,157.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $72,968,679,769.

(B) Outlays, $72,918,001,554.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $17,597,202,171.

(B) Outlays, $17,131,799,212.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $16,292,505,877.

(B) Outlays, $15,822,578,937.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $15,896,824,915.

(B) Outlays, $15,485,855,249.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $15,497,115,954.

(B) Outlays, $15,288,593,367.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $15,102,576,054.

(B) Outlays, $14,968,611,664.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $16,848,086,774.

(B) Outlays, $16,521,512,795.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $16,852,169,706.

(B) Outlays, $16,651,481,574.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $16,851,058,548.

(B) Outlays, $16,670,583,663.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $16,837,818,345.

(B) Outlays, $16,666,172,690.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $16,766,025,287.

(B) Outlays, $16,610,078,098.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $392,019,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $392,019,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $441,055,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $441,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $491,389,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $491,389,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $530,997,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $530,997,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $557,310,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $557,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $578,830,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $578,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $598,897,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $598,897,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $610,255,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $610,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $616,280,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $616,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $618,817,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $618,817,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority -$116,443,905,645.

(B) Outlays, -$108,060,655,057.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$87,798,267,230.

(B) Outlays, -$55,403,123,929.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$141,116,511,693.

(B) Outlays, -$122,485,082,881.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$143,488,283,137.

(B) Outlays, -$127,796,929,349.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$139,652,207,303.

(B) Outlays, -$125,929,066,863.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$202,367,265,470.

(B) Outlays, -$190,513,452,985.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$168,219,081,878.

(B) Outlays, -$155,662,239,154.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -$122,851,870,445.

(B) Outlays, -$110,286,203,346.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -$146,216,717,586.

(B) Outlays, -$137,952,399,563.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -$182,440,001,844.

(B) Outlays, -$160,985,900,420.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority -$88,561,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$88,561,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$89,314,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$89,314,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$81,278,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$81,278,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$83,732,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$83,732,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$87,842,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$87,842,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$91,041,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$91,041,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$99,201,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$99,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -$108,213,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$108,213,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -$114,167,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$117,567,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -$123,243,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$123,243,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority $58,798,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,706,322,582.

Fiscal year 2018:

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

(B) Outlays, $27,762,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

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

(B) Outlays, $25,573,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

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

(B) Outlays, $25,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

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

(B) Outlays, $25,598,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $8,884,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $3,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(b) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(c) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than January 27, 2017, the Committees named in subsections (a) and (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(b) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(c) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than January 27, 2017, the committees named in subsections (a) and (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a measure would cause a net increase in direct spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of $5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the budget year provided for in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget in the House of Representatives, for each bill or joint resolution other than an appropriation measure and any amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of $5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (a).

(c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, levels, or limits contained in this concurrent resolution pursuant to section 501.

(d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 302. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

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

(c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the ''first fiscal year'' and the ''total of fiscal years'' shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2017. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

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

(e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2017, no adjustment shall be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

SEC. 303. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''change in mandatory programs'' means a provision that—

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

(2) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the period of the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years

covered under the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

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

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

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

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

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

(C) for fiscal year 2019, $15,000,000,000.

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

SEC. 304. GAO REPORT.

(a) GAO SUBMISSION.—At a date specified by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, the Comptroller General, in consultation with the chair, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall submit to the chair a comprehensive list of all current direct spending programs of the Government.

(b) PUBLICATION.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget shall cause to be printed in the Congressional Record the list submitted under subsection (a). The chair shall publish such list on the Committee's public Web site. Such publication shall be searchable, sortable, and downloadable.

SEC. 305. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional Budget Office to include in any estimate prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to any bill or joint resolution, or an estimate of an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, an estimate of any change in debt service costs (if any) resulting from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate of debt servicing costs provided under this section shall be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the Rules of the House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not apply to authorizations of discretionary programs or to appropriation measures, but shall apply to changes in the authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

SEC. 306. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.

(a) ALL CREDIT PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate of any measure that establishes or modifies any program providing loans or loan guarantees, the Director shall, to the extent practicable, provide a supplemental fair-value estimate of any loan or loan guarantee program if requested by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

(b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget

Office shall provide a supplemental fair-value estimate as part of any estimate for any measure establishing or modifying a program providing loans or loan guarantees for student financial assistance or housing (including residential mortgage).

(c) BASELINE ESTIMATES.—The Congressional Budget Office shall include estimates, on a fair-value and credit reform basis, of loan and loan guarantee programs for student financial assistance, housing (including residential mortgage), and such other major loan and loan guarantee programs, as practicable, in its *Budget and Economic Outlook: 2018 to 2027.*

SEC. 307. ESTIMATES OF MAJOR DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION.

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

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

(2) for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives requests such an estimate.

SEC. 308. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION.

