

**Union Calendar No. 356**114<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION**H. CON. RES. 125****[Report No. 114–470]**

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 2016

Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, 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 congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017.

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

**TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND RELATED MATTERS**

Sec. 201. Fiscal year 2017 budgetary agenda.

Sec. 202. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 203. Policy statement on mandatory savings outside of the reconciliation process.

Sec. 204. Policy statement on new mandatory spending controls.

Sec. 205. Policy statement on other budget process reforms.

**TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

**Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives**

Sec. 301. Point of order against increasing long-term direct spending.

Sec. 302. Allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

Sec. 303. Limitation on changes in certain mandatory programs.

Sec. 304. GAO report.

Sec. 305. Estimates of debt service costs.

Sec. 306. Fair-value credit estimates.

Sec. 307. Estimates of major direct spending legislation.

Sec. 308. Estimates of macroeconomic effects of major legislation.

Sec. 309. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.

Sec. 310. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 311. Scoring rule for Energy Savings Performance Contracts.

Sec. 312. Estimates of land conveyances.

Sec. 313. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 314. Prohibition on the use of guarantee fees as an offset.

Sec. 315. Prohibition on use of Federal Reserve surpluses as an offset.

**Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

- Sec. 321. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.
- Sec. 322. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 323. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 324. Adjustments to reflect updated budgetary estimates.
- Sec. 325. Adjustment for certain emergency designations.
- Sec. 326. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

#### TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Sec. 401. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans.
- Sec. 402. Reserve fund for the repeal of the President’s health care law.
- Sec. 403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for promoting health care reform.
- Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for graduate medical education.
- Sec. 405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.
- Sec. 406. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.
- Sec. 407. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.
- Sec. 408. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 409. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for coal miner pension and health care funds.
- Sec. 410. Reserve fund for commercialization of Air Traffic Control.

#### TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Sec. 501. Direct spending.

#### TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Sec. 601. Policy statement on developing a bold agenda.
- Sec. 602. Policy statement on a balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 603. Policy statement on reforming the congressional budget process.
- Sec. 604. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 605. Policy statement on Federal regulatory budgeting and reform.
- Sec. 606. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 607. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 608. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 609. Policy statement on repealing the President’s health care law and promoting real health care reform.
- Sec. 610. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 611. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery, and innovation.
- Sec. 612. Policy statement on public health preparedness.
- Sec. 613. Policy statement on addressing the opioid abuse epidemic.
- Sec. 614. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 615. Policy statement on the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 616. Policy statement on Federal accounting.
- Sec. 617. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary and wasteful spending.
- Sec. 618. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 619. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 620. Policy statement on expenditures from agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 621. Policy statement on border security.

Sec. 622. Policy statement on preventing the closure of the Guantanamo Bay detention facility.

Sec. 623. Policy statement on refugees from conflict zones.

Sec. 624. Policy statement on moving the United States Postal Service on budget.

Sec. 625. Policy statement on budget enforcement.

Sec. 626. Policy statement on unauthorized appropriations.

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 2017 through 2026:

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 2017: \$2,692,937,000,000.

11           Fiscal year 2018: \$2,799,875,000,000.

12           Fiscal year 2019: \$2,902,418,000,000.

13           Fiscal year 2020: \$3,040,763,000,000.

14           Fiscal year 2021: \$3,168,226,000,000.

15           Fiscal year 2022: \$3,301,656,000,000.

16           Fiscal year 2023: \$3,443,940,000,000.

17           Fiscal year 2024: \$3,595,338,000,000.

18           Fiscal year 2025: \$3,762,041,000,000.

19           Fiscal year 2026: \$3,936,429,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$10,700,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2018: \$26,000,000,000.  
3 Fiscal year 2019: \$43,000,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2020: \$41,400,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2021: \$42,000,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2022: \$41,900,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2023: \$43,400,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2024: \$43,400,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2025: \$42,200,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2026: \$41,000,000,000.

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

15 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,086,332,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,984,016,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,084,551,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,192,964,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,254,411,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,319,284,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,443,779,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,551,204,000,000.  
23 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,624,651,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,704,462,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,072,428,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,990,509,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,071,424,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,182,999,000,000

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,252,237,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,321,899,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,420,907,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,509,889,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,578,931,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,675,084,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2017: -\$379,491,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018: -\$190,634,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: -\$169,006,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: -\$142,236,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: -\$84,011,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022: -\$20,243,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2023: \$23,033,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024: \$85,449,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2025: \$183,110,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2026: \$261,345,000,000.

2 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate

3 levels of debt subject to limit are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,848,354,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,314,389,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,647,523,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,904,600,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$21,161,285,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: \$21,296,902,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2023: \$21,510,772,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2024: \$21,598,523,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025: \$21,373,459,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2026: \$21,412,056,000,000.

14 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-

15 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

16 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,400,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,726,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,976,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2020: \$15,190,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021: \$15,436,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,576,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,808,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,934,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025: \$15,812,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2026: \$15,960,000,000,000.

1 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

2 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
3 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for  
4 fiscal years 2017 through 2026 for each major functional  
5 category are:

6 (1) National Defense (050):

7 Fiscal year 2017:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$559,254,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$566,461,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2018:

12 (A) New budget authority,  
13 \$593,759,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$574,049,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2019:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$607,553,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$592,442,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2020:

20 (A) New budget authority,  
21 \$619,761,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$605,138,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2021:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$631,991,000,000.

26 (B) Outlays, \$617,088,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$644,193,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$634,044,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$657,101,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$641,635,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2024:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$670,425,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$649,501,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2025:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$683,163,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$667,016,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$698,114,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$681,216,000,000.

21 (2) International Affairs (150):

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$39,780,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$43,705,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$39,778,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$40,260,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$39,777,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$39,273,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$38,852,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$38,830,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$38,726,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$38,404,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$39,784,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$38,893,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2023:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$40,805,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$39,506,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$41,694,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$40,102,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$42,622,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,735,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$43,596,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$41,473,000,000.

12 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
13 (250):

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$30,215,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$30,451,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$30,855,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$30,654,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$31,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$31,174,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$32,174,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$31,732,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2021:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$32,879,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$32,297,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2022:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$33,585,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$32,957,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2023:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$34,326,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$33,678,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2024:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$35,070,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$34,390,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2025:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$35,845,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$35,148,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$36,658,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$35,933,000,000.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$2,914,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$1,442,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$1,601,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$1,119,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$1,675,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$1,239,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$1,683,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$1,155,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$1,747,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,164,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$1,816,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,186,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$1,888,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,218,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$1,959,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$1,243,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$2,029,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,263,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$189,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$927,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$38,641,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$41,170,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$39,185,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,109,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$39,720,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,846,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$40,862,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$42,022,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$40,712,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$41,151,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$41,518,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$41,802,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$42,878,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$43,057,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$43,874,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$43,489,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$44,845,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$44,369,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$44,026,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$43,059,000,000.

12 (6) Agriculture (350):

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$23,809,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$24,912,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$23,344,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$22,883,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$21,067,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,267,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,012,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,399,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$19,674,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$19,097,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$19,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,021,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$19,934,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$19,502,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$19,961,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,463,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$20,283,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,760,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,724,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,195,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$3,096,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$17,777,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$4,977,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$22,531,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$7,162,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$21,735,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$9,990,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$23,337,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$11,207,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$25,448,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$11,154,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$26,187,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$11,122,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$28,281,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$11,361,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$29,993,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$10,905,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$30,126,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$11,363,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$30,184,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$87,879,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$90,628,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$89,099,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$89,793,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$90,727,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$91,114,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$84,831,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$92,137,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$64,777,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$86,962,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$65,727,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$77,691,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$66,762,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$73,991,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$67,794,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$73,041,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$68,887,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$72,534,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$70,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$72,380,000,000.

12 (9) Community and Regional Development  
13 (450):

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$7,561,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$20,693,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$6,381,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$17,774,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$5,721,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$15,678,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$5,749,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$13,538,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$5,815,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$11,435,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$6,021,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$8,929,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2023:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$6,250,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$8,113,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2024:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$6,683,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$6,908,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2025:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$8,183,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$8,278,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$8,374,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$8,442,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2017:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$78,795,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$91,997,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$84,083,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$85,833,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$85,451,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$86,078,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$86,862,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$87,440,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$88,102,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$88,757,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$88,818,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$89,802,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$93,490,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$92,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2024:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$94,414,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$95,172,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2025:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$95,476,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$96,493,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$96,049,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$97,506,000,000.

21 (11) Health (550):

22 Fiscal year 2017:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$465,184,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$458,633,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$366,670,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$375,603,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$369,978,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$370,695,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$381,404,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$380,274,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$390,584,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$388,437,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$398,225,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$395,694,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2023:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$407,107,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$404,121,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$416,534,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$413,211,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$426,598,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$422,901,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$454,051,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$449,930,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$590,086,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$590,068,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$583,750,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$583,690,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$643,371,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$643,267,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$684,911,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$684,816,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$731,321,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$731,237,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$817,737,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$817,648,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$834,731,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$834,638,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$839,165,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$839,021,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$914,301,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$914,164,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$973,544,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$973,401,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$497,523,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$491,960,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$471,709,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$461,357,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$480,783,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$473,392,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$491,841,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$483,961,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$479,718,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$472,117,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$488,273,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$486,470,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$497,873,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$491,557,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$507,892,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$495,442,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$518,397,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$507,575,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$529,675,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$525,323,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$37,199,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$40,124,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$43,373,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$46,627,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$50,035,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$53,677,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$57,540,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$61,645,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$66,076,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$70,376,000,000.

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

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

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$174,766,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$182,047,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$173,539,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$174,275,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$187,777,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$187,312,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$194,202,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$193,407,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$200,763,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$199,856,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$217,151,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$216,047,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$214,690,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$213,505,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$211,449,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$210,297,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$229,055,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$227,790,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$236,447,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$235,210,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$64,515,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$58,672,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$59,085,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$59,739,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$60,630,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$62,389,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$62,172,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$64,685,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$63,250,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$64,691,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$64,866,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$65,051,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$66,560,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$66,555,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$68,275,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$68,059,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$70,357,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$69,986,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$73,432,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$73,381,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2017:

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

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,749,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$22,293,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$21,650,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$22,087,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$21,516,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$21,924,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$21,629,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$21,758,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$21,565,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$23,680,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,221,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$23,932,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$23,647,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,183,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,924,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2025:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$24,426,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,177,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2026:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$24,620,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$24,391,000,000.  
12 (18) Net Interest (900):  
13 Fiscal year 2017:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$393,678,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$393,678,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2018:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$446,615,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$446,615,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2019:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$499,334,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$499,334,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$540,201,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$540,201,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$569,849,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$569,849,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$594,309,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$594,309,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$620,683,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$620,683,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$638,813,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$638,813,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$648,404,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$648,404,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$655,665,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$655,665,000,000.  
4 (19) Allowances (920):  
5 Fiscal year 2017:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$39,520,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, -\$20,821,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2018:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$52,890,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, -\$38,653,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2019:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$54,216,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, -\$48,261,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2020:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$57,006,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$52,626,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2021:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$59,733,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$56,411,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$61,661,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$59,168,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2023:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$63,814,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$61,148,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2024:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$65,767,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$63,141,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2025:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$67,933,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$65,208,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2026:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$65,057,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, -\$64,663,000,000.  
20 (20) Government-wide savings and adjustments  
21 (930):  
22 Fiscal year 2017:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$34,478,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$14,610,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$32,662,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$46,700,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$29,983,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, -\$22,263,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$37,042,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, -\$29,889,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$45,175,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, -\$37,802,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$115,840,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$107,032,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$68,634,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$59,149,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$13,285,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$3,260,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$81,290,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$74,838,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$131,037,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$113,780,000,000.

