

## Union Calendar No.

113<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. CON. RES.

[Report No. 113-]

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2015 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL --, 2014

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2015 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

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

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

5        (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and  
6        declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the

1 budget for fiscal year 2015 and sets forth appropriate  
2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

3 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for  
4 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—RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM LEVELS

Sec. 201. Long-term budgeting.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the reform of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.

TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 401. Direct spending.

TITLE V—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 501. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 502. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 503. Adjustments of aggregates, allocations, and appropriate budgetary levels.

Sec. 504. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 505. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

Sec. 506. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 507. Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Sec. 508. Transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund that increase public indebtedness.

Sec. 509. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

Sec. 510. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 601. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 602. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 603. Policy statement on replacing the President's health care law.
- Sec. 604. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 605. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 606. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 607. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 608. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 609. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.
- Sec. 610. Policy statement on unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 611. Policy statement on Federal regulatory policy.
- Sec. 612. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 613. No budget, no pay.

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

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

4           The following budgetary levels are appropriate for  
5 each of fiscal years 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: \$2,533,841,000,000.

11           Fiscal year 2016: \$2,676,038,000,000.

12           Fiscal year 2017: \$2,789,423,000,000.

13           Fiscal year 2018: \$2,890,308,000,000.

14           Fiscal year 2019: \$3,014,685,000,000.

15           Fiscal year 2020: \$3,148,637,000,000.

16           Fiscal year 2021: \$3,294,650,000,000.

17           Fiscal year 2022: \$3,456,346,000,000.

18           Fiscal year 2023: \$3,626,518,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,807,452,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2015: \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.

9 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

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

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,842,226,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,858,059,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,957,321,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,059,410,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,210,987,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,360,435,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,460,524,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,587,380,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,660,151,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,706,695,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,920,026,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,889,484,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,949,261,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,034,773,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,185,472,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,320,927,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,433,392,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,577,963,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,632,642,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,676,374,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2015: -\$386,186,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016: -\$213,446,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017: -\$159,838,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2018: -\$144,466,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019: -\$170,787,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020: -\$172,290,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021: -\$138,741,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2022: -\$121,617,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2023: -\$6,124,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024: \$131,078,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,304,357,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,627,533,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,172,590,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,411,553,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,773,917,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,227,349,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,449,374,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,822,448,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$20,981,807,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$21,089,365,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,213,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,419,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,800,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,860,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,080,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,427,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,579,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$14,940,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,080,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,176,000,000,000.

4 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

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

9 (1) National Defense (050):

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$528,927,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$573,792,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$597,895,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$611,146,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$624,416,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$638,697,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$653,001,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$669,967,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2023:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$687,393,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2024:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$706,218,000,000.

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

25 (2) International Affairs (150):



1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$38,695,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$39,029,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$39,734,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$37,976,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$40,642,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$38,229,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$41,589,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$38,822,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$42,513,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$39,553,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$43,497,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$40,114,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$44,004,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$40,701,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$45,271,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$41,749,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$46,287,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$42,667,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$47,349,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$43,624,000,000.

16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
17 (250):

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$27,941,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$27,927,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$28,493,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$28,240,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$29,113,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$28,750,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2018:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$29,764,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$29,350,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$30,413,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$29,938,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2020:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$31,096,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$30,589,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2021:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$31,782,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$31,174,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2022:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$32,493,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$31,870,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$33,210,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$32,576,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$33,955,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$33,304,000,000.

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$4,228,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$5,751,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$3,820,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$3,416,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$2,048,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$1,400,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$1,762,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,192,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$1,788,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,278,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$1,851,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,384,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$16,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$346,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$1,018,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$1,283,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$1,914,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$2,188,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$6,113,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$6,699,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$34,289,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$39,311,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$34,491,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$37,747,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$35,077,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$36,204,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$33,047,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$33,316,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$36,859,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$36,779,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$38,169,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$37,877,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$36,428,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$36,379,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$38,979,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$38,749,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$39,927,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,733,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$40,592,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,752,000,000.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$19,042,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$19,556,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$22,506,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,313,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,527,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,992,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$18,506,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,883,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$18,654,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,970,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$19,008,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$18,440,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$19,263,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$18,763,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$19,764,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,249,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,017,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,516,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$20,635,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$20,131,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$3,239,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$14,762,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$4,518,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$18,633,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$7,672,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$23,217,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$7,385,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$24,136,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$6,658,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$28,258,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$3,937,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$26,052,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$4,034,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$20,982,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$4,794,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$23,197,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$5,073,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$24,597,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$5,118,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$25,793,000,000.