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 114th and 115th Congresses, any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act for major legislation considered in the House of Representatives shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legislation.

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

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required

under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term "major legislation" means a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto is offered or any conference report thereon is submitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2017 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2017 and the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels in this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 310. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(1) GENERAL.—''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(2) VETERANS.—''Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

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

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

(2) VETERANS.—$66,385,032,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) DEFINITION.—The term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year following fiscal year 2017.

SEC. 311. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall estimate provisions of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon that affects the use of any covered energy savings contract on a net present value basis.

(b) NPV CALCULATIONS.—The net present value of any covered energy savings contract shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The discount rate shall reflect market risk.

(2) The cash flows shall include, whether classified as mandatory or discretionary, payments to contractors under the terms of their contracts, payments to contractors for other services, and direct savings in energy and energy-related costs.

(3) The stream of payments shall cover the period covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25 years.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ''covered energy savings contract'' means—

(1) an energy savings performance contract authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act; or

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

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

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any present value calculated under subsection (b) results in a net savings, then such savings may not be used as an offset for purposes of budget enforcement.

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF SPENDING.—For purposes of budget enforcement, the estimated net present value of the budget authority provided by the measure, and outlays flowing therefrom, shall be classified as direct spending.

(f) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, should separately identify the cash flows under subsection (b)(2) and include such information in the President's annual budget submission under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) the scoring method used in this section should not be used to score any contracts other than covered energy savings contracts.

SEC. 312. ESTIMATES OF LAND CONVEYANCES.

In the House of Representatives, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall include in any estimate prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to any measure that conveys Federal land to any non-Federal entity—

(1) the methodology used to calculate such estimate;

(2) a detailed justification of its estimate of any change in revenue, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections resulting from such conveyance;

(3) if requested by the chair of the Committee on the Budget, any information provided by the Bureau of Land Management or other applicable Federal agency, including the source and date of such information, that supports the estimate of any change in revenue, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections;

(4) a description of any efforts to independently verify such agency estimate; and

(5) a statement of the assumptions underlying the estimate of the budgetary effects that would be

generated by such parcel in CBO's baseline projections as of the most recent publication or update.

SEC. 313. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

SEC. 314. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that increases, or extends the increase of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 315. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUSES AS AN OFFSET.

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers any portion of the net surplus of the Federal Reserve System to the general fund of the Treasury shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 321. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

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

SEC. 322. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the

Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 301 of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 323. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions in accordance with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 324. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT UPDATED BUDGETARY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect any adjustments to the baseline made by the Congressional Budget Office in March 2016.

SEC. 325. ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that designates an emergency under section 4(g)(2) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

SEC. 326. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House of Representatives adopts the provisions of this title, title II, and title VII—

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

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

TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 401. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2017 is 7.3 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2017 is 4.3 percent under current law.

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

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

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

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

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2017 is 5.1 percent.

(2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2017 is 5.5 percent under current law.

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

(A) For Medicare, this resolution advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Retirees would be given a choice of private plans competing alongside the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare would provide a premium-support payment either to pay for or offset the premium of the plan chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support payment would be adjusted so that the sick would receive higher payments if their conditions worsened; lower-income seniors would receive additional assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for a greater share of their premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how their health care dollars are spent will force providers to compete against each other on price and quality. This market competition will act as a real check on widespread waste and skyrocketing health care costs.

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

TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS

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

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

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, replaces the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.

In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 when the macroeconomic effects of such reforms are taken into account.

SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that such chair determines are necessary to implement a trade agreement, and the budgetary levels for any companion measure that offsets such trade measure, if the combined cost of each measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 506. RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue.

SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION REFORM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms the Federal transportation funding system, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 509. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.

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

SEC. 510. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR REFORMING SNAP.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 511. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE REFORM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the Social Security Disability Insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 512. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL RETIREMENT REFORM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms, improves and updates the Federal retirement system, as determined by such chair, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 513. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure supports the following activities: Department of Defense training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, modernization of equipment, auditability of financial statements, or military compensation and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that measure) over the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS

SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.

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

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

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

(1) The President's health care law put Washington's priorities before those of patients'. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health care premiums as promised. Instead, the law mandated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that best suits their health needs and driving up health coverage costs. A typical family's health care premiums were supposed to decline by $2,500; instead, average premiums have increased by $3,775. A recent study conducted by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates premiums to continue rising over the next decade, projecting an average increase of 8 percent per year between 2016

and 2018, and increasing by nearly 60 percent by 2026.

(2) The President pledged, "If you like your health care plan, you can keep your health care plan." Instead, CBO now estimates 7 million Americans will lose employment-based health coverage due to the President's health care law, further limiting patient choice.