12 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$88,561,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$89,314,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$81,278,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$83,732,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$87,842,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$91,041,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$99,201,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$108,213,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$114,167,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$123,243,000,000.

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

4 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global  
5 War on Terrorism (970):

6 Fiscal year 2017:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$73,693,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$38,485,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$26,666,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$26,666,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$26,666,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

- 1 Fiscal year 2022:
- 2 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 3 (B) Outlays, \$8,884,000,000.
- 4 Fiscal year 2023:
- 5 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 6 (B) Outlays, \$3,240,000,000.
- 7 Fiscal year 2024:
- 8 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 9 (B) Outlays, \$776,000,000.
- 10 Fiscal year 2025:
- 11 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 12 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 13 Fiscal year 2026:
- 14 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 15 (B) Outlays, \$0.

16 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND**  
17 **RELATED MATTERS**

18 **SEC. 201. FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGETARY AGENDA.**

19 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that dur-  
20 ing the second session of the 114th Congress, the appro-  
21 priate committees of jurisdiction and the House of Rep-  
22 resentatives will consider the following:

- 23 (1) RECONCILIATION SAVINGS.—Legislation  
24 considered pursuant to section 202 to achieve sig-  
25 nificant mandatory savings as a down payment on

1 the deficit reduction necessary to achieve a balanced  
2 budget by fiscal year 2026.

3 (2) MANDATORY SAVINGS OUTSIDE OF REC-  
4 ONCILIATION.—Legislation pursuant to section 203,  
5 that achieves mandatory savings of not less than  
6 \$30 billion outside of the reconciliation process.

7 (3) CONTROLS ON NEW MANDATORY SPEND-  
8 ING.—A measure to control new mandatory spend-  
9 ing, as described in section 204.

10 (4) REFORM OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROC-  
11 ESS.—Each measure to reform the Federal budget  
12 process listed under paragraphs (1) through (4) of  
13 section 205.

14 **SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**  
15 **ATIVES.**

16 (a) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR DEFICIT REDUC-  
17 TION.—In order to carry out section 201(1), not later than  
18 90 days after the adoption of this resolution, the commit-  
19 tees named in subsection (b) shall submit their rec-  
20 ommendations on changes in laws within their jurisdic-  
21 tions to the Committee on the Budget that would achieve  
22 the specified reduction in the deficit for the period of fiscal  
23 years 2017 through 2026.

24 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

1           (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-  
2           mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws  
3           within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit  
4           by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years  
5           2017 through 2026.

6           (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The  
7           Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes  
8           in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the  
9           deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years  
10          2017 through 2026.

11          (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE  
12          WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and  
13          the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within  
14          its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by  
15          \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017  
16          through 2026.

17          (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—  
18          The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-  
19          mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient  
20          to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the pe-  
21          riod of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

22          (5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The  
23          Committee on Financial Services shall submit  
24          changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to

1 reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period  
2 of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

3 (6) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—

4 The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit  
5 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
6 reduce the deficit by \$15,000,000 for the period of  
7 fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

8 (7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The

9 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in  
10 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the  
11 deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal  
12 years 2017 through 2026.

13 (8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—

14 The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit  
15 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
16 reduce the deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of  
17 fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

18 (9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-

19 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and  
20 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws  
21 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit  
22 by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years  
23 2017 through 2026.

24 (10) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-

25 FRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation

1 and Infrastructure shall submit changes in laws  
2 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit  
3 by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017  
4 through 2026.

5 (11) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—  
6 The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall submit  
7 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
8 reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period  
9 of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

10 (12) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The  
11 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit  
12 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
13 reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period  
14 of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

15 (c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representa-  
17 tives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may  
18 file appropriately revised allocations, aggregates, and  
19 functional levels upon the consideration of a rec-  
20 onciliation measure under section 310 of the Con-  
21 gressional Budget Act of 1974 or amendment there-  
22 to, or the submission of a conference report to the  
23 House of Representatives pursuant to this section, if  
24 it is in compliance with the reconciliation directives



1 by virtue of section 310(c) of the Congressional  
2 Budget Act of 1974.

3 (2) REVISION.—Allocations and aggregates re-  
4 vised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered  
5 to be the allocations and aggregates established by  
6 this concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to  
7 section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of  
8 1974.

9 **SEC. 203. POLICY STATEMENT ON MANDATORY SAVINGS**  
10 **OUTSIDE OF THE RECONCILIATION PROCESS.**

11 (a) POLICY STATEMENT.—In order to carry out sec-  
12 tion 201(2), it is the policy of this concurrent resolution  
13 that early in the second session of the 114th Congress the  
14 House will consider legislation that achieves mandatory  
15 savings of not less than \$30,000,000,000 for the period  
16 of fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and not less than  
17 \$140,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017  
18 through 2026 outside of the reconciliation process.

19 (b) SAVINGS TO BE ACHIEVED BY AUTHORIZING  
20 COMMITTEES.—The following committees will consider  
21 legislation to achieve the savings set forth in subsection

22 (a):

23 (1) The Committee on Agriculture.

24 (2) The Committee on Energy and Commerce.

25 (3) The Committee on Financial Services.

1 (4) The Committee on the Judiciary.

2 (5) The Committee on Ways and Means.

3 (c) MAJOR REFORMS.—The major reforms to imple-  
4 ment this section may include, but are not limited to, the  
5 following policies:

6 (1) Recovering improper Obamacare subsidy  
7 payments.

8 (2) Eliminating enhanced Medicaid payments  
9 for prisoners.

10 (3) Ending Medicaid payments for lottery win-  
11 ners.

12 (d) PROCEDURES.—Consideration in the House of  
13 Representatives of a measure described in subsection (a)  
14 will be pursuant to such procedures as the House may pre-  
15 scribe, including—

16 (1) as a stand-alone measure; and

17 (2) in conjunction with another measure or  
18 measures with a fiscal impact.

19 (e) SCORING.—In the House of Representatives, for  
20 purposes of budget enforcement of legislation introduced  
21 under this section, any changes in direct spending and  
22 outlays resulting from the measure shall be counted  
23 against the appropriate authorizing committee's allocation  
24 under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of  
25 1974.

1 **SEC. 204. POLICY STATEMENT ON NEW MANDATORY**  
2 **SPENDING CONTROLS.**

3 In order to carry out section 201(3), it is the policy  
4 of this concurrent resolution that during the 114th Con-  
5 gress the appropriate committees of the House of Rep-  
6 resentatives will consider a measure to control new manda-  
7 tory spending. The measure may include the following:

8 (1) Limitations on the authorization of new  
9 mandatory spending programs, except for programs  
10 authorized to replace or restructure existing pro-  
11 grams as part of welfare reform and health care re-  
12 form and other structural reforms of existing pro-  
13 grams.

14 (2) A requirement that mandatory spending  
15 programs are periodically reviewed or reauthorized.

16 (3) Focusing statutory pay-as-you-go proce-  
17 dures on legislation increasing mandatory spending.

18 (4) Permitting reconciliation bills to include  
19 provisions to control mandatory spending.

20 (5) Strict limitations on the ability to reclassify  
21 historically discretionary spending programs into  
22 mandatory spending programs as a means of cir-  
23 cumventing discretionary spending limits.

1 **SEC. 205. POLICY STATEMENT ON OTHER BUDGET PROC-**  
 2 **ESS REFORMS.**

3 In order to carry out section 201(4), it is the policy  
 4 of this concurrent resolution that during the 114th Con-  
 5 gress, the appropriate committees of the House of Rep-  
 6 resentatives will consider the following Federal budget  
 7 process reforms:

8 (1) An amendment to the Constitution pro-  
 9 viding for a balanced budget.

10 (2) A baseline budgeting measure.

11 (3) Requirements relating to unauthorized pro-  
 12 grams.

13 (4) Such other proposals and reforms address-  
 14 ing budget process reform as may be recommended  
 15 by the appropriate committees of jurisdiction.

16 **TITLE III—BUDGET**  
 17 **ENFORCEMENT**  
 18 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in**  
 19 **the House of Representatives**

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

22 (a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF  
 23 PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget  
 24 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate  
 25 of whether a measure would cause a net increase in direct  
 26 spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of

1 \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year  
2 periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal  
3 years after the budget year provided for in the most re-  
4 cently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget in  
5 the House of Representatives, for each bill or joint resolu-  
6 tion other than an appropriation measure and any amend-  
7 ment thereto or conference report thereon.

8 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in  
9 the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint  
10 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report  
11 thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending  
12 in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive  
13 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (a).

14 (c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives,  
15 the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills  
16 or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference  
17 reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on  
18 the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, lev-  
19 els, or limits contained in this concurrent resolution pursu-  
20 ant to section 402 or 410.

21 (d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For  
22 purposes of this section, the levels of net increases in di-  
23 rect spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates  
24 provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of  
25 the House of Representatives.

1 **SEC. 302. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OP-**  
2 **ERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

3 (a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-  
4 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In  
5 the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate  
6 allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided  
7 to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of  
8 Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Ter-  
9 rorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under  
10 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.  
11 Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such sepa-  
12 rate allocation.

13 (b) 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allocation re-  
14 ferred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive allocation  
15 for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Ter-  
16 rorism under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget  
17 Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations of the  
18 House of Representatives may provide suballocations of  
19 such separate allocation under such section 302(b).

20 (c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the  
21 separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under sec-  
22 tion 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the  
23 “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be  
24 deemed to refer to fiscal year 2017. Section 302(c) of such  
25 Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

1 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or out-  
2 lays shall only be counted toward the allocation referred  
3 to in subsection (a) if designated pursuant to section  
4 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency  
5 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

6 (e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)  
7 for fiscal year 2017, no adjustment shall be made under  
8 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
9 if any adjustment would be made under section  
10 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency  
11 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

1 **SEC. 303. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDA-**  
2 **TORY PROGRAMS.**

3 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “change  
4 in mandatory programs” means a provision that—

5 (1) would have been estimated as affecting di-  
6 rect spending or receipts under section 252 of the  
7 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control  
8 Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30,  
9 2002) if the provision was included in legislation  
10 other than appropriation Acts; and

11 (2) results in a net decrease in budget authority  
12 in the budget year, but does not result in a net de-  
13 crease in outlays over the period of the total of the  
14 current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years  
15 covered under the most recently agreed to concur-  
16 rent resolution on the budget.

