

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 96
OFFERED BY MR. WOODALL OF GEORGIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET
2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015.**

3 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
4 declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the
5 budget for fiscal year 2015 and sets forth appropriate
6 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2015.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 201. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 202. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 203. Adjustments of aggregates, allocations, and appropriate budgetary levels.

Sec. 204. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 205. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

Sec. 206. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 207. Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Sec. 208. Transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund that increase public indebtedness.

Sec. 209. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

Sec. 210. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—POLICY

- Sec. 301. Policy statement on health care law repeal.
- Sec. 302. Policy statement on means-tested welfare programs.
- Sec. 303. Policy statement on block granting Medicaid.
- Sec. 304. Policy statement on a carbon tax.
- Sec. 305. Policy statement on the use of official time by Federal employees for union activities.
- Sec. 306. Policy statement on creation of a Committee to Eliminate Duplication and Waste.
- Sec. 307. Policy statement on Federal funding of abortion.
- Sec. 308. Policy statement on readable legislation.
- Sec. 309. Policy statement on work requirements.
- Sec. 310. Policy statement on energy production.
- Sec. 311. Policy statement on regulation of greenhouse gases by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Sec. 312. Policy statement on reforming the Federal budget process.
- Sec. 313. Policy statement on economic growth and putting Americans back to work.
- Sec. 314. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 315. Policy statement on replacing the President's health care law.
- Sec. 316. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 317. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 318. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 319. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 320. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 321. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.
- Sec. 322. Policy statement on unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 323. Policy statement on Federal regulatory policy.
- Sec. 324. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 325. No Budget, no Pay.
- Sec. 326. Policy statement on reform of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
- Sec. 327. Policy statement on transportation reform.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 401. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.
- Sec. 402. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the replacement of Obamacare.
- Sec. 403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.
- Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.
- Sec. 405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.
- Sec. 406. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.
- Sec. 407. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.
- Sec. 408. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.
- Sec. 409. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation reform.
- Sec. 410. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.
- Sec. 411. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.
- Sec. 412. Deficit-neutral reserve account for reforming SNAP.

Sec. 413. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Social Security Disability Insurance Reform.

TITLE V—EARMARK MORATORIUM

Sec. 501. Earmark moratorium.

Sec. 502. Limitation of authority of the House Committee on Rules.

TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 601. Direct spending.

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

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

4 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for
5 each of fiscal years 2015 through 2024:

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,533,142,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,675,941,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,789,406,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,890,066,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,014,538,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,148,143,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,294,465,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,456,164,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,626,464,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,807,341,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2015: \$0.
5 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.
6 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.
7 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.
8 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.
9 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.
10 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.
11 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.
12 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.
13 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

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

18 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,743,504,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,778,548,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,848,957,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,925,554,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,033,623,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,162,619,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,241,898,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,361,147,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,414,031,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,434,808,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,818,544,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,808,954,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,840,958,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,901,664,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,009,073,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,124,872,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,215,785,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,351,489,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,387,409,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,405,674,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2015: -\$285,402,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: -\$133,013,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: -\$51,552,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: -\$11,598,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$5,465,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$23,271,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$78,680,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$104,675,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$239,055,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$401,667,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,204,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,414,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,013,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,267,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,603,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,055,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,311,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,701,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$20,976,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2024: \$21,220,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,112,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,206,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,640,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,716,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019: \$13,909,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,255,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,440,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022: \$14,818,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,074,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,307,000,000.

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

4 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
5 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
6 fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional
7 category are:

8 (1) National Defense (050):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$528,927,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$566,503,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$573,792,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$573,064,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$597,895,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$584,252,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$611,146,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$593,795,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$624,416,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$611,902,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$638,697,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$626,175,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$653,001,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$640,499,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$669,967,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$661,181,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$687,393,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$672,922,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$706,218,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$685,796,000,000.

24 (2) International Affairs (150):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2018:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2021:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2022:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2023:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

1 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology

2 (250):

3 Fiscal year 2015:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2019:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2020:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2023:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2024:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 (4) Energy (270):

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority, an amount
6 to be derived from function 920.

7 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
8 from function 920.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority, an amount
11 to be derived from function 920.

12 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
13 from function 920.

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority, an amount
16 to be derived from function 920.

17 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
18 from function 920.

19 Fiscal year 2018:

20 (A) New budget authority, an amount
21 to be derived from function 920.

22 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
23 from function 920.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2021:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2022:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
6 Fiscal year 2015:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2016:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2020:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2021:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

- 1 Fiscal year 2024:
- 2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
- 3 to be derived from function 920.
- 4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
- 5 from function 920.
- 6 (6) Agriculture (350):
- 7 Fiscal year 2015:
- 8 (A) New budget authority, an amount
- 9 to be derived from function 920.
- 10 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
- 11 from function 920.
- 12 Fiscal year 2016:
- 13 (A) New budget authority, an amount
- 14 to be derived from function 920.
- 15 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
- 16 from function 920.
- 17 Fiscal year 2017:
- 18 (A) New budget authority, an amount
- 19 to be derived from function 920.
- 20 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
- 21 from function 920.
- 22 Fiscal year 2018:
- 23 (A) New budget authority, an amount
- 24 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2019:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2022:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2023:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2024:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

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

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority, an amount
11 to be derived from function 920.

12 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
13 from function 920.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority, an amount
16 to be derived from function 920.

17 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
18 from function 920.

19 Fiscal year 2017:

20 (A) New budget authority, an amount
21 to be derived from function 920.