(3) Then-Speaker of the House Pelosi stated that the President's health care law would create 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, CBO estimates that by 2025 Obamacare will reduce the number of hours worked by approximately 2 million full-time equivalent workers, mostly lower wage workers, compared with what would have occurred in the absence of the law. Additionally, a study by the Mercatus Center at George Mason University estimates that Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 percent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

(4) The President has charged the Independent Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bureaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional $36.4 billion over the next 10 years.

(5) Since the ACA was signed into law, the administration has repeatedly failed to implement it as written. The President's unilateral actions have resulted in 43 changes, delays, and exemptions. The President has signed into law another 24 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled the individual ''mandate'' could only be characterized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected the requirement that closely held companies provide health insurance to their employees even if it violates the companies' religious beliefs. More than 5 years after enactment, the Supreme Court continues to evaluate the legality of how the President's administration has implemented the law. All of these changes prove the folly of the underlying law; health care in the United States cannot be run from a centralized bureaucracy.

(6) The President's health care law is unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive, and unworkable. Its complex structure of subsidies, mandates, and penalties perversely impact individuals, married couples, and families. Those who previously had insurance along with those who did not have been funneled into a new system that is pro-

viding less access to doctors and treatments. Millions of Americans have been added to a broken Medicaid system that is incapable of providing the care promised. Cuts made to Medicare to fund a new entitlement are undermining the health security of seniors. Taxes and mandates are distorting the insurance market and harming the broader economy, resulting in fewer jobs and less opportunity. By design, the President's law puts Washington at the center of our health care system, at the expense of patients, families, physicians, and businesses. The ACA should be fully repealed, allowing for real patient-centered health care reform that puts patients first, not Washington, DC.

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

SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term finan-

cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(G) Medicare is growing faster than the economy at a projected rate of 6 percent per year over the next 10 years and by 2026, Medicare spending will reach nearly $1.3 trillion, almost double the 2015 spending level of $634 billion.

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

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

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

(1) Medicare is preserved for current and future beneficiaries.

(2) Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 605. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

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

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

(A) In 2022, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(B) In 2034, the combined Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be exhausted, and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2034, benefits will be cut nearly 25 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The recession and continued low economic growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis facing Social Security. The most recent CBO projections find that Social Security will run cash deficits of $1.9 trillion over the next 10 years.

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

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

(6) If this program is not reformed, families who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits provide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in 2022, devastating individuals who need assistance the most.

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

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

(b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent. This resolution assumes these reforms will include the following:

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

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

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

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

(1) encouraging work;

(2) updates of the eligibility rules;

(3) reducing fraud and abuse; and

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

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

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

(2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 608. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.

It is the policy of this resolution that all means-tested welfare programs should include work activation requirements for able-bodied adults.

SEC. 609. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Across the Nation, too many Americans are struggling to make ends meet. The slowly falling unemployment rate has masked an underlying crisis as millions of Americans have abandoned the work force and wages have stagnated. The labor force participation rate has plummeted to levels not seen since the Carter presidency.

(2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy to grow by an average of just 2.1 percent over the next 10 years. That level of economic growth is simply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportunities and the incomes of millions of middle-income Americans.

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

(4) Although job gains have been trending up of late, other aspects of the labor market remain weak. The labor force participation rate, for instance, is hovering just under 63 percent, close to

the lowest level since 1978. Long-term unemployment also remains a problem. Of the almost 8 million people who are currently unemployed, almost 2.2 million have been unemployed for more than 6 months. Long-term unemployment erodes an individual's job skills and detaches them from job opportunities. It also undermines the long-term productive capacity of the economy.

(5) Perhaps most important, wage gains and income growth have been subpar for middle-class Americans. Average hourly earnings of private-sector workers have increased by just 2.4 percent over the past year. Prior to the recession, average hourly earnings were tracking close to 4 percent. Likewise, average income levels have remained flat in recent years. Real median household income is $53,657, one of the lowest levels since 1995.

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

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

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

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

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

(11) A stronger economy is vital to lowering deficit levels and eventually balancing the budget. According to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window, deficits would be reduced by $327 billion.

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

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

SEC. 612. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.

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

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

growth. The United States tax code fails on all 3 counts: it is complex, unfair, and inefficient. The tax code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation.

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

(3) Roughly half of United States active business income and half of private sector employment are derived from business entities (such as partnerships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed on a ''pass-through'' basis, meaning the income is taxed at individual rates rather than corporate rates. Small businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form for Federal tax purposes, and the highest Federal rate on such small business income can reach nearly 45 percent. For these reasons, sound economic policy requires lowering marginal rates on these pass-through entities.

(4) The top United States corporate income tax rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) is

slightly more than 39 percent, the highest rate in the industrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages, discourage investment and job creation, distort business activity, and put American businesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

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

(6) Recent and coming developments in the global arena, specifically the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project recommendations, heighten the importance of the need to reform and modernize our international tax system so that American businesses and workers are not disadvantaged.