17 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REP-  
18 RESENTATIVES.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint  
20 resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal  
21 year that proposes a change in mandatory programs  
22 that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of  
23 the total budget authority of all such change in man-  
24 datory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal  
25 year to be more than the amount specified in para-



1 graph (3), shall not be in order in the House of Rep-  
2 resentatives.

3 (2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE RE-  
4 PORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of  
5 Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a  
6 conference report on, a bill or joint resolution mak-  
7 ing appropriations for a full fiscal year if such  
8 amendment thereto or conference report thereon  
9 proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if  
10 enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total  
11 budget authority of all such change in mandatory  
12 programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to  
13 be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

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

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

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

18 and

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

20 (c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section,  
21 budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of esti-  
22 mates provided by the chair of the Committee on the  
23 Budget.

1 **SEC. 304. GAO REPORT.**

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

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

15 **SEC. 305. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.**

16 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
17 Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional  
18 Budget Office to include in any estimate prepared under  
19 section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with  
20 respect to any bill or joint resolution, or an estimate of  
21 an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, an  
22 estimate of any change in debt service costs (if any) result-  
23 ing from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate  
24 of debt servicing costs provided under this section shall  
25 be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforce-  
26 ment of such Act, the Rules of the House of Representa-

1 tives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not  
2 apply to authorizations of discretionary programs or to ap-  
3 propriation measures, but shall apply to changes in the  
4 authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

5 **SEC. 306. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.**

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

13 (b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING  
14 PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget  
15 Office shall provide a supplemental fair-value estimate as  
16 part of any estimate for any measure establishing or modi-  
17 fying a program providing loans or loan guarantees for  
18 student financial assistance or housing (including residen-  
19 tial mortgage).

20 (c) BASELINE ESTIMATES.—The Congressional  
21 Budget Office shall include estimates, on a fair-value and  
22 credit reform basis, of loan and loan guarantee programs  
23 for student financial assistance, housing (including resi-  
24 dential mortgage), and such other major loan and loan

1 guarantee programs, as practicable, in its *Budget and Eco-*  
2 *nomic Outlook: 2018 to 2027*.

3 **SEC. 307. ESTIMATES OF MAJOR DIRECT SPENDING LEGIS-**  
4 **LATION.**

5 The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare, to the  
6 extent practicable, an estimate of the outlay changes dur-  
7 ing the second and third decade of enactment for any di-  
8 rect spending legislative provision—

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

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

17 **SEC. 308. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF**  
18 **MAJOR LEGISLATION.**

19 (a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 114th  
20 and 115th Congresses, any estimate provided by the Con-  
21 gressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Con-  
22 gressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Committee  
23 on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under sec-  
24 tion 201(f) of such Act for major legislation considered  
25 in the House of Representatives shall, to the extent prac-

1 ticable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in  
2 economic output, employment, capital stock, and other  
3 macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legis-  
4 lation.

5 (b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in sub-  
6 section (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

7 (1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary  
8 effects (including macroeconomic variables described  
9 in subsection (a)) of major legislation in the 20-fis-  
10 cal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of  
11 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on  
12 the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required  
13 under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act  
14 of 1974; and

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

17 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 (1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term “major  
19 legislation” means a bill or joint resolution, or  
20 amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

21 (A) for which an estimate is required to be  
22 prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Con-  
23 gressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes  
24 a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating  
25 macroeconomic effects and not including timing

1 shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of  
2 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolu-  
3 tion on the budget equal to or greater than  
4 0.25 percent of the current projected gross do-  
5 mestic product of the United States for that fis-  
6 cal year; or

7 (B) designated as such by—

8 (i) the chair of the Committee on the  
9 Budget of the House of Representatives  
10 for all direct spending and revenue legisla-  
11 tion; or

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

15 (2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term “budg-  
16 etary effects” means changes in revenues, direct  
17 spending outlays, and deficits.

18 (3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term “timing shifts”  
19 means—

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

24 (B) provisions that cause an acceleration  
25 of the date on which revenues would otherwise

1           occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal  
2           year.

3 **SEC. 309. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**  
4           **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

5           (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT  
6 SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if  
7 a committee (other than the Committee on Appropria-  
8 tions) reports a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment  
9 thereto is offered or any conference report thereon is sub-  
10 mitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget  
11 authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal  
12 year and also provides for an authorization of appropria-  
13 tions for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such  
14 measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may  
15 decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the  
16 allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and  
17 outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appro-  
18 priations for fiscal year 2017 by an amount equal to the  
19 new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) pro-  
20 vided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropria-  
21 tions for the same purpose.

22           (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representa-  
23 tives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution,  
24 the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget author-  
25 ity, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and sur-

1 pluses for fiscal year 2017 and the period of fiscal years  
2 2017 through 2026 shall be determined on the basis of  
3 estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the  
4 Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels  
5 in this concurrent resolution.

6 **SEC. 310. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

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

17 (1) GENERAL.—“Accounts Identified for Ad-  
18 vance Appropriations”.

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

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

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



1           (2) VETERANS.—\$66,385,032,000 in new budg-  
2           et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-  
3           erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection  
4           (b)(2).

5           (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-  
6           tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-  
7           vided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment there-  
8           to or conference report thereon, making general appro-  
9           priations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year  
10          following fiscal year 2017.

11       **SEC. 311. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORM-**  
12                               **ANCE CONTRACTS.**

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

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

21               (1) The discount rate shall reflect market risk.

22               (2) The cash flows shall include, whether classi-  
23          fied as mandatory or discretionary, payments to con-  
24          tractors under the terms of their contracts, pay-

1       ments to contractors for other services, and direct  
2       savings in energy and energy-related costs.

3           (3) The stream of payments shall cover the pe-  
4       riod covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25  
5       years.

6       (c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term  
7       “covered energy savings contract” means—

8           (1) an energy savings performance contract au-  
9       thorized under section 801 of the National Energy  
10      Conservation Policy Act; or

11          (2) a utility energy service contract, as de-  
12      scribed in the Office of Management and Budget  
13      Memorandum on Federal use of energy savings per-  
14      formance contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M-98-  
15      13), and the Office of Management and Budget  
16      Memorandum on the Federal use of energy saving  
17      performance contracts and utility energy service con-  
18      tracts, dated September 28, 2012 (M-12-21), or  
19      any successor to either memorandum.

20      (d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-  
21      TIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any present  
22      value calculated under subsection (b) results in a net sav-  
23      ings, then such savings may not be used as an offset for  
24      purposes of budget enforcement.

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

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

7 (1) the Director of the Office of Management  
8 and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the  
9 Congressional Budget Office, should separately iden-  
10 tify the cash flows under subsection (b)(2) and in-  
11 clude such information in the President’s annual  
12 budget submission under section 1105(a) of title 31,  
13 United States Code; and

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

17 **SEC. 312. ESTIMATES OF LAND CONVEYANCES.**

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

23 (1) the methodology used to calculate such esti-  
24 mate;

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

4           (3) if requested by the chair of the Committee  
5           on the Budget, any information provided by the Bu-  
6           reau of Land Management or other applicable Fed-  
7           eral agency, including the source and date of such  
8           information, that supports the estimate of any  
9           change in revenue, offsetting receipts, or offsetting  
10          collections;

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

13          (5) a statement of the assumptions underlying  
14          the estimate of the budgetary effects that would be  
15          generated by such parcel in CBO's baseline projec-  
16          tions as of the most recent publication or update.

17 **SEC. 313. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**  
18                           **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**  
19                           **TRUST FUND.**

20          In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the  
21          Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget  
22          and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules  
23          or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint  
24          resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report  
25          thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the

1 Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as  
2 new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of  
3 the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

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

6 In the House of Representatives, any provision of a  
7 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-  
8 ference report thereon, that increases, or extends the in-  
9 crease of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National  
10 Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mort-  
11 gage Corporation shall not be counted for purposes of en-  
12 forcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this con-  
13 current resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules  
14 of the House of Representatives.

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

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

1           **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

2   **SEC. 321. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**  
3                   **EXPENSES.**

4           (a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House of Representatives,  
5 notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional  
6 Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforce-  
7 ment Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United  
8 States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement,  
9 as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution  
10 shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the  
11 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on  
12 Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administra-  
13 tive expenses of the Social Security Administration and  
14 the United States Postal Service.

15          (b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the House of Representa-  
16 tives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Con-  
17 gressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of  
18 total new budget authority and total outlays provided by  
19 a measure shall include any discretionary amounts de-  
20 scribed in subsection (a).

21   **SEC. 322. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
22                   **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

23          (a) **APPLICATION.**—In the House of Representatives,  
24 any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pur-  
25 suant to this concurrent resolution shall—

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

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

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

7           (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
8           GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
9           from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
10          poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allo-  
11          cations and aggregates contained in this concurrent reso-  
12          lution.

13          (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For  
14          purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary lev-  
15          els for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be deter-  
16          mined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the  
17          Committee on the Budget of the House of Representa-  
18          tives.

19          (d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICA-  
20          TION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of  
21          this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the  
22          consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment  
23          thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair  
24          of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or  
25          revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budg-

1 etary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be sub-  
2 ject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule  
3 XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or sec-  
4 tion 301 of this concurrent resolution.

5 **SEC. 323. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**  
6 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

7 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
8 Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate ag-  
9 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this  
10 concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary con-  
11 cepts and definitions in accordance with section 251(b)(1)  
12 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control  
13 Act of 1985.

14 **SEC. 324. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT UPDATED BUDG-**  
15 **ETARY ESTIMATES.**

16 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
17 Committee on the Budget may revise the appropriate ag-  
18 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this  
19 concurrent resolution to reflect any adjustments to the  
20 baseline made by the Congressional Budget Office in  
21 March 2016.

22 **SEC. 325. ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN EMERGENCY DES-**  
23 **IGNATIONS.**

24 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
25 Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate ag-



1 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels for any  
2 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-  
3 ference report thereon, that designates an emergency  
4 under section 4(g)(2) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act  
5 of 2010.

6 **SEC. 326. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

7 The House of Representatives adopts the provisions  
8 of this title and title II—

9 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
10 the House of Representatives, and as such they shall  
11 be considered as part of the rules of the House of  
12 Representatives, and such rules shall supersede  
13 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-  
14 sistent with such other rules; and

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

1 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS IN**  
2 **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-**  
3 **TIVES**

4 **SEC. 401. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE**  
5 **POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND**  
6 **UPWARD MOBILITY FOR STRUGGLING AMERI-**  
7 **CANS.**

8 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
9 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
10 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
11 concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or  
12 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that re-  
13 duces poverty and increases opportunity and upward mo-  
14 bility for struggling Americans on the road to personal  
15 and financial independence by the amounts provided in  
16 such legislation for those purposes, if such legislation  
17 would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase  
18 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through  
19 2026.