22 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
23 from function 920.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2021:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2024:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 (8) Transportation (400):

11 Fiscal year 2015:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2016:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2019:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2020:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2023:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2024:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 (9) Community and Regional Development
12 (450):

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2017:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2018:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2022:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2023:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

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

15 Fiscal year 2015:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2019:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2020:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2023:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2024:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 (11) Health (550):

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2017:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2018:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2019:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2023:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2024:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority, an amount
19 to be derived from function 920.

20 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
21 from function 920.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority, an amount
24 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2017:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2021:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2022:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2024:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 (13) Income Security (600):

19 Fiscal year 2015:

20 (A) New budget authority, an amount
21 to be derived from function 920.

22 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
23 from function 920.

24 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2019:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2022:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2023:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2024:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2017:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2018:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2021:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2022:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2023:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

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

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority, an amount
24 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2016:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2020:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2021:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2023:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2024:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

24 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2018:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2021:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2022:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2023:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 (17) General Government (800):

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2016:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2017:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 Fiscal year 2020:

2 (A) New budget authority, an amount
3 to be derived from function 920.

4 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
5 from function 920.

6 Fiscal year 2021:

7 (A) New budget authority, an amount
8 to be derived from function 920.

9 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
10 from function 920.

11 Fiscal year 2022:

12 (A) New budget authority, an amount
13 to be derived from function 920.

14 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
15 from function 920.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority, an amount
18 to be derived from function 920.

19 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
20 from function 920.

21 Fiscal year 2024:

22 (A) New budget authority, an amount
23 to be derived from function 920.

24 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
25 from function 920.

1 (18) Net Interest (900):
2 Fiscal year 2015:
3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$368,359,000,000.
5 (B) Outlays, \$368,359,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2016:
7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$408,990,000,000.
9 (B) Outlays, \$408,990,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2017:
11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$465,411,000,000.
13 (B) Outlays, \$465,411,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2018:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$525,481,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$525,481,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2019:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$568,468,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$568,468,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2020:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$606,691,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$606,691,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$626,835,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$626,835,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2022:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$643,655,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$643,655,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2023:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$656,318,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$656,318,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2024:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$660,760,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$660,760,000,000.
17 (19) Allowances (920):
18 Fiscal year 2015:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$1,846,217,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$1,883,682,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2016:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$1,795,765,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$1,826,890,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$1,785,651,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$1,791,295,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2018:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$1,788,927,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$1,782,388,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2019:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$1,840,739,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$1,828,703,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2020:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$1,917,231,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$1,892,007,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2021:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$1,962,061,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$1,948,451,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$2,047,525,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$2,046,652,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$2,070,320,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$2,058,169,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$2,067,830,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$2,059,117,000,000.

8 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority, an amount
11 to be derived from function 920.

12 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
13 from function 920.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority, an amount
16 to be derived from function 920.

17 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
18 from function 920.

19 Fiscal year 2017:

20 (A) New budget authority, an amount
21 to be derived from function 920.

22 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
23 from function 920.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority, an amount
12 to be derived from function 920.

13 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
14 from function 920.

15 Fiscal year 2021:

16 (A) New budget authority, an amount
17 to be derived from function 920.

18 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
19 from function 920.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority, an amount
22 to be derived from function 920.

23 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
24 from function 920.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority, an amount
2 to be derived from function 920.

3 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
4 from function 920.

5 Fiscal year 2024:

6 (A) New budget authority, an amount
7 to be derived from function 920.

8 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
9 from function 920.

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

12 Fiscal year 2015:

13 (A) New budget authority, an amount
14 to be derived from function 920.

15 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
16 from function 920.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority, an amount
19 to be derived from function 920.

20 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
21 from function 920.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority, an amount
24 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2018:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority, an amount
15 to be derived from function 920.

16 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
17 from function 920.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority, an amount
20 to be derived from function 920.

21 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
22 from function 920.

23 Fiscal year 2022:

24 (A) New budget authority, an amount
25 to be derived from function 920.

1 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
2 from function 920.

3 Fiscal year 2023:

4 (A) New budget authority, an amount
5 to be derived from function 920.

6 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
7 from function 920.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority, an amount
10 to be derived from function 920.

11 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived
12 from function 920.

13 **TITLE II—BUDGET**
14 **ENFORCEMENT**

15 **SEC. 201. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

21 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
22 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-
23 ferred to in subsection (c)(1) or identified in the report
24 to accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint ex-
25 planatory statement of managers to accompany this con-

1 current resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified
2 for Advance Appropriations”.

3 (c) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2016, the aggre-
4 gate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed—

5 (1) \$58,662,202,000 for the following programs
6 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

7 (A) Medical Services;

8 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

9 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-
10 erans Health Administration; and

11 (2) \$28,781,000,000 in new budget authority
12 for all programs identified pursuant to subsection

13 (b).

14 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
15 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-
16 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment
17 thereto or conference report thereon, making general ap-
18 propriations or any new discretionary budget authority
19 provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing
20 appropriations for fiscal year 2016.

21 **SEC. 202. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

22 Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution
23 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-
24 tions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-

1 just any allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate lev-
2 els in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

3 **SEC. 203. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS,**
4 **AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

5 (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT
6 SPENDING LEVELS.—If a committee (other than the Com-
7 mittee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution,
8 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, pro-
9 viding for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority
10 and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also
11 provides for an authorization of appropriations for the
12 same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the
13 chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the
14 allocation to such committee and increase the allocation
15 of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays
16 flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations
17 for fiscal year 2015 by an amount equal to the new budget
18 authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in
19 a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the
20 same purpose.