(7) The ''world-wide'' structure of United States international taxation essentially taxes earnings of United States firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive disadvantage with competi-

tors that have more competitive international tax systems.

(8) Reforming the tax code would boost the competitiveness of United States companies operating abroad and significantly reduce tax avoidance.

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

(10) Increasing taxes to raise revenue and meet out-of-control spending would sink the economy and Americans' ability to save for their children's education and retirement.

(11) Closing tax loopholes to finance higher spending does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

(12) Tax reform should curb or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower tax rates across the board, not to fund more wasteful Government spending. Washington has a spending problem, not a revenue problem.

(13) Many economists believe that fundamental tax reform, including a broader tax base and lower tax rates, would lead to greater labor supply and increased investment, which would have a positive impact on total national output.

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Encourages charitable giving.

(6) Repeals the Death Tax.

(7) Eliminates marriage penalties.

(8) Provides tax-free universal savings accounts to reward saving.

(9) Exempts workers above the normal retirement age from the employee side payroll taxes.

(10) Eliminates marriage penalties and encourages families.

(11) Repeals the alternative minimum tax.

(12) Reduces double taxation by lowering the top corporate rate to 25 percent.

(13) Sets a maximum rate for capital gains and dividends at 15 percent.

(14) Encourages net investment, savings, and entrepreneurial activity, including full expensing.

(15) Moves to a competitive territorial system of international taxation.

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

SEC. 613. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.

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

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

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

through the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services.

(3) Trade agreements have saved the average American family of four more than $10,000 per year as a result of lower duties. Trade agreements also lower the cost of manufacturing inputs by removing duties.

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

(5) When negotiating trade agreements, United States laws on Intellectual Property (IP) protection should be used as a benchmark for establishing global IP frameworks. Strong IP protections have significantly contributed to the United States' status as a world leader in innovation across sectors (including in the development of life-saving biologic medicines). The data protections afforded to biologics under Federal law, including 12 years of data protection, allow continued development of pioneering medicines to benefit patients both in the United States and abroad. To maintain the cycle of innovation and achieve 21st century trade agreements, it is vital that our negotiators insist on the highest standards for IP protections.

(b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution—

(1) to pursue international trade, global commerce, and a modern and competitive tax system to promote domestic job creation;

(2) that the United States should continue to seek increased economic opportunities for American workers and businesses through high-standard trade agreements that satisfy negotiating objectives, including—

(A) the expansion of trade opportunities;

(B) adherence to trade agreements and rules by the United States and its trading partners, and

(C) the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services by opening new markets and enforcing United States rights; and

(3) that any trade agreement entered into on behalf of the United States should reflect the negotiating objectives and adhere to the provisions requiring improved consultation with Congress.

SEC. 614. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.

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

SEC. 615. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETING AND REFORM.

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

(1) Excessive Federal regulation—

(A) has hurt job creation, investment, wages, competition, and economic growth, slowing the Nation's recovery from the economic recession and harming American households;

(B) operates as a regressive tax on poor and lower-income households;

(C) displaces workers into long-term unemployment or lower-paying jobs;

(D) adversely affects small businesses, the primary source of new jobs; and

(E) impedes the economic growth necessary to provide sufficient funds to meet vital commitments and reduce the Federal debt.

(2) Federal agencies routinely fail to identify and eliminate, minimize, or mitigate excess regulatory costs through post-implementation assessments of their regulations.

(3) The estimated cost of Federal regulations are as high as $1.88 to $2.03 trillion per year.

(4) The estimated annual level of Federal regulatory costs—

(A) equals roughly $15,000 per United States household, or 30 percent of average household income;

(B) exceeds both individual and corporate Federal income rates; and

(C) exceeded 11 percent of United States gross domestic product in 2015.

(5) If regulatory costs represented an independent economy, the estimated annual level of these costs would qualify as one of the world's top 10 economies, ranking between India and Russia, roughly equaling one-half of Germany's economy and 40 percent of Japan's economy.

(6) Since President Obama's inauguration in 2009, the administration has issued more than 556,000 pages of regulations and accompanying doc-

umentation in the Federal Register, including 81,910 pages in 2015.

(7) Since 2009, the White House has imposed more than $728 billion in additional Federal regulatory costs, with over $100 billion in further costs proposed since the beginning of 2015.

(8) The United States Code of Federal Regulations now contains over 175,000 pages of regulations in 235 volumes.

(9) Notwithstanding the size and growth of Federal regulations, Congress lacks an effective mechanism to manage the level of new Federal regulatory costs imposed each year. Other nations, meanwhile, have successfully implemented the use of regulatory budgeting to control excess regulation and regulatory costs.

(10) Federal regulatory agencies routinely fail to analyze both the costs and benefits of new regulations.