20 **SEC. 402. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PRESI-**  
21 **DENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.**

22 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
23 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
24 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
25 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill

1 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference  
2 report thereon, that repeals the Affordable Care Act and  
3 the health care related provisions of the Health Care and  
4 Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

5 **SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PRO-**  
6 **MOTING HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

7 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
8 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
9 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
10 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill  
11 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference  
12 report thereon, that promotes health care reform if such  
13 measure would not increase the deficit over the period of  
14 fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

15 **SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR GRAD-**  
16 **UATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

17 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
18 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
19 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
20 concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or  
21 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such  
22 measure reforms, expands access to, and improves grad-  
23 uate medical education programs if such measure would  
24 not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017  
25 through 2026.

1 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**  
2 **AGREEMENTS.**

3 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
4 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
5 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
6 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill  
7 or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways  
8 and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report  
9 thereon, that such chair determines are necessary to im-  
10 plement a trade agreement, and the budgetary levels for  
11 any companion measure that offsets such trade measure,  
12 if the combined cost of each measure would not increase  
13 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through  
14 2026.

15 **SEC. 406. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**  
16 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

17 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee  
18 on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that  
19 reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of  
20 the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations,  
21 aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
22 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such  
23 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-  
24 ference report thereon, if such measure would not increase  
25 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017 through  
26 2026.

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

3 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
4 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
5 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
6 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill  
7 or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways  
8 and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report  
9 thereon, that decreases revenue if such measure would not  
10 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017  
11 through 2026.

12 **SEC. 408. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL**  
13 **RETIREMENT REFORM.**

14 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
15 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
16 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this  
17 concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or  
18 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such  
19 measure reforms, improves, and updates the Federal re-  
20 tirement system and would not increase the deficit over  
21 the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

22 **SEC. 409. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COAL**  
23 **MINER PENSION AND HEALTH CARE FUNDS.**

24 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the  
25 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-  
26 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this

1 concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or  
2 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, to ad-  
3 dress the immediate funding shortfall in coal miner pen-  
4 sion and health care funds if such measure would not in-  
5 crease the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2017  
6 through 2026.

7 **SEC. 410. RESERVE FUND FOR COMMERCIALIZATION OF**  
8 **AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,  
10 the chair of the Committee on the Budget may make the  
11 adjustments under subsection (b) for a bill or joint resolu-  
12 tion, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon,  
13 that commercializes the operations of the air traffic con-  
14 trol system if such measure reduces the discretionary  
15 spending limits in section 251(c) of the Balanced and  
16 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 by the amount  
17 that was appropriated to the Federal Aviation Administra-  
18 tion for air traffic control.

19 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—For the measure described in  
20 subsection (a), the chair of the Committee on the Budget  
21 may adjust the section 302(a) allocations of the appro-  
22 priate committees of jurisdiction by the amount of new  
23 budget authority provided by such measure and outlays  
24 flowing therefrom, make corresponding changes to the ag-  
25 gregate levels of new budget authority and outlays in this

1 concurrent resolution, and reduce the revenue aggregate  
2 in such resolution by the amount of the reduction in rev-  
3 enue resulting from such measure.

4 **TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT**  
5 **SPENDING IN THE HOUSE OF**  
6 **REPRESENTATIVES**

7 **SEC. 501. DIRECT SPENDING.**

8 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

9 (1) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives  
10 finds the following:

11 (A) For means-tested direct spending, the  
12 average rate of growth in the total level of out-  
13 lays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal  
14 year 2017 is 7.3 percent.

15 (B) For means-tested direct spending, the  
16 estimated average rate of growth in the total  
17 level of outlays during the 10-year period begin-  
18 ning with fiscal year 2017 is 4.3 percent under  
19 current law.

20 (2) PROPOSED REFORMS.—The following re-  
21 forms are proposed under this concurrent resolution  
22 by the House of Representatives for means-tested di-  
23 rect spending:

24 (A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a  
25 Democratic President reformed welfare by lim-

1           iting the duration of benefits, giving States  
2           more control over the program, and helping re-  
3           cipients find work. In the 5 years following pas-  
4           sage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads  
5           fell, and workers' wages increased. This concur-  
6           rent resolution assumes the enactment of pro-  
7           posals to reduce poverty and increase oppor-  
8           tunity and upward mobility for struggling  
9           Americans on the road to personal and financial  
10          independence. Based on the successful welfare  
11          reforms of the 1990s, these proposals would im-  
12          prove work requirements and provide flexible  
13          funding for States to help those most in need  
14          find gainful employment, escape poverty, and  
15          move up the economic ladder.

16                (B) For Medicaid, this concurrent resolu-  
17          tion is predicated on a framework proposed by  
18          the chairs of the committees of jurisdiction of  
19          the House of Representatives, to modernize and  
20          improve the program while increasing State  
21          flexibility and protecting the most vulnerable  
22          populations. This concurrent resolution also as-  
23          sumes the repeal of the Medicaid expansions in  
24          the President's health care law.

25          (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—



1           (1) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives  
2 finds the following:

3           (A) For nonmeans-tested direct spending,  
4 the average rate of growth in the total level of  
5 outlays during the 10-year period preceding fis-  
6 cal year 2017 is 5.1 percent.

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

12           (2) PROPOSED REFORMS.—For Medicare, this  
13 concurrent resolution advances policies to put sen-  
14 iors, not the Federal Government, in control of their  
15 health care decisions. Putting seniors in charge of  
16 how their health care dollars are spent will encour-  
17 age providers to compete against each other on price  
18 and quality. Improvements to Medicare are nec-  
19 essary to extend the life of the Federal Hospital In-  
20 surance Trust Fund and protect the program for fu-  
21 ture generations.

1 **TITLE VI—POLICY STATEMENTS**  
2 **IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**  
3 **RESENTATIVES**

4 **SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEVELOPING A BOLD**  
5 **AGENDA.**

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

7 (1) Representative Paul D. Ryan of Wisconsin,  
8 the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has  
9 called for a bold, pro-growth agenda to reestablish a  
10 confident America.

11 (2) Today’s challenges require solutions based  
12 on the principles that have served as the cornerstone  
13 of American strength, free enterprise, compassion,  
14 and exceptionalism.

15 (3) On February 4, 2016, the Speaker an-  
16 nounced the formation of 6 task forces. Each task  
17 force will submit recommendations in the following  
18 areas:

19 (A) NATIONAL SECURITY.—This task force  
20 is responsible for developing an overarching  
21 strategy and the required military capabilities  
22 to confront 21st century national security  
23 threats.

24 (B) TAX REFORM.—This task force will  
25 seek to create jobs, grow the economy, and

1 raise wages by reducing tax rates, removing  
2 special interest exceptions, and making the tax  
3 code simpler and fairer.

4 (C) REDUCING REGULATORY BURDENS.—  
5 This task force is charged with reducing bu-  
6 reaucracy in the regulatory system, facilitating  
7 investment and productivity, constructing infra-  
8 structure, and removing regulatory obstacles on  
9 small businesses and employers. These goals  
10 will be achieved while retaining protections for  
11 the environment, public safety, and consumer  
12 interests.

13 (D) HEALTH CARE REFORM.—This task  
14 force will review appropriate methods to repeal  
15 and replace Obamacare with a patient-centered  
16 system giving patients more choice and control,  
17 increasing quality, and reducing costs.

18 (E) POVERTY, OPPORTUNITY, AND UP-  
19 WARD MOBILITY.—This task force will identify  
20 ways to strengthen the safety net and reform  
21 educational programs to make them more effec-  
22 tive and accountable, help people move from  
23 welfare to work, and empower productive lives.

24 (F) RESTORING CONSTITUTIONAL AU-  
25 THORITY.—This task force will strive to reclaim

1 power ceded to the executive branch by reform-  
2 ing the rulemaking process, checking agency  
3 authority, exercising the power of the purse,  
4 and enhancing congressional oversight.

5 (4) This concurrent resolution promotes and  
6 advances an agenda to address the Nation's chal-  
7 lenges.

8 (b) **POLICY ON DEVELOPING A BOLD AGENDA.**—It  
9 is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the appro-  
10 priate committees of jurisdiction in the House should con-  
11 sider in the 115th Congress recommendations developed  
12 by the Speaker's task forces on health care reform; reduc-  
13 ing regulatory burdens; poverty, opportunity, and upward  
14 mobility; national security; tax reform; and restoring con-  
15 stitutional authority.

16 **SEC. 602. POLICY STATEMENT ON A BALANCED BUDGET**  
17 **AMENDMENT.**

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

19 (1) The Government will collect approximately  
20 \$3.4 trillion in taxes, but spend more than \$3.9 tril-  
21 lion to maintain its operations, borrowing 14 cents  
22 of every Federal dollar spent.

23 (2) At the end of 2015, the national debt of the  
24 United States was more than \$18.9 trillion.

1           (3) A majority of States have petitioned the  
2 Government to hold a constitutional convention to  
3 adopt a balanced budget amendment to the Con-  
4 stitution.

5           (4) Forty nine States have fiscal limitations in  
6 their State constitutions, including the requirement  
7 to annually balance the budget.

8           (5) Numerous balanced budget amendment pro-  
9 posals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in  
10 the House. Currently in the 114th Congress, 17  
11 joint resolutions proposing a balanced budget  
12 amendment have been introduced, including a reso-  
13 lution offered by Representative Dave Brat of Vir-  
14 ginia and a resolution offered by Representative  
15 Tom McClintock of California.

16           (6) In the 111th Congress, the House consid-  
17 ered H. J. Res. 2, sponsored by Representative Rob-  
18 ert W. Goodlatte of Virginia, although it received  
19 262 aye votes, it did not receive the two-thirds re-  
20 quired for passage.

21           (7) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to  
22 the Constitution passed the House with bipartisan  
23 support, but failed to pass by one vote in the United  
24 States Senate.

1           (8) Four States, including Georgia, Alaska,  
 2           Mississippi, and North Dakota, have agreed to the  
 3           Compact for a Balanced Budget, which is seeking to  
 4           amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget  
 5           through an Article V convention by April 12, 2021.

6           (b) **POLICY ON A BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITU-**  
 7           **TIONAL AMENDMENT.**—It is the policy of this concurrent  
 8           resolution that Congress should propose a balanced budget  
 9           constitutional amendment for ratification by the States.

10       **SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE CON-**  
 11                               **GRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.**

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

13               (1) Enactment of the Congressional Budget and  
 14               Impoundment Control Act of 1974 was the first step  
 15               toward restoring constitutionally endowed legislative  
 16               responsibility over fundamental budget decision  
 17               making.