21 (b) ADJUSTMENTS TO FUND OVERSEAS CONTIN-
22 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In
23 order to take into account any new information included
24 in the budget submission by the President for fiscal year
25 2015, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-

1 just the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
2 budgetary levels for Overseas Contingency Operations/
3 Global War on Terrorism or the section 302(a) allocation
4 to the Committee on Appropriations set forth in the report
5 of this concurrent resolution to conform with section
6 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit
7 Control Act of 1985 (as adjusted by section 251A of such
8 Act).

9 (c) REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
10 BASELINE.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget
11 may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
12 priate budgetary levels to reflect changes resulting from
13 technical and economic assumptions in the most recent
14 baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

15 (d) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing
16 this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the
17 allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,
18 outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-
19 nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2015 and the
20 period of fiscal years 2015 through fiscal year 2024 shall
21 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair
22 of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may ad-
23 just such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

1 **SEC. 204. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

9 (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-
10 poses of this section are any of the four consecutive ten
11 fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2025.

12 **SEC. 205. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**
13 **ACTIONS.**

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

1 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-
2 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
3 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
4 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
5 off-budget discretionary amounts.

6 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on
7 the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
8 other appropriate levels for legislation reported by the
9 Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that re-
10 forms the Federal retirement system, if such adjustments
11 do not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year
12 2015 and the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

13 **SEC. 206. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
14 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

15 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of the alloca-
16 tions, aggregates, and other appropriate levels made pur-
17 suant to this concurrent resolution shall—

18 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
19 ation;

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

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

24 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
25 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting

1 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
2 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
3 tions and aggregates included in this concurrent resolu-
4 tion.

5 (c) BUDGET COMPLIANCE.—The consideration of any
6 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
7 ference report thereon, for which the chair of the Com-
8 mittee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in
9 the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels
10 of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the
11 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the
12 Rules of the House of Representatives or section 504.

13 **SEC. 207. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.**

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

15 (1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan
16 guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The
17 Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value account-
18 ing to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie
19 Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal loan
20 and loan-guarantee programs on the basis of the
21 Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (“FCRA”).

22 (2) The fair-value accounting method uses dis-
23 count rates which incorporate the risk inherent to
24 the type of liability being estimated in addition to
25 Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity

1 length. In contrast, FCRA accounting solely uses the
2 discount rates of the Treasury, failing to incorporate
3 all of the risks attendant to these credit activities.

4 (3) The Congressional Budget Office estimates
5 that if fair-value were used to estimate the cost of
6 all new credit activity in 2014, the deficit would be
7 approximately \$50 billion higher than under the cur-
8 rent methodology.

9 (b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of
10 the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the
11 Budget, any estimate prepared by the Director of the Con-
12 gressional Budget Office for a measure under the terms
13 of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit
14 reform”, as a supplement to such estimate shall, to the
15 extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current
16 actual or estimated market values representing the “fair
17 value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

18 (c) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PRO-
19 GRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional
20 Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section
21 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs
22 which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint
23 resolution and if the Director determines that such bill
24 or joint resolution has a cost related to a housing or resi-
25 dential mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Di-

1 rector shall also provide an estimate of the current actual
2 or estimated market values representing the “fair value”
3 of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such
4 bill or joint resolution that result in such cost.

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

11 **SEC. 208. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE**
12 **TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND**
13 **THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

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

1 **SEC. 209. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**
2 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**
3 **RORISM.**

4 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a sep-
5 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for
6 overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.
7 For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under
8 section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
9 the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall
10 be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2015. Such separate allo-
11 cation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contin-
12 gency operations/global war on terrorism under section
13 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not
14 apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Ap-
15 propriations may provide suballocations of such separate
16 allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that
17 counts toward the allocation established by this section
18 shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii)
19 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
20 Act of 1985.

21 (b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of
22 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2015, no adjustment shall
23 be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget
24 Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under sec-
25 tion 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
26 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

1 **SEC. 210. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

2 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

3 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
4 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
5 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
6 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede
7 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
8 sistent with other such rules; and

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

14 **TITLE III—POLICY**

15 **SEC. 301. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW RE-**
16 **PEAL.**

17 It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Pro-
18 tection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148),
19 and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of
20 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

21 **SEC. 302. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WEL-**
22 **FARE PROGRAMS.**

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

24 (1) Too many people are trapped at the bottom
25 rungs of the economic ladder, and every citizen

1 should have the opportunity to rise, escape from
2 poverty, and achieve their own potential.

3 (2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and con-
4 gressional Republicans enacted reforms that have
5 moved families off of Federal programs and enabled
6 them to provide for themselves.

7 (3) According to the most recent projections,
8 over the next 10 years we will spend approximately
9 \$9.7 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

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

13 (5) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent in-
14 formation on how well these programs are working,
15 and how much the Federal Government is spending
16 on means-tested welfare.

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

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

22 (1) the welfare system should be reformed to
23 give states flexibility to implement and improve safe-
24 ty net programs and that to be eligible for benefits,
25 able bodied adults without dependents should be re-

1 quired to work or be preparing for work, including
2 enrolling in educational or job training programs,
3 contributing community service, or participating in a
4 supervised job search; and

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

10 **SEC. 303. POLICY STATEMENT ON BLOCK GRANTING MED-**
11 **ICAID.**

12 It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and
13 the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should
14 be block granted to the States in a manner prescribed by
15 the State Health Flexibility Act of 2013 (H.R. 567, 113th
16 Congress).

17 **SEC. 304. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.**

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

21 **SEC. 305. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE USE OF OFFICIAL**
22 **TIME BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FOR UNION**
23 **ACTIVITIES.**

24 It is the policy of this resolution that, as called for
25 in H.R. 107, the Federal Employee Accountability Act of

1 2013, Federal employees shall not use official time to con-
2 duct union activities.