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$34,713,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$80,659,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$68,529,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$69,907,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$74,454,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$75,199,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$75,978,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$77,558,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$77,501,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$78,163,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$78,373,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$79,056,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

20

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$79,369,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$80,231,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$80,529,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$81,409,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$81,829,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$82,872,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$83,353,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$84,024,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$14,556,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$23,608,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$15,303,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$21,425,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$15,269,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$19,292,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2018:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$15,414,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$17,840,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$15,387,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$16,841,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2020:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$15,283,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$16,008,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2021:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$15,421,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$14,679,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2022:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$15,658,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$13,408,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$15,954,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$13,490,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$16,302,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$13,910,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$73,908,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$91,759,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$82,372,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$84,521,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$86,699,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$87,137,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$89,536,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$89,808,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$85,278,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$86,074,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2020:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$86,555,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$87,130,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2021:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$87,749,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$88,403,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2022:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$89,167,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$89,839,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2023:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$90,661,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$91,360,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2024:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$92,094,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$92,926,000,000.  
25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$419,799,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$416,573,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$367,238,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$370,205,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$377,752,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$375,839,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$376,732,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$377,346,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$390,437,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$390,404,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$415,814,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$405,309,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$419,124,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$418,298,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$433,512,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$432,149,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$449,181,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$447,991,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$472,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$471,312,000,000.

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$519,196,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$519,407,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$558,895,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$558,964,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$570,144,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$570,341,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$590,695,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$591,117,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$651,579,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$651,878,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$692,307,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$692,644,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$737,455,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$738,042,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$815,257,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$817,195,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$836,296,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$837,883,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$859,011,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$866,262,000,000.

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$505,729,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$505,032,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$487,645,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$490,122,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$489,766,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$487,105,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$492,129,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$484,280,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$493,996,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$490,014,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$512,717,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$508,689,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$520,016,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$515,475,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$529,438,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$529,111,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$530,839,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$525,624,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$525,701,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$515,225,000,000.

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$31,442,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$31,517,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$34,245,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,283,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$37,133,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$37,133,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$40,138,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$40,138,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$43,383,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$43,383,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$46,747,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,747,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$50,255,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$50,255,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$53,941,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$53,941,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$57,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$57,800,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$58,441,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,441,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$153,027,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$152,978,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$164,961,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$164,807,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$163,858,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$163,269,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$162,388,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$161,646,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$174,305,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$173,499,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$179,269,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$178,380,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$183,571,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$182,676,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$195,680,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$194,719,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$192,458,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$191,491,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$189,292,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$188,262,000,000.

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$54,011,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$54,250,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$56,932,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$56,298,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$56,770,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$58,319,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$58,405,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$59,095,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$60,239,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$60,501,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$62,146,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$61,649,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$64,263,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$63,734,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$66,967,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$66,411,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$69,031,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$68,455,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$71,166,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$70,568,000,000.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,710,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,618,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$23,064,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,826,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$21,587,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$21,674,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$23,269,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,973,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$24,040,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,582,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$24,759,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$24,331,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$25,556,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$25,139,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$26,353,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$25,939,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$27,097,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$26,691,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$27,912,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$27,491,000,000.

16 (18) Net Interest (900):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$365,987,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$365,987,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$416,238,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$416,238,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$482,228,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$482,228,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$553,820,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$553,820,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$611,852,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$611,852,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$659,310,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$659,310,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$693,159,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$693,159,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$723,805,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$723,805,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$751,215,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$751,215,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$770,124,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$770,124,000,000.

8 (19) Allowances (920):

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$36,364,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$22,676,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$47,825,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$36,706,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$51,416,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$45,014,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$54,566,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$49,571,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$56,672,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$53,542,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$61,825,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$58,102,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$64,552,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$61,040,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$66,871,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$63,946,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$68,992,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$66,322,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$65,972,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$64,338,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$25,904,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,052,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$14,151,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$1,701,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$30,525,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$17,482,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$38,302,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$27,789,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$46,446,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$35,547,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$55,559,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$44,608,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

40

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$63,060,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$53,317,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$75,189,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$64,007,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$87,334,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$75,209,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$117,125,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$96,353,000,000.

16 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$78,632,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$78,632,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$83,652,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$83,652,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$83,974,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$83,974,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$84,602,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$84,602,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$91,824,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$91,824,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$93,787,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$93,787,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$98,176,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$98,176,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$101,529,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$101,529,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$105,731,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$105,731,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$113,422,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$113,422,000,000.

8 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global  
9 War on Terrorism (970):

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$85,357,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$52,580,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$29,946,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$37,823,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$29,946,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$32,585,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$29,946,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,893,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$29,946,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$31,032,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2020:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$29,946,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$29,647,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2021:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$29,946,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$29,647,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2022:  
14 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$11,200,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2023:  
17 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
18 (B) Outlays, \$4,402,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2024:  
20 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$1,827,000,000.