18               (2) The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 spe-  
 19               cifically set forth its purposes in section 2. It was  
 20               designed to—

21                       (A) establish congressional control over the  
 22                       budget process;

23                       (B) provide for annual congressional deter-  
 24                       mination of a level of taxes and spending;

1 (C) set important national budget prior-  
2 ities; and

3 (D) find methods to facilitate the access of  
4 Members of Congress to the most accurate, ob-  
5 jective, and high-quality information available  
6 to assist them in discharging their duties.

7 (3) However, the congressional budget process  
8 has neither constrained spending nor inhibited the  
9 expansion of Government. The growth of the Gov-  
10 ernment, primarily through a multiplicity of manda-  
11 tory programs and other forms of direct spending,  
12 has largely been financed through borrowing and  
13 high tax rates.

14 (4) The enforcement of the current budget  
15 process, including congressional points of order and  
16 statutory spending limits, have been too often  
17 waived or circumvented. This contributes to a lack  
18 of accountability, which has led to broad agreement  
19 that reforming the system is a high necessity.

20 (b) POLICY ON REFORMING THE CONGRESSIONAL  
21 BUDGET PROCESS.—It is the policy of this concurrent res-  
22 olution that Congress should—

23 (1) restructure the fundamental procedures of  
24 budget decision making;

1           (2) reassert congressional power over spending  
2           and revenue, restore the balance of power between  
3           Congress and the President as the Congressional  
4           Budget Act of 1974 intended, and attain the max-  
5           imum level of accountability for budget decisions  
6           through efficient and rigorous enforcement of budget  
7           rules;

8           (3) improve incentives for lawmakers to budget  
9           as intended by the Congressional Budget Act of  
10          1974, especially by adopting an annual budget reso-  
11          lution;

12          (4) encourage more effective control over spend-  
13          ing, especially currently uncontrolled direct spend-  
14          ing;

15          (5) revise the methodology used in developing  
16          the baseline, which is intended to reflect an objective  
17          projection of the budgetary effects of current laws  
18          and policies for future fiscal years, by removing any  
19          tendency toward assuming higher spending levels;

20          (6) promote efficient and timely budget actions  
21          to ensure lawmakers complete their budget actions  
22          before the start of the new fiscal year;

23          (7) provide access to the best analysis of eco-  
24          nomic conditions available and increase awareness of



1       how fiscal policy directly impacts economic growth  
2       and job creation;

3               (8) eliminate the complexity of the budget proc-  
4       ess and the biases that favor higher spending;

5               (9) include procedures that treat extensions of  
6       current tax laws on a comparable basis to the exten-  
7       sion of mandatory programs; and

8               (10) require procedures that make the budg-  
9       etary effects of Government policies on individual  
10      taxpayers more apparent, such as requiring the  
11      President's annual budget submission to Congress  
12      provide an estimate of the pro rated share of any  
13      projected debt for the current fiscal year to any indi-  
14      vidual who files an income tax return.

15      (c) LEGISLATION.—The Committee on the Budget of  
16      the House intends to draft legislation during the 114th  
17      Congress that rewrites the Congressional Budget and Im-  
18      poundment Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of mak-  
19      ing the congressional budget process more effective in en-  
20      suring taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.  
21      Such legislation shall—

22               (1) attain greater simplicity without sacrificing  
23      the rigor required to address—

24                       (A) the complex issues of the domestic and  
25      world economy;

1 (B) national security responsibilities; and

2 (C) the appropriate roles of rulemaking  
3 and statutory enforcement mechanisms;

4 (2) establish a new structure that assures the  
5 congressional role in the budget process is applied  
6 consistently without reliance on reactive legislating;

7 (3) improve the elements of the current budget  
8 process that have fulfilled the original purposes of  
9 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

10 (4) rebuild the foundation of the budget process  
11 to provide a solid basis from which additional re-  
12 forms may be developed.

13 **SEC. 604. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**  
14 **JOB CREATION.**

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

16 (1) Although the United States economy tech-  
17 nically emerged from recession nearly 7 years ago,  
18 the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise  
19 than a rebound. Real gross domestic product (GDP)  
20 growth since 2010 has averaged just over 2 percent  
21 annually, well below the 3 percent historical trend  
22 rate of growth in the United States. The Nation re-  
23 mains in the midst of the weakest economic recovery  
24 of the modern era. Sluggish economic growth has  
25 also contributed to the country's fiscal woes because

1 revenue levels are lower than they would otherwise  
2 be while Government spending (including welfare  
3 and income-support programs) is higher. There is  
4 dire need for policies that will initiate higher rates  
5 of economic growth and greater, higher-quality job  
6 opportunities.

7 (2) Even more disturbing, estimates of future  
8 economic growth have been falling in recent years.  
9 In 2010, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) ex-  
10 pected real GDP to grow by a relatively brisk 3 per-  
11 cent annual average over the budget window. In its  
12 latest economic forecast, CBO expects growth to av-  
13 erage just 2.1 percent over the next decade. This  
14 anemic growth rate is insufficient to increase job op-  
15 portunities and incomes to acceptable levels.

16 (3) Although the overall trend of job gains has  
17 been solid of late, other aspects of the labor market  
18 remain relatively weak. For example—

19 (A) the labor force participation rate  
20 stands at just 62.9 percent, down roughly 3  
21 percentage points since early 2009, and near its  
22 lowest level since 1978;

23 (B) long-term unemployment remains a  
24 problem, and of the 7.8 million people who are  
25 currently unemployed, slightly more than 2 mil-

1           lion (28 percent) have been unemployed for  
2           more than 6 months; and

3           (C) long-term unemployment erodes an in-  
4           dividual’s job skills and detaches such indi-  
5           vidual from job opportunities, and undermines  
6           the long-term productive capacity of the econ-  
7           omy.

8           (4) Wage gains and income growth have been  
9           subpar for middle-class Americans. Average hourly  
10          earnings of private-sector workers have increased by  
11          2.4 percent over the past year. Prior to the reces-  
12          sion, growth in average hourly earnings was tracking  
13          close to 4 percent. Similarly, average incomes have  
14          remained flat in recent years. Real median house-  
15          hold income has declined by roughly \$800 in 2014  
16          to \$53,657. This represents a sharp fall of 6.5 per-  
17          cent, or \$3,700, since 2007.

18          (5) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory casts a  
19          shadow on the country’s economic outlook. Investors  
20          and businesses make decisions on a prospective  
21          basis. They know that today’s high debt levels are  
22          simply tomorrow’s tax hikes, interest rate increases,  
23          or inflation—and they act accordingly. This debt  
24          overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can  
25          weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

1           (6) Nearly all economists, including those at  
2           CBO, conclude that reducing budget deficits (there-  
3           by bending the curve on debt levels) is a net positive  
4           for economic growth over time.

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

12          (8) The key economic challenge is determining  
13          how to expand the economic pie, not how best to di-  
14          vide up and redistribute a shrinking pie.

15          (9) A stronger economy is vital to lowering def-  
16          icit levels and eventually balancing the budget. Ac-  
17          cording to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just  
18          0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window,  
19          deficits would be reduced by \$327 billion.

20          (b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CRE-  
21          ATION.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to  
22          promote faster economic growth and job creation by em-  
23          bracing pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax re-  
24          form, that will help foster a stronger economy, greater op-  
25          portunities, and more job creation. By putting the budget

1 on a sustainable path, this concurrent resolution ends the  
2 debt-fueled uncertainty holding back job creators. Tax re-  
3 form will put American businesses and workers in a better  
4 position to compete and thrive in the 21st century global  
5 economy. This concurrent resolution targets the regu-  
6 latory red tape and cronyism that favor special interests.  
7 The reforms in this concurrent resolution serve as a means  
8 to the larger end of helping the economy grow and expand-  
9 ing opportunity for all Americans.

10 **SEC. 605. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**  
11 **BUDGETING AND REFORM.**

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

13 (1) Excessive Federal regulation—

14 (A) has hurt job creation, investment,  
15 wages, competition, and economic growth, slow-  
16 ing the Nation’s recovery from the economic re-  
17 cession and harming American households;

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

20 (C) displaces workers into long-term unem-  
21 ployment or lower-paying jobs;

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

1           (E) impedes the economic growth nec-  
2           essary to provide sufficient funds to meet vital  
3           commitments and reduce the Federal debt.

4           (2) Federal agencies routinely fail to identify  
5           and eliminate, minimize, or mitigate excess regu-  
6           latory costs through post-implementation assess-  
7           ments of their regulations.

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

10          (4) The estimated annual level of Federal regu-  
11          latory costs—

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

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

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

19          (5) If regulatory costs represented an inde-  
20          pendent economy, the estimated annual level of these  
21          costs would qualify as one of the world's top 10  
22          economies, ranking between India and Russia,  
23          roughly equaling one-half of Germany's economy and  
24          40 percent of Japan's economy.

1           (6) Since President Obama’s inauguration in  
2           2009, the administration has issued more than  
3           556,000 pages of regulations and accompanying doc-  
4           umentation in the Federal Register, including  
5           81,910 pages in 2015.

6           (7) Since 2009, the White House has imposed  
7           more than \$728 billion in additional Federal regu-  
8           latory costs, with over \$100 billion in further costs  
9           proposed since the beginning of 2015.

10          (8) The United States Code of Federal Regula-  
11          tions now contains over 175,000 pages of regula-  
12          tions in 235 volumes.

13          (9) Notwithstanding the size and growth of  
14          Federal regulations, Congress lacks an effective  
15          mechanism to manage the level of new Federal regu-  
16          latory costs imposed each year. Other nations, mean-  
17          while, have successfully implemented the use of reg-  
18          ulatory budgeting to control excess regulation and  
19          regulatory costs.

20          (10) Federal regulatory agencies routinely fail  
21          to analyze both the costs and benefits of new regula-  
22          tions.

23          (11) While the Obama administration has rou-  
24          tinely failed to analyze both the costs and benefits



1 of its new regulations, the United States has experi-  
2 enced zero real wage growth since 2007.

3 (12) While the Obama administration has  
4 sharply increased Federal regulatory costs, it has  
5 produced the weakest recovery from economic reces-  
6 sion since World War II.

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

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

17 (15) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act  
18 has resulted in 177.9 million annual hours of regu-  
19 latory compliance paperwork, \$37.1 billion of regu-  
20 latory compliance costs on the private sector, and  
21 \$13 billion in regulatory compliance costs on the  
22 States.

23 (16) Agencies impose costly regulations without  
24 relying on sound science through the use of judicial  
25 consent decrees and settlement agreements and the

1 abuse of interim compliance costs imposed on regu-  
2 lated entities that bring legal challenges against  
3 newly promulgated regulations.

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

14 (18) EPA's power plant rules exemplify the im-  
15 pact of excessive regulation.