3 **SEC. 306. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATION OF A COM-
4 MITTEE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND
5 WASTE.**

6 It is the policy of this resolution that a new com-
7 mittee, styled after the post-World War II “Byrd Com-
8 mittee” shall be created to act on GAO’s annual waste
9 and duplication reports as well as Oversight and Govern-
10 ment Reform Inspector General reports.

11 **SEC. 307. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF
12 ABORTION.**

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

15 **SEC. 308. POLICY STATEMENT ON READABLE LEGISLATION.**

16 It is the policy of this resolution that bills should be
17 made more readable and for Members of Congress and
18 more accessible to the public as called for in H.R. 760,
19 the Readable Legislation Act of 2013.

20 **SEC. 309. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.**

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

1 **SEC. 310. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.**

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

11 **SEC. 311. POLICY STATEMENT ON REGULATION OF GREEN-**
12 **HOUSE GASES BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRO-**
13 **TECTION AGENCY.**

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

19 **SEC. 312. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE FED-**
20 **ERAL BUDGET PROCESS.**

21 It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal
22 budget process should be reformed to promote account-
23 ability, increase transparency, and make it easier to re-
24 duce spending.

1 **SEC. 313. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**
2 **PUTTING AMERICANS BACK TO WORK.**

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

4 (1) Although the United States economy tech-
5 nically emerged from recession nearly five years ago,
6 the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise
7 than a rebound. Real gross domestic product (GDP)
8 growth over the past four years has averaged just
9 over 2 percent, well below the 3 percent trend rate
10 of growth in the United States.

11 (2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) did
12 a study in late 2012 examining why the United
13 States economy was growing so slowly after the re-
14 cession. They found, among other things, that
15 United States economic output was growing at less
16 than half of the typical rate exhibited during other
17 recoveries since World War II. CBO said that about
18 two-thirds of this “growth gap” was due to a pro-
19 nounced sluggishness in the growth of potential
20 GDP—particularly in potential employment levels
21 (such as people leaving the labor force) and the
22 growth in productivity (which is in turn related to
23 lower capital investment).

24 (3) The prolonged economic sluggishness is par-
25 ticularly troubling given the amount of fiscal and
26 monetary policy actions taken in recent years to

1 cushion the depth of the downturn and to spark
2 higher rates of growth and employment. In addition
3 to the large stimulus package passed in early 2009,
4 many other initiatives have been taken to boost
5 growth, such as the new homebuyer tax credit and
6 the “cash for clunkers” program. These stimulus ef-
7 forts may have led to various short term “pops” in
8 activity but the economy and job market has since
9 reverted back to a sub-par trend.

10 (4) The unemployment rate has declined in re-
11 cent years, from a peak of nearly 10 percent in
12 2009-2010 to 6.7 percent in the latest month. How-
13 ever, a significant chunk of this decline has been due
14 to people leaving the labor force (and therefore no
15 longer being counted as “unemployed”) and not
16 from a surge in employment. The slow decline in the
17 unemployment rate in recent years has occurred
18 alongside a steep decline in the economy’s labor
19 force participation rate. The participation rate
20 stands at 63.2 percent, close to the lowest level since
21 1978. The flipside of this is that over 90 million
22 Americans are now “on the sidelines” and not in the
23 labor force, representing a 10 million increase since
24 early 2009.

1 (5) Real median household income declined for
2 the fifth consecutive year in 2012 (latest data avail-
3 able) and, at just over \$51,000, is currently at its
4 lowest level since 1995. Weak wage and income
5 growth as a result of a subpar labor market not only
6 means lower tax revenue coming in to the Treasury,
7 it also means higher government spending on income
8 support programs.

9 (6) A stronger economy is vital to lowering def-
10 icit levels and eventually balancing the budget. Ac-
11 cording to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just
12 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window,
13 deficits would be reduced by \$311 billion.

14 (7) This budget resolution therefore embraces
15 pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform,
16 that will help foster a stronger economy and more
17 job creation.

18 (8) Reining in government spending and low-
19 ering budget deficits has a positive long-term impact
20 on the economy and the budget. According to CBO,
21 a significant deficit reduction package (i.e. \$4 tril-
22 lion), would boost longer-term economic output by
23 1.7 percent. Their analysis concludes that deficit re-
24 duction creates long-term economic benefits because
25 it increases the pool of national savings and boosts

1 investment, thereby raising economic growth and job
2 creation.

3 (9) The greater economic output that stems
4 from a large deficit reduction package would have a
5 sizeable impact on the Federal budget. For instance,
6 higher output would lead to greater revenues
7 through the increase in taxable incomes. Lower in-
8 terest rates, and a reduction in the stock of debt,
9 would lead to lower government spending on net in-
10 terest expenses.

11 (b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CRE-
12 ATION.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this reso-
14 lution to promote faster economic growth and job
15 creation. By putting the budget on a sustainable
16 path, this resolution ends the debt-fueled uncertainty
17 holding back job creators. Reforms to the tax code
18 to put American businesses and workers in a better
19 position to compete and thrive in the 21st century
20 global economy. This resolution targets the regu-
21 latory red tape and cronyism that stack the deck in
22 favor of special interests. All of the reforms in this
23 resolution serve as means to the larger end of grow-
24 ing the economy and expanding opportunity for all
25 Americans.

1 (2) JOBS ACT.—It is the policy of this resolu-
2 tion that to create jobs, opportunity, and economic
3 growth, H.R. 4304, the Jumpstarting Opportunities
4 with Bold Solutions (JOBS) Act, should be enacted.
5 This legislation, introduced by the Republican Study
6 Committee, would unleash North American energy
7 production, reform labor laws, reduce the regulatory
8 burden, and increase access to capital.