1 **TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LONG-**  
2 **TERM LEVELS**

3 **SEC. 201. LONG-TERM BUDGETING.**

4 The following are the recommended revenue, spend-  
5 ing, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2035,  
6 and 2040 as a percent of the gross domestic product of  
7 the United States:

8 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—The appropriate lev-  
9 els of Federal revenues are as follows:

10 Fiscal year 2030: 18.8 percent.

11 Fiscal year 2035: 19.0 percent.

12 Fiscal year 2040: 19.0 percent.

13 (2) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels  
14 of total budget outlays are not to exceed:

15 Fiscal year 2030: 18.5 percent.

16 Fiscal year 2035: 17.9 percent.

17 Fiscal year 2040: 17.2 percent.

18 (3) DEFICITS.—The appropriate levels of defi-  
19 cits are not to exceed:

20 Fiscal year 2030: -0.3 percent.

21 Fiscal year 2035: -1.1 percent.

22 Fiscal year 2040: -1.8 percent.

23 (4) DEBT.—The appropriate levels of debt held  
24 by the public are not to exceed:

25 Fiscal year 2030: 43.0 percent.

1 Fiscal year 2035: 31.0 percent.

2 Fiscal year 2040: 18.0 percent.

3 **TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

4 **SEC. 301. 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. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-**  
15 **FORM OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

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. 303. 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. 304. 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. 305. 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.

12 **SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**  
13 **AGREEMENTS.**

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

23 **SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**  
24 **MEASURES.**

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 for the  
2 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported  
3 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment  
4 thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases rev-  
5 enue, but only if such measure would not increase the def-  
6 icit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

7 **SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**  
8 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

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



1 **SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**  
2 **PORTATION.**

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 maintains the solvency of the  
8 Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not  
9 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2015  
10 through 2024.

11 **SEC. 310. 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 **TITLE IV—ESTIMATES OF**  
24 **DIRECT SPENDING**

25 **SEC. 401. DIRECT SPENDING.**

26 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

1           (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-  
2           age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-  
3           ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is  
4           6.8 percent.

5           (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-  
6           mated average rate of growth in the total level of  
7           outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-  
8           cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

9           (3) The following reforms are proposed in this  
10          concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-  
11          ing:

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

22                   (B) For Medicaid, this budget assumes the  
23                   conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid  
24                   spending into a flexible State allotment tailored  
25                   to meet each State's needs, indexed for inflation

1           and population growth. Such a reform would  
2           end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach  
3           that has tied the hands of State governments.  
4           Instead, each State would have the freedom and  
5           flexibility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits  
6           the needs of its unique population. Moreover,  
7           this budget assumes the repeal of the Medicaid  
8           expansions in the President's health care law,  
9           relieving State governments of its crippling one-  
10          size-fits-all enrollment mandates.

11           (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-  
12          sistance Program, this budget assumes the con-  
13          version of the program into a flexible State al-  
14          lotment tailored to meet each State's needs.  
15          The allotment would increase based on the De-  
16          partment of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan  
17          index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform  
18          would provide incentives for States to ensure  
19          dollars will go towards those who need them  
20          most. Additionally, it requires that more strin-  
21          gent work requirements and time limits apply  
22          under the program.

23          (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

24           (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the  
25          average rate of growth in the total level of outlays

1       during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015  
2       is 5.7 percent.

3           (2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the  
4       estimated average rate of growth in the total level of  
5       outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-  
6       cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

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

10           (A) For Medicare, this budget advances  
11       policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-  
12       ment, in control of their health care decisions.  
13       Those in or near retirement will see no changes,  
14       while future retirees would be given a choice of  
15       private plans competing alongside the tradi-  
16       tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-  
17       care would provide a premium-support payment  
18       either to pay for or offset the premium of the  
19       plan chosen by the senior, depending on the  
20       plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support  
21       payment would be adjusted so that the sick  
22       would receive higher payments if their condi-  
23       tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-  
24       ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-  
25       pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-

1           sume responsibility for a greater share of their  
2           premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how  
3           their health care dollars are spent will force  
4           providers to compete against each other on  
5           price and quality. This market competition will  
6           act as a real check on widespread waste and  
7           skyrocketing health care costs.

8           (B) In keeping with a recommendation  
9           from the National Commission on Fiscal Re-  
10          sponsibility and Reform, this budget calls for  
11          Federal employees—including Members of Con-  
12          gress and congressional staff—to make greater  
13          contributions toward their own retirement.

## 14                           **TITLE V—BUDGET** 15                           **ENFORCEMENT**

### 16   **SEC. 501. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

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

1 planatory statement of managers to accompany this con-  
2 current resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified  
3 for Advance Appropriations”.