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

21 (20) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly 40  
22 percent of the United States electricity at a low cost.  
23 Unfairly targeting the coal industry with costly and  
24 unachievable regulations will increase energy prices,  
25 disproportionately disadvantaging energy-intensive

1 industries like manufacturing and construction. This  
2 will make life more difficult for millions of low-in-  
3 come and middle class families already struggling to  
4 pay their bills.

5 (21) Three hundred thirty coal units are pro-  
6 posed for retirement or conversion as a result of  
7 EPA regulations. Combined with the defacto prohi-  
8 bition on new plants, these retirements and conver-  
9 sions may further increase the cost of electricity.

10 (22) A recent study by Energy Ventures Anal-  
11 ysis Inc., an energy market analysis group, estimates  
12 the average energy bill in West Virginia will rise  
13 \$750 per household by 2020, due in part to EPA  
14 regulations. West Virginia receives 95 percent of its  
15 electricity from coal.

16 (23) The Heritage Foundation found that a  
17 phase out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by the end  
18 of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross domestic  
19 product decrease of \$2.23 trillion over the entire pe-  
20 riod and reducing the income of a family of 4 by  
21 \$1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will come  
22 from the manufacturing sector, with California,  
23 Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New  
24 York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and  
25 Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

1 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETING  
2 AND REFORM.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolu-  
3 tion that the House should, in consultation with the pub-  
4 lic, consider legislation that—

5 (1) promotes—

6 (A) economic growth, job creation, higher  
7 wages, and increased investment by eliminating  
8 unnecessary red tape and streamlining, simpli-  
9 fying and lowering the costs of Federal regula-  
10 tions; and

11 (B) the adoption of least-cost regulatory  
12 alternatives to meet the objectives of Federal  
13 regulatory statutes;

14 (2) protects—

15 (A) the poor and lower-income households  
16 from the regressive effects of excessive regula-  
17 tion; and

18 (B) workers against the unnecessary elimi-  
19 nation of jobs and loss or reduction of wages;

20 (3) requires—

21 (A) an annual, congressional regulatory  
22 budget that establishes annual costs of regula-  
23 tions and allocates these costs amongst Federal  
24 regulatory agencies;

1 (B) cost-benefit and regulatory impact  
2 analysis for new regulations proposed and pro-  
3 mulgated by all Federal regulatory agencies;

4 (C) advance notice of proposed rulemaking  
5 and makes evidentiary hearings available for  
6 critical disputed issues in the development of  
7 new major regulations;

8 (D) congressional approval of all new  
9 major regulations before the regulations can be-  
10 come effective, ensuring that Congress can bet-  
11 ter prevent the imposition of unsound costly  
12 new regulations; and

13 (E) post-implementation cost-benefit anal-  
14 ysis of all new major regulations on at least a  
15 decennial basis, to ensure that regulations oper-  
16 ate as intended and impose no more costs than  
17 necessary;

18 (4) strengthens—

19 (A) requirements to assure the use and  
20 disclosure of sound science, including models,  
21 data, and other evidentiary information in the  
22 development of new regulations;

23 (B) transparency in regulatory develop-  
24 ment and improves opportunities for hearings

1 on disputed issues in high-cost major rule-  
2 making;

3 (C) requirements to avoid, minimize, and  
4 mitigate significant adverse impacts of new  
5 major regulations on small businesses, the pri-  
6 mary source of new jobs;

7 (D) judicial review of legal, scientific, tech-  
8 nical, and cost-benefit determinations made by  
9 Federal regulatory agencies to support the pro-  
10 mulgation of new regulations;

11 (E) protections against unnecessary or  
12 abusive imposition of regulatory compliance  
13 costs during litigation challenging the promul-  
14 gation of new, high-cost major regulation;

15 (F) protections against the abuse of regu-  
16 latory consent decrees and settlement agree-  
17 ments to force the unfair imposition of new reg-  
18 ulations; and

19 (G) protections against the abuse of in-  
20 terim rulemaking;

21 (5) reduces—

22 (A) regulatory barriers to entry into mar-  
23 kets and other regulatory impediments to com-  
24 petition and innovation; and

1 (B) the imposition of new Federal regula-  
2 tion that duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with  
3 State, local, and Tribal regulation or that im-  
4 pose unfunded mandates on State, local, and  
5 Tribal governments; and

6 (6) eliminates the abuse of guidance to evade  
7 legal requirements applicable to the development and  
8 promulgation of new regulations.

9 **SEC. 606. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

11 (1) A world-class tax system should be simple,  
12 fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic  
13 growth. The United States tax code fails on all 3  
14 counts: it is complex, unfair, and inefficient. The tax  
15 code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save,  
16 and invest, which leads to slower economic growth,  
17 lower wages, and less job creation.

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

24 (3) Roughly half of United States active busi-  
25 ness income and half of private sector employment

1 are derived from business entities (such as partner-  
2 ships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that  
3 are taxed on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the  
4 income is taxed at individual rates rather than cor-  
5 porate rates. Small businesses, in particular, tend to  
6 choose this form for Federal tax purposes, and the  
7 highest Federal rate on such small business income  
8 can reach nearly 45 percent. For these reasons,  
9 sound economic policy requires lowering marginal  
10 rates on these pass-through entities.

11 (4) The top United States corporate income tax  
12 rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) is  
13 slightly more than 39 percent, the highest rate in  
14 the industrialized world. Tax rates this high sup-  
15 press wages, discourage investment and job creation,  
16 distort business activity, and put American busi-  
17 nesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign  
18 competitors.

19 (5) By deterring potential investment, the  
20 United States corporate tax restrains economic  
21 growth and job creation. The United States tax rate  
22 differential fosters a variety of complicated multi-  
23 national corporate practices intended to avoid the  
24 tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base



1 offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing  
2 corporate revenue.

3 (6) Recent and coming developments in the  
4 global arena, specifically the Base Erosion and Prof-  
5 it Shifting (BEPS) project recommendations, height-  
6 en the importance of the need to reform and mod-  
7 ernize our international tax system so that American  
8 businesses and workers are not disadvantaged.

9 (7) The “world-wide” structure of United  
10 States international taxation essentially taxes earn-  
11 ings of United States firms twice, putting them at  
12 a significant competitive disadvantage with competi-  
13 tors that have more competitive international tax  
14 systems.

15 (8) Reforming the tax code would boost the  
16 competitiveness of United States companies oper-  
17 ating abroad and significantly reduce tax avoidance.

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

21 (10) Increasing taxes to raise revenue and meet  
22 out-of-control spending would sink the economy and  
23 Americans’ ability to save for their children’s edu-  
24 cation and retirement.

1           (11) Closing tax loopholes to finance higher  
2           spending does not constitute fundamental tax re-  
3           form.

4           (12) Tax reform should curb or eliminate loop-  
5           holes and use those savings to lower tax rates across  
6           the board, not to fund more wasteful Government  
7           spending. Washington has a spending problem, not  
8           a revenue problem.

9           (13) Many economists believe that fundamental  
10          tax reform, including a broader tax base and lower  
11          tax rates, would lead to greater labor supply and in-  
12          creased investment, which would have a positive im-  
13          pact on total national output.

14          (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this  
15          concurrent resolution that Congress should enact legisla-  
16          tion to comprehensively reform the tax code to promote  
17          economic growth, create American jobs, increase wages,  
18          and benefit American consumers, investors, and workers  
19          that—

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

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

4           (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

5           (4) reduces the corporate tax rate; and

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

8 **SEC. 607. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

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

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

16           (2) The United States can increase economic  
17           opportunities for American workers and businesses  
18           through the elimination of foreign trade barriers to  
19           United States goods and services.

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

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

4           (5) When negotiating trade agreements, United  
5 States laws on Intellectual Property (IP) protection  
6 should be used as a benchmark for establishing glob-  
7 al IP frameworks. Strong IP protections have sig-  
8 nificantly contributed to the United States' status as  
9 a world leader in innovation across sectors (includ-  
10 ing in the development of life-saving biologic medi-  
11 cines). The data protections afforded to biologics  
12 under Federal law, including 12 years of data pro-  
13 tection, allow continued development of pioneering  
14 medicines to benefit patients both in the United  
15 States and abroad. To maintain the cycle of innova-  
16 tion and achieve 21st century trade agreements, it  
17 is vital that our negotiators insist on the highest  
18 standards for IP protections.

19           (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this con-  
20 current resolution—

21           (1) to pursue international trade, global com-  
22 merce, and a modern and competitive tax system to  
23 promote domestic job creation;

24           (2) that the United States should continue to  
25 seek increased economic opportunities for American

1 workers and businesses through high-standard trade  
2 agreements that satisfy negotiating objectives, in-  
3 cluding—

4 (A) the expansion of trade opportunities;

5 (B) adherence to trade agreements and  
6 rules by the United States and its trading part-  
7 ners, and

8 (C) the elimination of foreign trade bar-  
9 riers to United States goods and services by  
10 opening new markets and enforcing United  
11 States rights; and

12 (3) that any trade agreement entered into on  
13 behalf of the United States should reflect the negoti-  
14 ating objectives and adhere to the provisions requir-  
15 ing improved consultation with Congress.

16 **SEC. 608. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

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

24 (2) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-  
25 curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-

1 come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-  
2 ation the need to protect lower income Americans’  
3 retirement security.

4 (3) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-  
5 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-  
6 term financial challenges be addressed soon. The fi-  
7 nancial condition of Social Security and the threat  
8 to seniors and those receiving Social Security dis-  
9 ability benefits becomes more pronounced each year  
10 without reform. For example—

11 (A) in 2022, the Disability Insurance  
12 Trust Fund will be exhausted and program rev-  
13 enues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits;

14 (B) in 2034, the combined Old-Age and  
15 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be  
16 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable  
17 to pay scheduled benefits; and

18 (C) with the exhaustion of the Trust  
19 Funds in 2034, benefits will be cut nearly 21  
20 percent across the board, devastating those cur-  
21 rently in or near retirement and those who rely  
22 on Social Security the most.

23 (4) The recession and continued low economic  
24 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis  
25 facing Social Security. The most recent Congres-

1       sional Budget Office (CBO) projections find that So-  
2       cial Security will run cash deficits of more than \$1.3  
3       trillion over the next 10 years.

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

18            (6) In the past, Social Security has been re-  
19      formed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the  
20      “Greenspan Commission”, which helped address So-  
21      cial Security shortfalls for more than a generation.

22            (7) Americans deserve action by the President  
23      and Congress to preserve and strengthen Social Se-  
24      curity to ensure that Social Security remains a crit-  
25      ical part of the safety net.