9 **SEC. 314. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

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

19 (2) Over the past decade alone, there have been
20 more than 4,400 changes to the tax code, more than
21 one per day. Many of the major changes over the
22 years have involved carving out special preferences,
23 exclusions, or deductions for various activities or
24 groups. These loopholes add up to more than \$1 tril-

1 lion per year and make the code unfair, inefficient,
2 and highly complex.

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

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

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

18 (6) Roughly half of United States active busi-
19 ness income and half of private sector employment
20 are derived from business entities (such as partner-
21 ships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that
22 are taxed on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the
23 income flows through to the tax returns of the indi-
24 vidual owners and is taxed at the individual rate
25 structure rather than at the corporate rate. Small

1 businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form
2 for Federal tax purposes, and the top Federal rate
3 on such small business income reaches 44.6 percent.
4 For these reasons, sound economic policy requires
5 lowering marginal rates on these pass-through enti-
6 ties.

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

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

23 (9) The “worldwide” structure of United States
24 international taxation essentially taxes earnings of
25 United States firms twice, putting them at a signifi-

1 cant competitive disadvantage with competitors with
2 more competitive international tax systems.

3 (10) Reforming the United States tax code to
4 a more competitive international system would boost
5 the competitiveness of United States companies op-
6 erating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax
7 avoidance.

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

11 (12) Revenues have averaged about 17.5 per-
12 cent of the economy throughout modern American
13 history. Revenues rise above this level under current
14 law to 18.4 percent of the economy by the end of the
15 10-year budget window.

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

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

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

1 (16) The goal of tax reform should be to curb
2 or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower
3 tax rates across the board—not to fund more waste-
4 ful Government spending. Tax reform should be rev-
5 enue-neutral and should not be an excuse to raise
6 taxes on the American people. Washington has a
7 spending problem, not a revenue problem.

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

15 (1) Aims for revenue neutrality (relative to the
16 CBO baseline revenue projection) based on a dy-
17 namic score that takes into account macroeconomic
18 effects.

19 (2) Simplifies the individual rates from seven
20 brackets to two, with a top rate of 25 percent.

21 (3) Simplifies the tax code by ensuring that
22 fewer Americans will be required to itemize their de-
23 ductions.

1 (4) Gives equal tax treatment to individual and
2 employer health care expenditures modeled on the
3 American Health Care Reform Act (H.R. 3121).

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

9 (6) Repeals the death tax or inheritance tax.

10 (7) Reduces the rate of double taxation by low-
11 ering the top corporate rate to 25 percent and set-
12 ting a maximum long-term capital gains tax rate at
13 15 percent.

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

16 (9) Encourages (on net) investment and entre-
17 preneurial activity.

18 (10) Moves to a competitive international sys-
19 tem of taxation.

20 **SEC. 315. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING THE PRESI-**
21 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

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

23 (1) The President's health care law has failed
24 to reduce health care premiums as promised. Health
25 care premiums were supposed to decline by \$2,500.

1 Instead, according to the 2013 Employer Health
2 Benefits Survey, health care premiums have in-
3 creased by 5 percent for individual plans and 4 per-
4 cent for family since 2012. Moreover, according to
5 a report from the Energy and Commerce Committee,
6 premiums for individual market plans may go up as
7 much as 50 percent because of the law.

8 (2) The President pledged that Americans
9 would be able to keep their health care plan if they
10 liked it. But the non-partisan Congressional Budget
11 Office now estimates 2 million Americans with em-
12 ployment-based health coverage will lose those plans.

13 (3) Then-Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi,
14 said that the President's health care law would cre-
15 ate 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost
16 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congres-
17 sional Budget Office estimates that the law will re-
18 duce full-time equivalent employment by about 2.0
19 million hours in 2017 and 2.5 million hours in 2024,
20 "compared with what would have occurred in the ab-
21 sence of the ACA."

22 (4) The implementation of the law has been a
23 failure. The main website that Americans were sup-
24 posed to use in purchasing new coverage was broken
25 for over a month. Since the President's health care

1 law was signed into law, the Administration has an-
2 nounced 23 delays. The President has also failed to
3 submit any nominees to sit on the Independent Pay-
4 ment Advisory Board, a panel of bureaucrats that
5 will cut Medicare by an additional \$12.1 billion over
6 the next ten years, according to the President's own
7 budget.

8 (5) The President's health care law should be
9 repealed and replaced with reforms that make af-
10 fordable and quality health care coverage available
11 to all Americans.

12 (b) POLICY ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT'S
13 HEALTH CARE LAW.—It is the policy of this resolution
14 that the President's health care law must not only be re-
15 pealed, but also replaced by enacting H.R. 3121, the
16 American Health Care Reform Act.

17 **SEC. 316. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

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

1 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
2 the Congressional Budget Office—

3 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
4 will be exhausted in 2026 and unable to pay
5 scheduled benefits; and

6 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster
7 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
8 currently rising at a rate of 6 percent per year
9 over the next ten years, and according to the
10 Congressional Budget Office's 2013 Long-Term
11 Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is pro-
12 jected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic
13 product (GDP) by 2040 and 9.4 percent of
14 GDP by 2088.