(11) While the Obama administration has routinely failed to analyze both the costs and benefits of its new regulations, the United States has experienced zero real wage growth since 2007.

(12) While the Obama administration has sharply increased Federal regulatory costs, it has

produced the weakest recovery from economic recession since World War II.

(13) If the Obama administration had produced even an average recovery, Americans would have six million more jobs. Instead, labor force participation is near historic lows and over 90 million Americans over the age of 16 are out of the workforce.

(14) Dodd-Frank (Public Law 111–203) alone has resulted in more than $39.3 billion in regulatory compliance costs and has imposed as much as 76.6 million hours of proposed and final regulatory compliance paperwork on job creators.

(15) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act has resulted in 177.9 million annual hours of regulatory compliance paperwork, $37.1 billion of regulatory compliance costs on the private sector, and $13 billion in regulatory compliance costs on the States.

(16) Agencies impose costly regulations without relying on sound science through the use of judicial consent decrees and settlement agreements and the abuse of interim compliance costs imposed on regulated entities that bring legal challenges against newly promulgated regulations.

(17) The highest regulatory costs come from rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Among major new and proposed EPA regulations are those that would vastly expand EPA's control of land use through Clean Water Act permitting programs, commonly referred to as the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) rule; limit development in counties in nearly every State under Clean Air Act ozone regulations; and impose a de-facto ban on new United States coal-fired power plants.

(18) EPA's power plant rules exemplify the impact of excessive regulation.

(19) In June 2014, the EPA proposed a rule to cut carbon pollution from the Nation's power plants. The proposed standards are unachievable with current commercially available technology, resulting in a de-facto ban on new coal-fired power plants.

(20) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly 40 percent of the United States electricity at a low cost. Unfairly targeting the coal industry with costly and unachievable regulations will increase energy prices, disproportionately disadvantaging energy-intensive industries like manufacturing and construction. This will make life more difficult for millions of low-in-

come and middle class families already struggling to pay their bills.

(21) Three hundred thirty coal units are proposed for retirement or conversion as a result of EPA regulations. Combined with the defacto prohibition on new plants, these retirements and conversions may further increase the cost of electricity.

(22) A recent study by Energy Ventures Analysis Inc., an energy market analysis group, estimates the average energy bill in West Virginia will rise $750 per household by 2020, due in part to EPA regulations. West Virginia receives 95 percent of its electricity from coal.

(23) The Heritage Foundation found that a phase out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by the end of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross domestic product decrease of $2.23 trillion over the entire period and reducing the income of a family of 4 by $1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will come from the manufacturing sector, with California, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETING AND REFORM.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the House should, in consultation with the public, consider legislation that—

(1) promotes—

(A) economic growth, job creation, higher wages, and increased investment by eliminating unnecessary red tape and streamlining, simplifying and lowering the costs of Federal regulations; and

(B) the adoption of least-cost regulatory alternatives to meet the objectives of Federal regulatory statutes;

(2) protects—

(A) the poor and lower-income households from the regressive effects of excessive regulation; and

(B) workers against the unnecessary elimination of jobs and loss or reduction of wages;

(3) requires—

(A) an annual, congressional regulatory budget that establishes annual costs of regulations and allocates these costs amongst Federal regulatory agencies;

(B) cost-benefit and regulatory impact analysis for new regulations proposed and promulgated by all Federal regulatory agencies;

(C) advance notice of proposed rulemaking and makes evidentiary hearings available for critical disputed issues in the development of new major regulations;

(D) congressional approval of all new major regulations before the regulations can become effective, ensuring that Congress can better prevent the imposition of unsound costly new regulations; and

(E) post-implementation cost-benefit analysis of all new major regulations on at least a decennial basis, to ensure that regulations operate as intended and impose no more costs than necessary;

(4) strengthens—

(A) requirements to assure the use and disclosure of sound science, including models, data, and other evidentiary information in the development of new regulations;

(B) transparency in regulatory development and improves opportunities for hearings on disputed issues in high-cost major rulemaking;

(C) requirements to avoid, minimize, and mitigate significant adverse impacts of new major regulations on small businesses, the primary source of new jobs;

(D) judicial review of legal, scientific, technical, and cost-benefit determinations made by Federal regulatory agencies to support the promulgation of new regulations;

(E) protections against unnecessary or abusive imposition of regulatory compliance costs during litigation challenging the promulgation of new, high-cost major regulation;

(F) protections against the abuse of regulatory consent decrees and settlement agreements to force the unfair imposition of new regulations; and

(G) protections against the abuse of interim rulemaking;

(5) reduces—

(A) regulatory barriers to entry into markets and other regulatory impediments to competition and innovation; and

(B) the imposition of new Federal regulation that duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with State, local, and Tribal regulation or that impose unfunded mandates on State, local, and Tribal governments; and

(6) eliminates the abuse of guidance to evade legal requirements applicable to the development and promulgation of new regulations.