1 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy  
2 of this concurrent resolution that the House should work  
3 on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably  
4 solvent. This concurrent resolution assumes, under a re-  
5 form trigger, that—

6 (1) if in any year the Board of Trustees of the  
7 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust  
8 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust  
9 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the  
10 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security  
11 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of  
12 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is  
13 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later  
14 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-  
15 mit to the President recommendations for statutory  
16 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-  
17 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the  
18 75th year, and any recommendations provided to the  
19 President must be agreed upon by both Public  
20 Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

21 (2) not later than December 1 of the same cal-  
22 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit  
23 their recommendations, the President should  
24 promptly submit implementing legislation to both  
25 Houses of Congress including recommendations nec-



1       essary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance  
2       and a positive annual balance in the 75th year, and  
3       the majority leader of the Senate and the majority  
4       leader of the House should introduce the President's  
5       legislation upon receipt;

6               (3) within 60 days of the President submitting  
7       legislation, the committees of jurisdiction should re-  
8       port a bill, which should be considered by the House  
9       or Senate under expedited procedures; and

10              (4) legislation submitted by the President  
11       should—

12                      (A) protect those in or near retirement;

13                      (B) preserve the safety net for those who  
14       count on Social Security the most, including  
15       those with disabilities and survivors;

16                      (C) improve fairness for participants;

17                      (D) reduce the burden on and provide cer-  
18       tainty for future generations; and

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

23       (c) **POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.**—It is the  
24       policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the  
25       President should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to

1 reform the Disability Insurance program prior to its insol-  
2 vency in 2022 and should not raid the Social Security re-  
3 tirement system without reforms to the Disability Insur-  
4 ance system. This concurrent resolution assumes reform  
5 that—

6           (1) ensures benefits continue to be paid to indi-  
7           viduals with disabilities and their family members  
8           who rely on them;

9           (2) prevents an 11 percent across-the-board  
10          benefit cut;

11          (3) improves the Disability Insurance program;  
12          and

13          (4) promotes opportunity for those trying to re-  
14          turn to work.

15          (d) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.**—It is  
16 the policy of this concurrent resolution that any legislation  
17 Congress considers to improve the solvency of the Dis-  
18 ability Insurance Trust Fund must also improve the long-  
19 term solvency of the combined Old Age and Survivors Dis-  
20 ability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Fund.

21 **SEC. 609. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPEALING THE PRESI-**  
22 **DENT’S HEALTH CARE LAW AND PROMOTING**  
23 **REAL HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

1           (1) The President’s health care law put Wash-  
2           ington’s priorities before those of patients’. The Af-  
3           fordable Care Act (ACA) has failed to reduce health  
4           care premiums as promised. Instead, the law man-  
5           dated benefits and coverage levels, denying patients  
6           the opportunity to choose the type of coverage that  
7           best suits their health needs and driving up health  
8           coverage costs. A typical family’s health care pre-  
9           miums were supposed to decline by \$2,500; instead,  
10          average premiums have increased by \$3,775. A re-  
11          cent study conducted by the nonpartisan Congres-  
12          sional Budget Office (CBO) estimates premiums to  
13          continue rising over the next decade, projecting an  
14          average increase of 8 percent per year between 2016  
15          and 2018, and increasing by nearly 60 percent by  
16          2026.

17          (2) The President pledged, “If you like your  
18          health care plan, you can keep your health care  
19          plan.” Instead, CBO now estimates 7 million Ameri-  
20          cans will lose employment-based health coverage due  
21          to the President’s health care law, further limiting  
22          patient choice.

23          (3) Then-Speaker of the House Pelosi stated  
24          that the President’s health care law would create 4  
25          million jobs over the life of the law and almost

1 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, CBO estimates  
2 that by 2025 Obamacare will reduce the number of  
3 hours worked by approximately 2 million full-time  
4 equivalent workers, mostly lower wage workers, com-  
5 pared with what would have occurred in the absence  
6 of the law. Additionally, a study by the Mercatus  
7 Center at George Mason University estimates that  
8 Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 per-  
9 cent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

10 (4) The President has charged the Independent  
11 Payment Advisory Board, a panel of unelected bu-  
12 reaucrats, with cutting Medicare by an additional  
13 \$36.4 billion over the next 10 years.

14 (5) Since the ACA was signed into law, the ad-  
15 ministration has repeatedly failed to implement it as  
16 written. The President’s unilateral actions have re-  
17 sulted in 43 changes, delays, and exemptions. The  
18 President has signed into law another 24 changes  
19 made by Congress. The Supreme Court struck down  
20 the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled the indi-  
21 vidual “mandate” could only be characterized as a  
22 tax to remain constitutional; and rejected the re-  
23 quirement that closely held companies provide health  
24 insurance to their employees even if it violates the  
25 companies’ religious beliefs. More than 5 years after

1 enactment, the Supreme Court continues to evaluate  
2 the legality of how the President's administration  
3 has implemented the law. All of these changes prove  
4 the folly of the underlying law; health care in the  
5 United States cannot be run from a centralized bu-  
6 reaucracy.

7 (6) The President's health care law is  
8 unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive,  
9 and unworkable. Its complex structure of subsidies,  
10 mandates, and penalties perversely impact individ-  
11 uals, married couples, and families. Those who pre-  
12 viously had insurance along with those who did not  
13 have been funneled into a new system that is pro-  
14 viding less access to doctors and treatments. Millions  
15 of Americans have been added to a broken Medicaid  
16 system that is incapable of providing the care prom-  
17 ised. Cuts made to Medicare to fund a new entitle-  
18 ment are undermining the health security of seniors.  
19 Taxes and mandates are distorting the insurance  
20 market and harming the broader economy, resulting  
21 in fewer jobs and less opportunity. By design, the  
22 President's law puts Washington at the center of  
23 our health care system, at the expense of patients,  
24 families, physicians, and businesses. The ACA  
25 should be fully repealed, allowing for real patient-

1 centered health care reform that puts patients first,  
2 not Washington, DC.

3 (b) POLICY ON PROMOTING REAL HEALTH CARE RE-  
4 FORM.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that  
5 the President’s health care law should be fully repealed  
6 and real health care reform should be enacted to enhance  
7 affordability, accessibility, quality, innovation, choices,  
8 and responsiveness in coverage for all Americans. Real  
9 health care reform should put patients, families, and doc-  
10 tors in charge, not Washington, DC, and encourage in-  
11 creased competition and transparency. Under the Presi-  
12 dent’s health care law, Government controls Americans’  
13 health care choices. Patient-centered reform should be en-  
14 acted in accordance with the following principles:

15 (1) AFFORDABILITY.—Real reform should en-  
16 sure that all Americans, no matter their age, in-  
17 come, or health status, can afford health care cov-  
18 erage. Currently, those who receive insurance  
19 through an employer receive assistance through the  
20 tax code, while those purchasing insurance on their  
21 own do not receive the same benefit. Individuals  
22 should not be priced out of the health insurance  
23 market due to pre-existing conditions. Policies  
24 should provide protections for patients with pre-ex-  
25 isting conditions to guarantee affordable coverage,

1 reward those who maintain health coverage, create  
2 more equity between benefits offered through em-  
3 ployers to individuals and families purchasing cov-  
4 erage on their own, and give States, who are better  
5 equipped to respond to the needs of their commu-  
6 nities, more control over insurance regulation. Indi-  
7 viduals should also be allowed to voluntarily join to-  
8 gether to pool risk through mechanisms such as In-  
9 dividual Health Pools and Small Employer Member-  
10 ship Associations to gain the purchasing power of  
11 thousands.

12 (2) ACCESSABILITY.—Instead of Washington  
13 dictating the ways Americans cannot use their  
14 health insurance, reforms should make health cov-  
15 erage more portable. Individuals should be able to  
16 own their insurance and have it follow them in and  
17 out of jobs throughout their career. Small business  
18 owners should be permitted to band together across  
19 State lines through their membership in bona fide  
20 trade or professional associations to purchase health  
21 coverage for their families and employees at a low  
22 cost. This will increase small businesses' bargaining  
23 power, volume discounts, and administrative effi-  
24 ciencies while giving them freedom from State-man-  
25 dated benefit packages. Also, insurers licensed to sell

1 policies in one State should be permitted to offer  
2 them to residents in any other State, and consumers  
3 should be permitted to shop for health insurance  
4 across State lines, as they are with other insurance  
5 products online, by mail, by phone, or in consulta-  
6 tion with an insurance agent.

7 (3) QUALITY.—Incentives for providers to de-  
8 liver high-quality, responsive, and coordinated care  
9 will promote better patient outcomes and drive down  
10 health care costs. Additionally, reforms that restore  
11 the patient-physician relationship by reducing ad-  
12 ministrative burdens will promote quality coverage  
13 for all Americans and allow physicians to do what  
14 they do best—care for patients. Reforms should also  
15 empower the patient by creating a marketplace for  
16 health care, allowing providers to compete on cost  
17 and quality for the patients’ choice.

18 (4) CHOICES.—Individuals and families should  
19 be free to secure the health care coverage that best  
20 meets their needs, rather than instituting one-size-  
21 fits-all directives from Federal bureaucracies such as  
22 the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of  
23 Health and Human Services, and the Independent  
24 Payment Advisory Board. Patient-centered health  
25 care should enhance, not diminish coverage options



1 for individuals. Additionally, patients are often un-  
2 able to compare costs for health care goods and  
3 services due to a lack of price transparency. The in-  
4 ability of consumers to compare costs distorts the  
5 health marketplace at the expense of patients by de-  
6 nying them the opportunity to make informed care  
7 decisions, further reducing competition and only  
8 serving select special interests.

9 (5) INNOVATION.—Instead of stifling health  
10 care innovation, a reformed health care system  
11 should encourage research, development, and innova-  
12 tion. New technologies provide patients and pro-  
13 viders with instant connection and access to life sav-  
14 ing diagnostic tools and treatments. Groundbreaking  
15 applications, software, and devices not only enhance  
16 the delivery of health care to be more effective and  
17 efficient, but also less costly. Federal regulations,  
18 however, too often slow and prevent widespread  
19 adoption of these medical advancements and hinder  
20 the transformation of America’s health delivery sys-  
21 tem.

22 (6) RESPONSIVENESS.—Reform should return  
23 authority to States where possible to make the sys-  
24 tem more responsive to patients and their needs. In-  
25 stead of tying States’ hands with Federal require-

1       ments for Medicaid, the Government should return  
2       control over to the States. Not only does the current  
3       Medicaid program drive up Federal debt and threat-  
4       en to bankrupt State budgets, but States are better  
5       positioned to provide quality and affordable care to  
6       those who are eligible for the program and to iden-  
7       tify and eliminate waste, fraud and abuse. Bene-  
8       ficiary choices in the State Children’s Health Insur-  
9       ance Program (SCHIP) and Medicaid should be im-  
10      proved. States should offer private insurance, Health  
11      Savings Accounts, and other competitive insurance  
12      options to their Medicaid and SCHIP beneficiaries,  
13      but should not require enrollment.