15 (3) The President's health care law created a
16 new Federal agency called the Independent Payment
17 Advisory Board (IPAB) empowered with unilateral
18 authority to cut Medicare spending. As a result of
19 that law—

20 (A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the
21 Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare
22 per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018,
23 the target growth rate is based on the five-year
24 average of overall inflation and medical infla-
25 tion. Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate

1 will be the five-year average increase in the
2 nominal GDP plus one percentage point, which
3 the President has twice proposed to reduce to
4 GDP plus one-half percentage point;

5 (B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable
6 bureaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that
7 will reduce seniors access to care;

8 (C) the nonpartisan Office of the Medicare
9 Chief Actuary estimates that the provider cuts
10 already contained in the Affordable Care Act
11 will force 15 percent of hospitals, skilled nurs-
12 ing facilities, and home health agencies to be-
13 come unprofitable in 2019; and

14 (D) additional cuts from the IPAB board
15 will force even more health care providers to
16 close their doors, and the Board should be re-
17 pealed.

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

23 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
24 of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement
25 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer

1 future beneficiaries the same health care options available
2 to Members of Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 **SEC. 317. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

22 (1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals
23 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
24 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served
25 as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retire-

1 ment security, which includes employer provided
2 pensions as well as personal savings.

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

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

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

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

22 (3) The recession and continued low economic
23 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis
24 facing Social Security. The most recent CBO projec-

1 tions find that Social Security will run cash deficits
2 of \$1.7 trillion over the next 10 years.

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

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

23 (6) If this program is not reformed, families
24 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-
25 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in

1 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance
2 the most.

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

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

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

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

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

24 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
25 policy of this resolution that Congress and the President

1 should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform
2 the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency
3 in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement
4 system without reforms to the Disability Insurance sys-
5 tem. This resolutions assumes that reforms to the Dis-
6 ability Insurance program will include—

- 7 (1) encouraging work;
- 8 (2) updates of the eligibility rules;
- 9 (3) reducing fraud and abuse; and
- 10 (4) enactment of H.R. 1502, the Social Secu-
11 rity Disability Insurance and Unemployment Bene-
12 fits Double Dip Elimination Act, to prohibit individ-
13 uals from drawing benefits from both programs at
14 the same time.

15 **SEC. 318. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**
16 **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

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

- 19 (1) A well-educated workforce is critical to eco-
20 nomic, job, and wage growth.
- 21 (2) 19.5 million students are enrolled in Amer-
22 ican colleges and universities.
- 23 (3) Over the last decade, tuition and fees have
24 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the

1 2002-2003 Academic Year and the 2012-2013 Aca-
2 demic Year—

3 (A) published tuition and fees for in-State
4 students at public four-year colleges and univer-
5 sities increased at an average rate of 5.2 per-
6 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-
7 tion;

8 (B) published tuition and fees for in-State
9 students at public two-year colleges and univer-
10 sities increased at an average rate of 3.9 per-
11 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-
12 tion; and

13 (C) published tuition and fees for in-State
14 students at private four-year colleges and uni-
15 versities increased at an average rate of 2.4
16 percent per year beyond the rate of general in-
17 flation.

18 (4) Over that same period, Federal financial aid
19 has increased 105 percent.

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

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

1 (7) American students are chasing ever-increas-
2 ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to
3 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student
4 debt more than quadrupled between 2003 and 2013,
5 and now stands at nearly \$1.1 trillion. Student debt
6 now has the second largest balance after mortgage
7 debt.

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

12 (9) Based on estimates from the Congressional
13 Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a
14 fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2016 and
15 continuing in each subsequent year in the current
16 budget window.

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

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

23 (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those
24 most in need;

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

3 (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award
4 level at \$5,730 in each year of the budget window;
5 and

6 (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-
7 cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative
8 teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional
9 models such as online coursework and competency-
10 based learning.

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

13 (1) Over ten million Americans are currently
14 unemployed.

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

20 (4) According to a 2011 Government Account-
21 ability Office (GAO) report, in fiscal year 2009, the
22 Federal Government spent \$18 billion across 9 agen-
23 cies to administer 47 Federal job training programs,
24 almost all of which overlapped with another program
25 in terms of offered services and targeted population.

1 (5) Since the release of that GAO report, the
2 Education and Workforce Committee, which has
3 done extensive work in this area, has identified more
4 than 50 programs.

5 (3) Without changes, this flawed system will
6 continue to fail those looking for work or to improve
7 their skills, and jeopardize economic growth.

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

11 (1) streamlining and consolidating Federal job
12 training programs as advanced by the House-passed
13 Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong
14 Skills Act (SKILLS Act); and

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

19 **SEC. 319. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
20 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
21 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

23 (1) According to the most recent estimate from
24 the Office of Management and Budget, Federal

1 agencies were expected to hold \$739 billion in unob-
2 ligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2014.

3 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
4 tionary spending made available by Congress that
5 remains available for expenditure beyond the fiscal
6 year for which they are provided.

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

9 (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-
10 ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of
11 Management and Budget to make funds available to
12 agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-
13 tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated
14 funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

15 (5) Greater congressional oversight is required
16 to review and identify potential savings from
17 unneeded balances of funds.

18 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
19 CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congres-
20 sional committees shall through their oversight activities
21 identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or
22 rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate
23 contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or
24 disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as So-

1 cial Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and
2 Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

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

8 **SEC. 320. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
9 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

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

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

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

20 (1) The House of Representatives must be a
21 model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-
22 sources and therefore must identify any savings that
23 can be achieved through greater productivity and ef-
24 ficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of
25 House services and resources like printing, con-

1 ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,
2 grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should
3 include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-
4 sition of goods and services to eliminate any unnec-
5 essary spending. The Committee on House Adminis-
6 tration should review the policies pertaining to the
7 services provided to Members and committees of the
8 House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-
9 sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, bar-
10 ber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

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

14 (3) Retirement benefits for Members of Con-
15 gress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health
16 care for life.