SEC. 616. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTION.

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

SEC. 617. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION REFORM.

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

SEC. 618. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

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

(1) For years, there has been serious concern regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure to provide veterans timely access to health care.

(2) In 2015, for the first time, VA health care was added to Government Accountability Office's (GAO) "high-risk" list, due to mismanagement and oversight failures, which have resulted in untimely and inefficient health care. According to GAO, "the absence of care and delays in providing care have harmed veterans.".

(3) The VA's failure to provide timely and accessible health care to our veterans is unacceptable. While Congress has done its part for more than a decade by providing sufficient funding for the VA, the administration has mismanaged these resources, resulting in proven adverse effects on veterans and their families.

(b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

(1) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs continue its oversight efforts to ensure the VA reassesses its core mission, including—

(A) reducing the number of bureaucratic layers;

(B) reducing the number of senior and middle managers;

(C) streamlining the disciplinary process;

(D) improving performance measure metrics;

(E) strengthening the administration and oversight of contractors; and

(F) supporting opportunities for veterans to pursue other viable options for their health care needs; and

(2) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on the Budget should continue to closely monitor the VA's progress to ensure VA resources are sufficient and efficiently provided to veterans.

SEC. 619. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.

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

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

(2) In its report to Congress on Government Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller Gen-

eral has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could ''lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings.''

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each

120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(8) More than $310 billion has been appropriated for unauthorized programs in fiscal year 2016, spanning 256 separate laws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 620. POLICY STATEMENT ON A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.

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

(1) The Government will collect approximately $3.4 trillion in taxes, but spend more than $3.9 trillion to maintain its operations, borrowing 14 cents of every Federal dollar spent.

(2) At the end of 2015, the national debt of the United States was more than $18.9 trillion.

(3) A majority of States have petitioned the Government to hold a constitutional convention to adopt a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

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

(5) Numerous balanced budget amendment proposals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in the House. Currently in the 114th Congress, 17 joint resolutions proposing a balanced budget amendment have been introduced, including a resolution offered by Representative Dave Brat of Virginia and a resolution offered by Representative Tom McClintock of California.

(6) In the 111th Congress, the House considered H. J. Res. 2, sponsored by Representative Robert W. Goodlatte of Virginia, although it received 262 aye votes, it did not receive the two-thirds required for passage.

(7) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution passed the House with bipartisan support, but failed to pass by one vote in the United States Senate.

(8) Four States, including Georgia, Alaska, Mississippi, and North Dakota, have agreed to the Compact for a Balanced Budget, which is seeking to amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget through an Article V convention by April 12, 2021.

(b) POLICY ON A BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress should propose a balanced budget constitutional amendment for ratification by the States.

SEC. 621. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

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

(1) According to the most recent estimate from the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies held $896 billion in unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 2015.

(2) These funds comprise both discretionary appropriations and authorizations of mandatory spending that remain available for expenditure.

(3) In many cases, agencies are provided appropriations that remain indefinitely available for obligation.

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

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

(1) greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from canceling unobligated balances of funds that are no longer needed;

(2) the appropriate committees in the House should identify and review accounts with unobligated balances and rescind such balances that would not impede or disrupt the fulfillment of important Federal commitments;

(3) the House, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and appropriate agencies, should continue to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction; and

(4) unobligated balances in dormant accounts should not be used to finance increases in spending.

SEC. 622. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.

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

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

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

(b) Policy on Responsible Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars.—It is the policy of this resolution that:

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

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

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

SEC. 623. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATION OF A COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND WASTE.

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

SEC. 624. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.

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

(1) Enactment of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 was the first step toward restoring constitutionally endowed legislative responsibility over fundamental budget decision making.

(2) The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 specifically set forth its purposes in section 2. It was designed to—

(A) establish congressional control over the budget process;

(B) provide for annual congressional determination of a level of taxes and spending;

(C) set important national budget priorities; and

(D) find methods to facilitate the access of Members of Congress to the most accurate, objective, and high-quality information available to assist them in discharging their duties.

(3) However, the congressional budget process has neither constrained spending nor inhibited the expansion of Government. The growth of the Government, primarily through a multiplicity of mandatory programs and other forms of direct spending, has largely been financed through borrowing and high tax rates.

(4) The enforcement of the current budget process, including congressional points of order and statutory spending limits, have been too often waived or circumvented. This contributes to a lack of accountability, which has led to broad agreement that reforming the system is a high necessity.