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

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

8 (A) Medical Services;

9 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

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

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

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

22 **SEC. 502. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

23 Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution  
24 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-  
25 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. 503. 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. 504. 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. 505. 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. 506. 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. 507. 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. 508. 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. 509. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**  
2 **GENY 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. 510. 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 VI—POLICY STATEMENTS**

15 **SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**  
16 **JOB CREATION.**

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

18 (1) Although the United States economy tech-  
19 nically emerged from recession nearly five years ago,  
20 the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise  
21 than a rebound. Real gross domestic product (GDP)  
22 growth over the past four years has averaged just  
23 over 2 percent, well below the 3 percent trend rate  
24 of growth in the United States.

25 (2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) did  
26 a study in late 2012 examining why the United

1 States economy was growing so slowly after the re-  
2 cession. They found, among other things, that  
3 United States economic output was growing at less  
4 than half of the typical rate exhibited during other  
5 recoveries since World War II. CBO said that about  
6 two-thirds of this “growth gap” was due to a pro-  
7 nounced sluggishness in the growth of potential  
8 GDP—particularly in potential employment levels  
9 (such as people leaving the labor force) and the  
10 growth in productivity (which is in turn related to  
11 lower capital investment).

12 (3) The prolonged economic sluggishness is par-  
13 ticularly troubling given the amount of fiscal and  
14 monetary policy actions taken in recent years to  
15 cushion the depth of the downturn and to spark  
16 higher rates of growth and employment. In addition  
17 to the large stimulus package passed in early 2009,  
18 many other initiatives have been taken to boost  
19 growth, such as the new homebuyer tax credit and  
20 the “cash for clunkers” program. These stimulus ef-  
21 forts may have led to various short term “pops” in  
22 activity but the economy and job market has since  
23 reverted back to a sub-par trend.

24 (4) The unemployment rate has declined in re-  
25 cent years, from a peak of nearly 10 percent in



1       2009-2010 to 6.7 percent in the latest month. How-  
2       ever, a significant chunk of this decline has been due  
3       to people leaving the labor force (and therefore no  
4       longer being counted as “unemployed”) and not  
5       from a surge in employment. The slow decline in the  
6       unemployment rate in recent years has occurred  
7       alongside a steep decline in the economy’s labor  
8       force participation rate. The participation rate  
9       stands at 63.0 percent, close to the lowest level since  
10      1978. The flipside of this is that over 90 million  
11      Americans are now “on the sidelines” and not in the  
12      labor force, representing a 10 million increase since  
13      early 2009.

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

22           (6) A stronger economy is vital to lowering def-  
23      icit levels and eventually balancing the budget. Ac-  
24      cording to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just

1       0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window,  
2       deficits would be reduced by \$311 billion.

3           (7) This budget resolution therefore embraces  
4       pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform,  
5       that will help foster a stronger economy and more  
6       job creation.

7           (8) Reining in government spending and low-  
8       ering budget deficits has a positive long-term impact  
9       on the economy and the budget. According to CBO,  
10      a significant deficit reduction package (i.e. \$4 tril-  
11      lion), would boost longer-term economic output by  
12      1.7 percent. Their analysis concludes that deficit re-  
13      duction creates long-term economic benefits because  
14      it increases the pool of national savings and boosts  
15      investment, thereby raising economic growth and job  
16      creation.

17          (9) The greater economic output that stems  
18      from a large deficit reduction package would have a  
19      sizeable impact on the Federal budget. For instance,  
20      higher output would lead to greater revenues  
21      through the increase in taxable incomes. Lower in-  
22      terest rates, and a reduction in the stock of debt,  
23      would lead to lower government spending on net in-  
24      terest expenses. According to CBO, this dynamic

1 would reduce unified budget deficits by an amount  
2 sufficient to produce a surplus in fiscal year 2024.

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

15 **SEC. 602. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15          (8) The United States corporate income tax  
16          rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums  
17          to just over 39 percent, the highest rate in the in-  
18          dustrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress  
19          wages and discourage investment and job creation,  
20          distort business activity, and put American busi-  
21          nesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign  
22          competitors.

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

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

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

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

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

19 (13) Revenues have averaged about 17.5 per-  
20 cent of the economy throughout modern American  
21 history. Revenues rise above this level under current  
22 law to 18.4 percent of the economy by the end of the  
23 10-year budget window.

1           (14) Attempting to raise revenue through tax  
2 increases to meet out-of-control spending would  
3 damage the economy.