17 **SEC. 321. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
18 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECES-**
19 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

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

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

1 (2) In testimony before the Committee on Over-
2 sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-
3 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
4 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could
5 potentially save tens of billions of dollars.”

6 (3) In 2011, 2012, and 2013 the Government
7 Accountability Office issued reports showing exces-
8 sive duplication and redundancy in Federal pro-
9 grams including—

10 (A) 209 Science, Technology, Engineering,
11 and Mathematics education programs in 13 dif-
12 ferent Federal agencies at a cost of \$3 billion
13 annually;

14 (B) 200 separate Department of Justice
15 crime prevention and victim services grant pro-
16 grams with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in
17 2010;

18 (C) 20 different Federal entities admin-
19 ister 160 housing programs and other forms of
20 Federal assistance for housing with a total cost
21 of \$170 billion in 2010;

22 (D) 17 separate Homeland Security pre-
23 paredness grant programs that spent \$37 bil-
24 lion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

1 (E) 14 grant and loan programs, and 3 tax
2 benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

3 (F) 94 different initiatives run by 11 dif-
4 ferent agencies to encourage “green building”
5 in the private sector; and

6 (G) 23 agencies implemented approxi-
7 mately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal
8 year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion.

9 (4) The Federal Government spends about \$80
10 billion each year for approximately 800 information
11 technology investments. GAO has identified broad
12 acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplica-
13 tion in the Government’s information technology in-
14 frastructure. Experts have estimated that elimi-
15 nating these problems could save 25 percent – or
16 \$20 billion – of the Government’s annual informa-
17 tion technology budget.

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

23 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated
24 \$108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
25 2012.

1 (7) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of
2 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
3 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each
4 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
5 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
6 grams.

7 (8) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
8 fice, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly
9 resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropria-
10 tions. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would
11 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-
12 fectiveness.

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

17 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
18 REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPEND-
19 ING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include
20 in its Views and Estimates letter required under section
21 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 rec-
22 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of pro-
23 grams within the jurisdiction of such committee whose
24 funding should be reduced or eliminated.

1 **SEC. 322. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPEND-**
2 **ING.**

3 It is the policy of this resolution that the committees
4 of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs
5 funded through annual appropriations to determine if the
6 programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Com-
7 mittees should reauthorize those programs that in the
8 committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.

9 **SEC. 323. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**
10 **POLICY.**

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

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

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

20 (3) The Small Business Administration esti-
21 mates that the total cost of regulations is as high as
22 \$1.75 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House
23 has generated over \$494 billion in regulatory activ-
24 ity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regulatory
25 costs currently pending.

1 (4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legisla-
2 tion (Public Law 111–203) resulted in more than
3 \$17 billion in compliance costs and saddled job cre-
4 ators with more than 58 million hours of compliance
5 paperwork.

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

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

22 (7) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly
23 forty percent of the United States electricity at a
24 low cost. Unfairly targeting the coal industry with
25 costly and unachievable regulations will increase en-

1 ergy prices, disproportionately disadvantaging en-
2 ergy-intensive industries like manufacturing and
3 construction, and will make life more difficult for
4 millions of low-income and middle class families al-
5 ready struggling to pay their bills.

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

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

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

24 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATION.—It is the
25 policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consulta-

1 tion with the public burdened by excessive regulation,
2 enact legislation that—

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

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

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

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

22 (5) frees the many commonsense energy and
23 water projects currently trapped in complicated bu-
24 reaucratic approval processes;

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

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

13 **SEC. 324. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

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

15 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-
16 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-
17 eficial to American workers and consumers. The
18 Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 bil-
19 lion of United States exports supports more than
20 5,000 jobs here at home.

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

1 (3) The United States currently has an anti-
2 quated system of international taxation whereby
3 United States multinationals operating abroad pay
4 both the foreign-country tax and United States cor-
5 porate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This
6 puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage.

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

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

23 (6) The status quo of the current tax code un-
24 dermines the competitiveness of United States busi-

1 nesses and costs the United States economy invest-
2 ment and jobs.

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

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

16 (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this reso-
17 lution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and
18 a modern and competitive United States international tax
19 system in order to promote job creation in the United
20 States.

21 **SEC. 325. NO BUDGET, NO PAY.**

22 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should
23 agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year
24 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act
25 of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not

1 agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the pay-
2 roll administrator of that House should carry out this pol-
3 icy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law
4 113-3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and place
5 in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required
6 to be made for Members of that House of Congress. With-
7 held compensation should be released to Members of that
8 House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that
9 House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on
10 the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional
11 Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

12 **SEC. 326. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORM OF THE SUP-**
13 **PLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PRO-**
14 **GRAM.**

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

18 (1) Nutrition assistance funds should be distrib-
19 uted to the states as a block grant with funding sub-
20 ject to the annual discretionary appropriations proc-
21 ess.

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

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

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

8 (b) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes that,
9 pending the enactment of reforms described in (a), the
10 conversion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Pro-
11 gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each
12 State’s needs. Additionally, it assumes that more stringent
13 work requirements and time limits apply under the pro-
14 gram.