(b) POLICY ON REFORMING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress should—

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

(2) reassert congressional power over spending and revenue, restore the balance of power between Congress and the President as the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 intended, and attain the maximum level of accountability for budget decisions through efficient and rigorous enforcement of budget rules;

(3) improve incentives for lawmakers to budget as intended by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, especially by adopting an annual budget resolution;

(4) encourage more effective control over spending, especially currently uncontrolled direct spending;

(5) revise the methodology used in developing the baseline, which is intended to reflect an objective projection of the budgetary effects of current laws and policies for future fiscal years, by removing any tendency toward assuming higher spending levels;

(6) promote efficient and timely budget actions to ensure lawmakers complete their budget actions before the start of the new fiscal year;

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

(8) eliminate the complexity of the budget process and the biases that favor higher spending;

(9) include procedures that treat extensions of current tax laws on a comparable basis to the extension of mandatory programs; and

(10) require procedures that make the budgetary effects of Government policies on individual taxpayers more apparent, such as requiring the President's annual budget submission to Congress provide an estimate of the pro rated share of any projected debt for the current fiscal year to any individual who files an income tax return.

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

(1) attain greater simplicity without sacrificing the rigor required to address—

(A) the complex issues of the domestic and world economy;

(B) national security responsibilities; and

(C) the appropriate roles of rulemaking and statutory enforcement mechanisms;

(2) establish a new structure that assures the congressional role in the budget process is applied consistently without reliance on reactive legislating;

(3) improve the elements of the current budget process that have fulfilled the original purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(4) rebuild the foundation of the budget process to provide a solid basis from which additional reforms may be developed.

SEC. 625. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING.

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

(1) Current accounting methods fail to capture and present in a compelling manner the full scope of the Government and its fiscal situation.

(2) Most fiscal analyses produced by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) are conducted over a 10-year time horizon. The use of generational accounting or a longer time horizon would provide a more complete picture of the Government's fiscal situation.

(3) The Federal budget currently accounts for most programs on a cash accounting basis, which records revenue and expenses when cash is actually paid or received. However, it accounts for loan and loan guarantee programs on an accrual basis, which records revenue when earned and expenses when incurred.

(4) The Government Accountability Office has advised that accrual accounting may provide a more accurate estimate of the Government's liabilities than cash accounting for some programs, specifically insurance programs.

(5) Accrual accounting under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) understates the risk and thus the true cost of some Federal programs, including loans and loan guarantees.

(6) Fair value accounting better reflects the risk associated with Federal loan and loan guarantee programs by using a market based discount rate. CBO, for example, uses fair value accounting to measure the cost of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

(7) In comparing fair value accounting to FCRA, CBO has concluded that "adopting a fair-value approach would provide a more comprehensive way to measure the costs of Federal credit programs

and would permit more level comparisons between those costs and the costs of other forms of Federal assistance''.

(8) The Treasury Department, when reporting the principal financial statements of the United States entitled *Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position*, may omit some of the largest projected Government expenses, including social insurance programs. The projected expenses of these programs are reported by the Treasury Department in a statement of *Social Insurance and Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts*.

(9) This concurrent resolution directs CBO to estimate the costs of credit programs on a fair value basis to fully capture the risk associated with Federal credit programs.

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the House should, in consultation with CBO and other appropriate stakeholders, reform government-wide budget and accounting practices so Members and the public can better understand the fiscal situation of the United States and the options best suited to improving it. Such reforms may include the following:

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

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

(3) Accounting for certain Federal credit programs using fair value accounting to better capture market risk.

SEC. 626. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

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

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

(3) Agency budget justifications are, in some cases, not fully transparent about the amount of program activity funded through offsetting collec-

tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents effective and accountable government.

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

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

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

TITLE VII—PROCESS REFORMS TO IMPLEMENT THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

SEC. 701. PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO REDUCE DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) SPENDING REDUCTION DIRECTIVES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the chair of each committee of the House of Representatives listed in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall submit to the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of

Representatives recommendations with respect to changes in laws within the committee's jurisdiction to reduce direct spending, over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025, equal to or greater than the dollar amount applicable to such committee, as follows:

(1) Committee on Agriculture, $237,902,000,000.

(2) Committee on Armed Services, $12,796,000,000.

(3) Committee on Education and the Workforce, $273,605,000,000.

(4) Committee on Energy and Commerce, $2,281,392,000,000.

(5) Committee on Financial Services, $46,286,000,000.

(6) Committee on Homeland Security, $21,020,000,000.

(7) Committee on the Judiciary, $62,655,000,000.

(8) Committee on Natural Resources, $12,694,000,000.

(9) Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, $216,788,000,000.

(10) Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $1,109,000,000.

(11) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $46,288,000,000.

(12) Committee on Ways and Means, $1,647,819,000,000.

(b) LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each committee so directed under subsection (a) shall, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit the recommendations described in such subsection to the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, which upon receiving all such recommendations, shall report to the House of Representatives, not later than 30 days thereafter, the bill described in paragraph (2).