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

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

11           (17) The goal of tax reform should be to curb  
12 or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower  
13 tax rates across the board—not to fund more waste-  
14 ful Government spending. Tax reform should be rev-  
15 enue-neutral and should not be an excuse to raise  
16 taxes on the American people. Washington has a  
17 spending problem, not a revenue problem.

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

1 (1) simplifies the tax code to make it fairer to  
2 American families and businesses and reduces the  
3 amount of time and resources necessary to comply  
4 with tax laws;

5 (2) substantially lowers tax rates for individ-  
6 uals, with a goal of achieving a top individual rate  
7 of 25 percent and consolidating the current seven in-  
8 dividual income tax brackets into two brackets with  
9 a first bracket of 10 percent;

10 (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

11 (4) reduces the corporate tax rate to 25 per-  
12 cent; and

13 (5) transitions the tax code to a more competi-  
14 tive system of international taxation.

15 **SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING THE PRESI-**  
16 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

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

18 (1) The President's health care law has failed  
19 to reduce health care premiums as promised. Health  
20 care premiums were supposed to decline by \$2,500.  
21 Instead, according to the 2013 Employer Health  
22 Benefits Survey, health care premiums have in-  
23 creased by 5 percent for individual plans and 4 per-  
24 cent for family since 2012. Moreover, according to  
25 a report from the Energy and Commerce Committee,



1 premiums for individual market plans may go up as  
2 much as 50 percent because of the law.

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

8 (3) Then-Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi,  
9 said that the President's health care law would cre-  
10 ate 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost  
11 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congres-  
12 sional Budget Office estimates that the law will re-  
13 duce full-time equivalent employment by about 2.0  
14 million hours in 2017 and 2.5 million hours in 2024,  
15 "compared with what would have occurred in the ab-  
16 sence of the ACA."

17 (4) The implementation of the law has been a  
18 failure. The main website that Americans were sup-  
19 posed to use in purchasing new coverage was broken  
20 for over a month. Since the President's health care  
21 law was signed into law, the Administration has an-  
22 nounced 23 delays. The President has also failed to  
23 submit any nominees to sit on the Independent Pay-  
24 ment Advisory Board, a panel of bureaucrats that  
25 will cut Medicare by an additional \$12.1 billion over

1 the next ten years, according to the President's own  
2 budget.

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

7 (b) POLICY ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT'S  
8 HEALTH CARE LAW.—It is the policy of this resolution  
9 that the President's health care law must not only be re-  
10 pealed, but also replaced, for the following reasons:

11 (1) The President's health care law is a govern-  
12 ment-run system driving up health care costs and  
13 forcing Americans to lose their health care coverage  
14 and should be replaced with a reformed health care  
15 system that gives patients and their doctors more  
16 choice and control over their health care.

17 (2) Instead of a complex structure of subsidies,  
18 "firewalls," mandates, and penalties, a reformed  
19 health care system should make health care coverage  
20 portable.

21 (3) Instead of stifling innovation in health care  
22 technologies, treatments, and medications through  
23 Federal mandates, taxes, and price controls, a re-  
24 formed health care system should encourage re-  
25 search and development.

1           (4) Instead of instituting one-size-fits-all direc-  
2           tives from Federal bureaucracies such as the Inter-  
3           nal Revenue Service, the Department of Health and  
4           Human Services, and the Independent Payment Ad-  
5           visory Board, individuals and families should be free  
6           to secure the health care coverage that best meets  
7           their needs.

8           (5) Instead of allowing fraudulent lawsuits,  
9           which are driving up health care costs, the medical  
10          liability system should be reformed while at the same  
11          time reaffirming that States should be free to imple-  
12          ment the policies that best suit their needs.

13          (6) Instead of using Federal taxes, mandates,  
14          and bureaucracies to address those who have trouble  
15          securing health care coverage, high risk pools should  
16          be established.

17          (7) Instead of more than doubling spending on  
18          Medicaid, which is driving up Federal debt and will  
19          eventually bankrupt State budgets, Medicaid spend-  
20          ing should be brought under control and States  
21          should be given more flexibility to provide quality,  
22          affordable care to those who are eligible.

23          (8) Instead of driving up health care costs and  
24          reducing employment, a reformed health care system  
25          should lower health care costs, which will increase

1 economic growth and employment by lowering health  
2 care inflation.

3 **SEC. 604. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

7 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-  
8 edly recommended that Medicare's long-term finan-  
9 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without  
10 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes  
11 more precarious and the threat to those in or near  
12 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to  
13 the Congressional Budget Office—

14 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund  
15 will be exhausted in 2026 and unable to pay  
16 scheduled benefits; and

17 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster  
18 than the economy and Medicare outlays are  
19 currently rising at a rate of 6 percent per year  
20 over the next ten years, and according to the  
21 Congressional Budget Office's 2013 Long-Term  
22 Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is pro-  
23 jected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic  
24 product (GDP) by 2040 and 9.4 percent of  
25 GDP by 2088.