15 **SEC. 327. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION RE-**
16 **FORM.**

17 It is the policy of this resolution that State and local
18 officials are in a much better position to understand the
19 needs of local commuters, not bureaucrats in Washington.
20 Federal funding for transportation should be phased down
21 and limited to core Federal duties, including the interstate
22 highway system, transportation infrastructure on Federal
23 land, responding to emergencies, and research. As the level
24 of Federal responsibility for transportation is reduced,

1 Congress should also concurrently reduce the Federal gas
2 tax.

3 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

4 **SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010**

5 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

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

14 **SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-**

15 **PLACEMENT OF OBAMACARE.**

16 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
17 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
18 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
19 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
20 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms
21 or replaces the Patient Protection and Affordable Care
22 Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act
23 of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit
24 for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO**
2 **THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010**
3 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

4 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
5 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
6 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
7 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
8 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all
9 or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in
10 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the
11 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010,
12 if such measure would not increase the deficit for the pe-
13 riod of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

14 **SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-**
15 **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE**
16 **PROGRAM.**

17 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
18 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
19 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
20 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
21 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes
22 provisions amending or superseding the system for updat-
23 ing payments under section 1848 of the Social Security
24 Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the
25 period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**
2 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

3 In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means
4 reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal
5 Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the
6 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
7 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
8 budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or
9 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such
10 measure would not increase the deficit for the period of
11 fiscal years 2015 through 2024 when the macroeconomic
12 effects of such reforms are taken into account.

13 **SEC. 406. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**
14 **AGREEMENTS.**

15 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
16 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
17 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
18 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
19 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
20 thereto or conference report thereon, that implements a
21 trade agreement, but only if such measure would not in-
22 crease the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015
23 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 407. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**
2 **MEASURES.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
6 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
7 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
8 thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases rev-
9 enue, but only if such measure would not increase the def-
10 icit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

11 **SEC. 408. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**
12 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

13 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
14 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
15 appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the
16 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
17 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes
18 changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Se-
19 cure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination
20 Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) by the amounts pro-
21 vided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legisla-
22 tion requires sustained yield timber harvests obviating the
23 need for funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future
24 and would not increase the deficit or direct spending for
25 the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2019, or the period
26 of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

1 **SEC. 409. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**
2 **PORTATION REFORM.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
6 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
7 thereon, if such measure reforms the Federal transpor-
8 tation funding system, but only if such measure would not
9 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2015
10 through 2024.

11 **SEC. 410. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE**
12 **POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND**
13 **UPWARD MOBILITY.**

14 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
15 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
16 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
17 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
18 thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs
19 to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward
20 mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely
21 impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period
22 of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

23 **SEC. 411. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-**
24 **TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.**

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

1 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accom-
2 modate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt re-
3 duction agreement if it includes permanent spending re-
4 ductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

5 **SEC. 412. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR RE-**
6 **FORMING SNAP.**

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

13 **SEC. 413. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SOCIAL**
14 **SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE REFORM.**

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

1 **TITLE V—EARMARK**
2 **MORATORIUM**

3 **SEC. 501. EARMARK MORATORIUM.**

4 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
5 the House of Representatives to consider—

6 (1) a bill or joint resolution reported by any
7 committee, or any amendment thereto or conference
8 report thereon, that includes a congressional ear-
9 mark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

10 (2) a bill or joint resolution not reported by any
11 committee, or any amendment thereto or conference
12 report thereon, that includes a congressional ear-
13 mark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

14 (b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this resolu-
15 tion, the terms “congressional earmark”, “limited tax ben-
16 efit”, and “limited tariff benefit” have the meaning given
17 those terms in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the
18 House of Representatives.

19 (c) INAPPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall not
20 apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal
21 entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to
22 a State, locality, or congressional district.

1 **SEC. 502. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE COM-**
2 **MITTEE ON RULES.**

3 The Committee on Rules of the House of Representa-
4 tives may not report a rule or order that would waive the
5 point of order set forth in section 501(a).

6 **TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF**
7 **DIRECT SPENDING**

8 **SEC. 601. DIRECT SPENDING.**

9 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

10 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-
11 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-
12 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is
13 6.8 percent.

14 (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-
15 mated average rate of growth in the total level of
16 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
17 cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

18 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
19 concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-
20 ing:

21 (A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a
22 Democratic president reformed welfare by lim-
23 iting the duration of benefits, giving States
24 more control over the program, and helping re-
25 cipients find work. In the five years following
26 passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare case-

1 loads fell, and workers' wages increased. This
2 resolution applies the lessons of welfare reform
3 to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
4 Program and Medicaid.

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

22 (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-
23 sistance Program, recommends conversion from
24 direct spending to a discretionary program sub-
25 ject to appropriation. Pending this reform, this

1 resolution assumes the conversion of the pro-
2 gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to
3 meet each State's needs. The allotment would
4 increase based on the Department of Agri-
5 culture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary
6 growth. Such a reform would provide incentives
7 for States to ensure dollars will go towards
8 those who need them most. Additionally, it re-
9 quires that more stringent work requirements
10 and time limits apply under the program.

11 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

12 (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
13 average rate of growth in the total level of outlays
14 during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015
15 is 5.7 percent.

16 (2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
17 estimated average rate of growth in the total level of
18 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
19 cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

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

23 (A) For Medicare, this resolution advances
24 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-
25 ment, in control of their health care decisions.

1 Those in or near retirement will see no changes,
2 while future retirees would be given a choice of
3 private plans competing alongside the tradi-
4 tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-
5 care would provide a premium-support payment
6 either to pay for or offset the premium of the
7 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the
8 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support
9 payment would be adjusted so that the sick
10 would receive higher payments if their condi-
11 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-
12 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-
13 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-
14 sume responsibility for a greater share of their
15 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how
16 their health care dollars are spent will force
17 providers to compete against each other on
18 price and quality. This market competition will
19 act as a real check on widespread waste and
20 skyrocketing health care costs.

21 (B) In keeping with a recommendation
22 from the National Commission on Fiscal Re-
23 sponsibility and Reform, this resolution calls for
24 Federal employees—including Members of Con-

1 gress and congressional staff—to make greater
2 contributions toward their own retirement.