(2) BILL DESCRIBED.—A bill described in this paragraph is a bill—

(A) consisting of legislation carrying out the recommendations described in subsection (a) without any substantive revision; and

(B) entitled "A bill to provide for reductions in direct spending to meet the direct spending targets provided for under the Fiscal Year 2017 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.".

(3) FAILURE TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives may make in order amendments to carry out the recommendations described in subsection (a) if a committee of the House fails to submit recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives consistent with paragraph (1).

(c) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than five legislative days after the bill described in subsection (b) or section 702(a) is reported or the committees of referral have been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the bill in the House. Such a motion shall be in order only at a time designated by the Speaker in the legislative schedule within two legislative days after the day on which the proponent announces an intention to the House to offer the motion provided that such notice is provided after such bill is reported. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed with respect to that bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if the motion to proceed is agreed to, the House shall immediately proceed to consider the bill referred to in paragraph (1) in the House without intervening motion. Such bill shall be considered as read. Except as provided in paragraph (3), all points of order against such bill and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on such bill to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and one motion to limit debate on the bill.

(3) EXTRANEOUS MATTER.—A provision containing an extraneous matter may not be reported in a bill considered pursuant to this subsection, and may not be considered as an amendment thereto. When the House is considering a bill pursuant to paragraph (2), upon a point of order being made by any Member against material extraneous to the directives to a committee which is contained in any title or provision of the bill or offered as an amendment to the bill, and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, any part of said title or provision that contains material extraneous to the instructions

shall be deemed stricken from the bill and no provision deemed extraneous may be offered as an amendment from the floor. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a provision of a bill considered pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be considered extraneous if such provision does not produce a net decrease in outlays or produces a net increase in revenue. In making a determination as to the extraneous nature of a provision, material, or part, the Chair shall rely on estimates from the Committee on the Budget.

(4) SPECIAL RULE.—If the House adopts a special order of business for the consideration of the bill referred to in paragraph (1), including a special order of business which may make amendments to the bill in order, the bill shall be considered under the terms and conditions of that special order of business, except that such special order of business may not provide for debate for a period of time to exceed 10 hours, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

(5) TERMINATION OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—After the House has passed a bill or bills that meet the total amount of each spending reduction directive under subsection (a) as estimated by

the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget, the expedited procedures under this subsection shall no longer apply.

SEC. 702. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Committee on the Budget fails to report the bill required under section 701(b) prior to the deadline set forth under such section for reporting the bill, any Member of the House of Representatives may introduce a bill to accomplish spending reduction directives under section 701(a)(1).

(b) CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) REFERRAL AND REPORTING.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any committee of the House of Representatives to which a bill introduced pursuant to subsection (a) is referred shall report it to the House without amendment not later than the fifth legislative day after the date of its introduction. If a committee fails to report the bill within that period or the House has adopted a concurrent resolution providing for adjournment sine die at the end of a Congress, such committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the bill and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(2) REQUIRING MINIMUM REDUCTION IN DIRECT SPENDING.—A committee of the House to which a bill is referred under this section is not required to report the bill to the House if the bill does not reduce direct spending by at least 5 percent of the directive applicable to the committee under section 701(a), as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

(3) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—Any bill reported or discharged pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be considered under the expedited procedures described under section 701(c).

(4) TERMINATION OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—After the House has passed a bill or bills that meet the total amount of each spending reduction directive under section 701(a) as estimated by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget, the expedited procedures under paragraph (3) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 703. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.—In the Senate, upon receipt of a bill passed in the House pursuant to section 701 or 702 shall be jointly referred to the committee or committees of jurisdiction, which shall report the bill without any revision and with a favorable recommendation, an unfavorable recommendation, or without recommendation, not later than 5 legislative days after receipt in the Senate. If any committee fails to report the bill within that period, that committee shall be automatically discharged from consideration of the bill, and the bill shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(b) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, not later than 2 days of session after the date on which a bill under paragraph (1) is reported or discharged from all committees to which it was referred, for the majority leader of the Senate or the majority leader's designee to move to proceed to the consideration of the bill. It shall also be in order for any Member of the Senate to move to proceed to the consideration of such bill at any time after the conclusion of such 2-day period. A motion to proceed is in order even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to. All points of order against the motion to proceed to the bill are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill is agreed to, the bill shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—All points of order against the bill and against consideration of the bill are waived. Consideration of the bill and of all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith shall not exceed a total of 30 hours which shall be divided equally between the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate on the bill is in order, shall require an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members duly chosen and sworn, and is not debatable. Any debatable motion or appeal is debatable for not to exceed 1 hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the motion or appeal. All time used for consideration of the bill, including time used for quorum calls and voting, shall be counted against the total 30 hours of consideration.

(d) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—If the Senate has voted to proceed to the bill, the vote on passage of the bill shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the bill, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested.

(e) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the bill shall be decided without debate.