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

6                   (A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the  
7                   Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare  
8                   per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018,  
9                   the target growth rate is based on the five-year  
10                  average of overall inflation and medical infla-  
11                  tion. Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate  
12                  will be the five-year average increase in the  
13                  nominal GDP plus one percentage point, which  
14                  the President has twice proposed to reduce to  
15                  GDP plus one-half percentage point;

16                   (B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable  
17                   bureaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that  
18                   will reduce seniors access to care;

19                   (C) the nonpartisan Office of the Medicare  
20                   Chief Actuary estimates that the provider cuts  
21                   already contained in the Affordable Care Act  
22                   will force 15 percent of hospitals, skilled nurs-  
23                   ing facilities, and home health agencies to be-  
24                   come unprofitable in 2019; and

1           (D) additional cuts from the IPAB board  
2           will force even more health care providers to  
3           close their doors, and the Board should be re-  
4           pealed.

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

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

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

17               (1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for  
18               those in or near retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15          (2) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-  
16          peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-  
17          term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each  
18          year without reform, the financial condition of Social  
19          Security becomes more precarious and the threat to  
20          seniors and those receiving Social Security disability  
21          benefits becomes more pronounced:

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

1 (B) In 2033, the combined Old-Age and  
2 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be  
3 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable  
4 to pay scheduled benefits.

5 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust  
6 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 25  
7 percent across the board, devastating those cur-  
8 rently in or near retirement and those who rely  
9 on Social Security the most.

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

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

20 (5) The Disability Insurance program provides  
21 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-  
22 ities and their families. According to the Congres-  
23 sional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and  
24 2012, the number of people receiving disability bene-  
25 fits (both disabled workers and their dependent fam-



1       ily members) has increased by over 300 percent  
2       from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase  
3       is not due strictly to population growth or decreases  
4       in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have  
5       found that the increase in individuals on disability  
6       does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health.  
7       CBO attributes program growth to changes in demo-  
8       graphics, changes in the composition of the labor  
9       force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

10           (6) If this program is not reformed, families  
11       who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-  
12       vide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in  
13       2016, devastating individuals who need assistance  
14       the most.

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

19           (8) Americans deserve action by the President,  
20       the House, and the Senate to preserve and strength-  
21       en Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan ac-  
22       tion be taken to address the looming insolvency of  
23       Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates  
24       a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requir-

1       ing policymakers to ensure that Social Security re-  
2       mains a critical part of the safety net.

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

8           (1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the  
9       Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust  
10       Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust  
11       Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the  
12       75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security  
13       Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of  
14       the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is  
15       in deficit, the Board of Trustees shall, no later than  
16       September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to  
17       the President recommendations for statutory re-  
18       forms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-  
19       arial balance and a positive annual balance in the  
20       75th-year. Recommendations provided to the Presi-  
21       dent must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees  
22       of the Board of Trustees.

23           (2) Not later than December 1 of the same cal-  
24       endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit  
25       their recommendations, the President shall promptly

1 submit implementing legislation to both Houses of  
2 Congress including his recommendations necessary  
3 to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and  
4 a positive annual balance in the 75th year. The Ma-  
5 jority Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader  
6 of the House shall introduce the President's legisla-  
7 tion upon receipt.

8 (3) Within 60 days of the President submitting  
9 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which  
10 the legislation has been referred shall report the bill  
11 which shall be considered by the full House or Sen-  
12 ate under expedited procedures.

13 (4) Legislation submitted by the President  
14 shall—

15 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

16 (B) preserve the safety net for those who  
17 count on Social Security the most, including  
18 those with disabilities and survivors;

19 (C) improve fairness for participants;

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

22 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-  
23 surance program while addressing the needs of  
24 those with disabilities today and improving the  
25 determination process.



1 (B) published tuition and fees for in-State  
2 students at public two-year colleges and univer-  
3 sities increased at an average rate of 3.9 per-  
4 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-  
5 tion; and

6 (C) published tuition and fees for in-State  
7 students at private four-year colleges and uni-  
8 versities increased at an average rate of 2.4  
9 percent per year beyond the rate of general in-  
10 flation.

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

13 (5) This spending has failed to make college  
14 more affordable.

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

19 (7) American students are chasing ever-increas-  
20 ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to  
21 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student  
22 debt more than quadrupled between 2003 and 2013,  
23 and now stands at nearly \$1.1 trillion. Student debt  
24 now has the second largest balance after mortgage  
25 debt.

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

5           (9) Based on estimates from the Congressional  
6           Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a  
7           fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2016 and  
8           continuing in each subsequent year in the current  
9           budget window.

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

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

16               (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those  
17               most in need;

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

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

23               (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-  
24               cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative  
25               teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional

1 models such as online coursework and competency-  
2 based learning.

3 (c) FINDINGS ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—The  
4 House finds the following:

5 (1) Over ten million Americans are currently  
6 unemployed.

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

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

18 (5) Since the release of that GAO report, the  
19 Education and Workforce Committee, which has  
20 done extensive work in this area, has identified more  
21 than 50 programs.

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

1 (d) POLICY ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—It is  
2 the policy of this resolution to address the failings in the  
3 current workforce development system, by—

4 (1) streamlining and consolidating Federal job  
5 training programs as advanced by the House-passed  
6 Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong  
7 Skills Act (SKILLS Act); and

8 (2) empowering states with the flexibility to tai-  
9 lor funding and programs to the specific needs of  
10 their workforce, including the development of career  
11 scholarships.

12 **SEC. 607. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
13 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**  
14 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

16 (1) According to the most recent estimate from  
17 the Office of Management and Budget, Federal  
18 agencies were expected to hold \$739 billion in unob-  
19 ligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2014.

20 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-  
21 tionary spending made available by Congress that  
22 remains available for expenditure beyond the fiscal  
23 year for which they are provided.

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



1           (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-  
2           ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of  
3           Management and Budget to make funds available to  
4           agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-  
5           tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated  
6           funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

7           (5) Greater congressional oversight is required  
8           to review and identify potential savings from  
9           unneeded balances of funds.

10          (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE  
11          CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congres-  
12          sional committees shall through their oversight activities  
13          identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or  
14          rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate  
15          contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or  
16          disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as So-  
17          cial Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and  
18          Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

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

1 **SEC. 608. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**  
2 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

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

7 (2) The House of Representatives has achieved  
8 significant savings by consolidating operations and  
9 renegotiating contracts.

10 (b) POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF  
11 TAXPAYER DOLLARS.—It is the policy of this resolution  
12 that:

13 (1) The House of Representatives must be a  
14 model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-  
15 sources and therefore must identify any savings that  
16 can be achieved through greater productivity and ef-  
17 ficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of  
18 House services and resources like printing, con-  
19 ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,  
20 grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should  
21 include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-  
22 sition of goods and services to eliminate any unnec-  
23 essary spending. The Committee on House Adminis-  
24 tration should review the policies pertaining to the  
25 services provided to Members and committees of the  
26 House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-

1 subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, bar-  
2 ber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

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

6 (3) Retirement benefits for Members of Con-  
7 gress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health  
8 care for life.

9 **SEC. 609. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
10 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECES-**  
11 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

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

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

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

22 (3) In 2011, 2012, and 2013 the Government  
23 Accountability Office issued reports showing exces-  
24 sive duplication and redundancy in Federal pro-  
25 grams including—

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

5 (B) 200 separate Department of Justice  
6 crime prevention and victim services grant pro-  
7 grams with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in  
8 2010;

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

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

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

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

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

24 (4) The Federal Government spends about \$80  
25 billion each year for approximately 800 information

1 technology investments. GAO has identified broad  
2 acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplica-  
3 tion in the Government's information technology in-  
4 frastructure. Experts have estimated that elimi-  
5 nating these problems could save 25 percent – or  
6 \$20 billion – of the Government's annual informa-  
7 tion technology budget.

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

13 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated  
14 \$108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year  
15 2012.

16 (7) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of  
17 the House of Representatives, each standing com-  
18 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each  
19 120 day period following its establishment on waste,  
20 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-  
21 grams.

22 (8) According to the Congressional Budget Of-  
23 fice, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly  
24 resulting in \$693 billion in unauthorized appropria-  
25 tions. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would

1 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-  
2 fectiveness.

3 (9) The findings resulting from congressional  
4 oversight of Federal Government programs should  
5 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing  
6 statutes and program funding levels.

7 (b) **POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE**  
8 **REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPEND-**  
9 **ING.**—Each authorizing committee annually shall include  
10 in its Views and Estimates letter required under section  
11 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 rec-  
12 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of pro-  
13 grams within the jurisdiction of such committee whose  
14 funding should be reduced or eliminated.

15 **SEC. 610. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPEND-**  
16 **ING.**

17 It is the policy of this resolution that the committees  
18 of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs  
19 funded through annual appropriations to determine if the  
20 programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Com-  
21 mittees should reauthorize those programs that in the  
22 committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.

23 **SEC. 611. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**  
24 **POLICY.**

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

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

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

9           (3) The Small Business Administration esti-  
10          mates that the total cost of regulations is as high as  
11          \$1.75 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House  
12          has generated over \$494 billion in regulatory activ-  
13          ity, with an additional \$87.6 billion in regulatory  
14          costs currently pending.

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

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

1           (6) The highest regulatory costs come from  
2 rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency  
3 (EPA); these regulations are primarily targeted at  
4 the coal industry. In September 2013, the EPA pro-  
5 posed a rule regulating greenhouse gas emissions  
6 from new coal-fired power plants. The proposed  
7 standards are unachievable with current commer-  
8 cially available technology, resulting in a de-facto  
9 ban on new coal-fired power plants. Additional regu-  
10 lations for existing coal plants are expected in the  
11 summer of 2014.

12           (7) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly  
13 forty percent of the United States electricity at a  
14 low cost. Unfairly targeting the coal industry with  
15 costly and unachievable regulations will increase en-  
16 ergy prices, disproportionately disadvantaging en-  
17 ergy-intensive industries like manufacturing and  
18 construction, and will make life more difficult for  
19 millions of low-income and middle class families al-  
20 ready struggling to pay their bills.

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



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

4           (10) The Heritage Foundation recently found  
5           that a phase out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by  
6           the end of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross do-  
7           mestic product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the en-  
8           tire period and reducing the income of a family of  
9           four by \$1200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will  
10          come from the manufacturing sector, with Cali-  
11          fornia, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan,  
12          New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and  
13          Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

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

18               (1) seeks to promote economic growth and job  
19               creation by eliminating unnecessary red tape and  
20               streamlining and simplifying Federal regulations;

21               (2) pursues a cost-effective approach to regula-  
22               tion, without sacrificing environmental, health, safe-  
23               ty benefits or other benefits, rejecting the premise  
24               that economic growth and environmental protection  
25               create an either/or proposition;

1           (3) ensures that regulations do not disproportion-  
2           tionately disadvantage low-income Americans  
3           through a more rigorous cost-benefit analysis, which  
4           also considers who will be most affected by regula-  
5           tions and whether the harm caused is outweighed by  
6           the potential harm prevented;

7           (4) ensures that regulations are subject to an  
8           open and transparent process, rely on sound and  
9           publicly available scientific data, and that the data  
10          relied upon for any particular regulation is provided  
11          to Congress immediately upon request;

12          (5) frees the many commonsense energy and  
13          water projects currently trapped in complicated bu-  
14          reaucratic approval processes;

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

22          (7) seeks to promote a limited government,  
23          which will unshackle our economy and create mil-  
24          lions of new jobs, providing our Nation with a strong

1 and prosperous future and expanding opportunities  
2 for the generations to come.

3 **SEC. 612. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

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

5 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-  
6 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-  
7 efitial to American workers and consumers. The  
8 Commerce Department estimates that every \$1 bil-  
9 lion of United States exports supports more than  
10 5,000 jobs here at home.

11 (2) A modern and competitive international tax  
12 system would facilitate global commerce for United  
13 States multinational companies and would encourage  
14 foreign business investment and job creation in the  
15 United States

16 (3) The United States currently has an anti-  
17 quated system of international taxation whereby  
18 United States multinationals operating abroad pay  
19 both the foreign-country tax and United States cor-  
20 porate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This  
21 puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage.

22 (4) The ability to defer United States taxes on  
23 their foreign operations, which some erroneously  
24 refer to as a “tax loophole,” cushions this disadvan-  
25 tage to a certain extent. Eliminating or restricting

1       this provision (and others like it) would harm United  
2       States competitiveness.

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

13          (6) The status quo of the current tax code un-  
14      dermines the competitiveness of United States busi-  
15      nesses and costs the United States economy invest-  
16      ment and jobs.

17          (7) Global trade and commerce is not a zero-  
18      sum game. The idea that global expansion tends to  
19      “hollow out” United States operations is incorrect.  
20      Foreign-affiliate activity tends to complement, not  
21      substitute for, key parent activities in the United  
22      States such as employment, worker compensation,  
23      and capital investment. When United States  
24      headquartered multinationals invest and expand op-

1 erations abroad it often leads to more jobs and eco-  
2 nomic growth at home.

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

6 (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this reso-  
7 lution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and  
8 a modern and competitive United States international tax  
9 system in order to promote job creation in the United  
10 States.

11 **SEC. 613. NO BUDGET, NO PAY.**

12 It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should  
13 agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year  
14 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act  
15 of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not  
16 agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the pay-  
17 roll administrator of that House should carry out this pol-  
18 icy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law  
19 113-3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and place  
20 in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required  
21 to be made for Members of that House of Congress. With-  
22 held compensation should be released to Members of that  
23 House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that  
24 House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on

- 1 the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional
- 2 Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.