14           (7) REFORMS.—Reforms should prevent lawsuit  
15      abuse and curb the practice of defensive medicine,  
16      which significantly increase health care costs. The  
17      burden of proof in medical malpractice cases should  
18      be based on compliance with best practice guidelines,  
19      and States should be free to implement those poli-  
20      cies to best suit their needs.

21 **SEC. 610. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

1           (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-  
2 edly recommended that Congress address Medicare's  
3 long-term financial challenges. Each year without re-  
4 form, the financial condition of Medicare becomes  
5 more precarious and the threat to those in or near  
6 retirement more pronounced. According to the Medi-  
7 care Trustees Report—

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

11           (B) Medicare enrollment is expected to in-  
12 crease more than 50 percent in the next two  
13 decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retire-  
14 ment age each day;

15           (C) due to extended life spans, enrollees  
16 remain in Medicare three times longer than at  
17 the outset of the program five decades ago;

18           (D) notwithstanding the program's Trust  
19 Fund arrangement, current workers' payroll tax  
20 contributions pay for current Medicare bene-  
21 ficiaries;

22           (E) the number of workers supporting  
23 each beneficiary continues to fall; in 1965, the  
24 ratio was 4.5 workers per beneficiary, and by  
25 2030, when the baby boom generation will have

1 fully aged into the program, the ratio will be  
2 only 2.3 workers per beneficiary;

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

6 (G) Medicare is growing faster than the  
7 economy at a projected rate of 6 percent per  
8 year over the next 10 years; and

9 (H) by 2026, Medicare spending will reach  
10 nearly \$1.3 trillion, almost double the 2015  
11 spending level of \$634 billion.

12 (3) Failing to address Medicare's collapsing fi-  
13 nances will leave millions of American seniors with-  
14 out adequate health security and younger genera-  
15 tions burdened with having to pay for these  
16 unsustainable spending levels.

17 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy  
18 of this concurrent resolution to save Medicare for those  
19 in or near retirement and strengthen the program for fu-  
20 ture beneficiaries.

21 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This concurrent resolution as-  
22 sumes transition to an improved Medicare program that  
23 ensures—

24 (1) Medicare is preserved for current and fu-  
25 ture beneficiaries;

1           (2) future Medicare beneficiaries select, from  
2 competing guaranteed health coverage options, a  
3 plan that best suits their needs, with support from  
4 a defined contribution toward their premiums;

5           (3) traditional fee-for-service Medicare remains  
6 as a plan option;

7           (4) Medicare provides additional assistance for  
8 lower income beneficiaries and those with greater  
9 health risks; and

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

12 **SEC. 611. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL DISCOVERY,**  
13 **DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY, AND INNOVA-**  
14 **TION.**

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

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

22          (2) Americans were responsible for the first of  
23 many scientific discoveries, including creating the  
24 first vaccine for polio and numerous other scientific  
25 and medical breakthroughs that have improved and

1 prolonged human health and life for countless people  
2 in America and around the world.

3 (3) The United States has led the way in early  
4 discovery because of visionary and determined  
5 innovators throughout the private and public sectors,  
6 including industry, academic medical centers, and  
7 Federally funded activities, such as the National In-  
8 stitutes of Health (NIH). United States leadership  
9 is threatened, however, when other countries con-  
10 tribute more to basic research from both public and  
11 private sources.

12 (4) The Organisation for Economic Cooperation  
13 and Development predicts that China, for example,  
14 will outspend the United States in total research and  
15 development by the end of the decade.

16 (5) Federal policies should foster investment in  
17 health care innovation. America should maintain its  
18 world leadership in medical science by encouraging  
19 competition in the delivery of cures and therapies to  
20 patients.

21 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—This concur-  
22 rent resolution calls for—

23 (1) Congress to support the important work of  
24 medical innovators throughout the country through

1 continued strong funding for the agencies that en-  
2 gage in life saving research and development; and

3 (2) Washington to unleash the power of innova-  
4 tion by removing obstacles that impede the adoption  
5 of medical technologies - the bureaucracy and red-  
6 tape in Washington too often hold back medical in-  
7 novation, increasing rather than decreasing costs,  
8 and prevent new lifesaving treatments from reaching  
9 patients.

10 **SEC. 612. POLICY STATEMENT ON PUBLIC HEALTH PRE-**  
11 **PAREDNESS.**

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

13 (1) The Nation’s ability to respond quickly and  
14 effectively to emergent health care threats must be  
15 a top priority.

16 (2) Through international trade and travel, nat-  
17 ural geographic barriers are removed, increasing the  
18 likelihood and speed of transmission for commu-  
19 nicable diseases.

20 (3) While the health care infrastructure enables  
21 rapid response to domestic public health threats, the  
22 most effective and efficient way to protect American  
23 lives from threats that emerge overseas is to halt the  
24 spread of disease before it reaches America’s bor-  
25 ders.

1           (4) United States leadership in international  
2 public health preparedness and response is far  
3 reaching. Multiple agencies support activities to pre-  
4 vent, detect, prepare for, and respond to emerging  
5 threats, as follows:

6           (A) The Department of Health and  
7 Human Services coordinates with domestic  
8 agencies. For example—

9           (i) the Centers for Disease Control  
10 and Prevention serves as the first line of  
11 defense in global disease detection by pro-  
12 viding domestic and international support  
13 through various activities, including coordi-  
14 nating technical assistance with partners  
15 worldwide in disease prevention and detec-  
16 tion and providing a multitude of re-  
17 sources, including logistics, analytics, trac-  
18 ing of data and disease contacts, labora-  
19 tory testing, health education, and more;

20           (ii) the National Institutes of Health  
21 conducts research activities for treatments  
22 and vaccines for infectious diseases; and

23           (iii) the Biomedical Advanced Re-  
24 search and Development Authority pro-  
25 vides an integrated and systematic ap-



1           proach in developing and acquiring the  
2           necessary medical resources in a public  
3           health emergency.

4           (B) The United States Agency for Inter-  
5           national Development assists other nations in  
6           building infrastructure and health systems for  
7           surveillance, identifying, and responding to in-  
8           fectious diseases.

9           (C) The Department of Defense maintains  
10          a surveillance and response system, as well as  
11          a network of laboratories, domestically and  
12          abroad, that support surveillance and research  
13          and development.

14          (5) Emerging infectious diseases are unpredict-  
15          able and pose a continuous threat. The United  
16          States must be vigilant and prepared to act at home  
17          and abroad. For example—

18                (A) in 2003, the Severe Acute Respiratory  
19                Syndrome was first identified, and before the  
20                disease was contained, it spread to more than  
21                two dozen countries in North and South Amer-  
22                ica, Europe, and Asia;

23                (B) the H1N1 virus, a type of swine flu,  
24                caused a global flu pandemic in 2009, killing  
25                thousands;

1 (C) in 2012, an outbreak of measles re-  
2 sulted in approximately 122,000 deaths; a dis-  
3 ease that was declared to be eliminated from  
4 the United States in 2010;

5 (D) Ebola was identified in West Africa in  
6 March of 2014; due to the highly infectious na-  
7 ture of the disease, at the peak of the outbreak  
8 transmission rates reached as high as a thou-  
9 sand new cases per week and resulted in ap-  
10 proximately 28,000 cases and over 11,000  
11 deaths; and

12 (E) on February 1, 2016, the World  
13 Health Organization declared a “Public Health  
14 Emergency of International Concern” due to  
15 potential health risks posed by the Zika virus.

16 (b) **POLICY ON PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS.**—  
17 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the  
18 House should, within available budgetary resources, pro-  
19 vide continued support for research, prevention, and public  
20 health preparedness programs to ensure the Nation’s abil-  
21 ity to respond efficiently and effectively to potential public  
22 health threats.

23 **SEC. 613. POLICY STATEMENT ON ADDRESSING THE OPIOID**  
24 **ABUSE EPIDEMIC.**

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

1           (1) Sixty-one percent of all drug overdose  
2 deaths in the United States were related to opioids  
3 in 2014, primarily prescription pain relievers and  
4 heroin. Prescription opioid overdose deaths have  
5 quadrupled since 1999, with 44 deaths every day.

6           (2) The Centers for Disease Control and Pre-  
7 vention (CDC) has found that people in rural coun-  
8 ties are almost twice as likely to overdose on pre-  
9 scription painkillers as those in large cities.

10          (3) One of the leading factors in the rise of  
11 opioid abuse is considered to be the ready avail-  
12 ability of prescription painkillers:

13           (A) From 1999 to 2013, the sale of pre-  
14 scription painkillers in the United States quad-  
15 rupled.

16           (B) In 2012, there were enough opioids  
17 prescribed for every adult in the United States  
18 to each have their own one month's supply.

19           (C) Nearly 2 million Americans reported  
20 opioid abuse or dependency in 2013.

21          (4) According to the CDC, every day nearly  
22 7,000 people are treated in emergency departments  
23 for using opioids in a manner other than as directed.

24          (5) Prescription opioid abuse is also associated  
25 with a rise in heroin use and overdoses:

1 (A) From 2002 to 2013, heroin use in the  
2 United States nearly doubled, and heroin-re-  
3 lated overdose deaths nearly quadrupled.

4 (B) According to the CDC, “past misuse of  
5 prescription opioids is the strongest risk factor  
6 for heroin initiation and use.”

7 (b) POLICY ON OPIOID ABUSE.—It is the policy of  
8 this concurrent resolution that combating opioid abuse,  
9 using available budgetary resources, is a high priority to  
10 assist those who are suffering from this tragic epidemic.  
11 Congress, in a bipartisan manner, should examine the  
12 Federal response to the opioid abuse crisis and support  
13 essential activities, including rehabilitation, to reduce and  
14 prevent substance abuse.

15 **SEC. 614. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**  
16 **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

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

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

21 (2) Roughly 20 million students are enrolled in  
22 American colleges and universities.

23 (3) Over the past decade, tuition and fees have  
24 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the

1 2005-2006 Academic Year and the 2015-2016 Aca-  
2 demic Year, published tuition and fees at—

3 (A) public 4-year colleges and universities  
4 increased at an average rate of 3.4 percent per  
5 year above the rate of inflation;

6 (B) public 2-year colleges and universities  
7 increased at an average rate of 2.6 percent per  
8 year above the rate of inflation; and

9 (C) private nonprofit 4-year colleges and  
10 universities increased at an average rate of 2.4  
11 percent per year above the rate of inflation.

12 (4) Federal financial aid for higher education  
13 has dramatically increased. The portion of the Fed-  
14 eral student aid portfolio composed of Direct Loans,  
15 Federal Family Education Loans, and Perkins  
16 Loans with outstanding balances grew by 135 per-  
17 cent between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2015.  
18 This increased spending has failed to make college  
19 more affordable.

20 (5) In his 2012 State of the Union Address,  
21 President Obama noted: “We can’t just keep sub-  
22 sidizing skyrocketing tuition; we’ll run out of  
23 money.”

24 (6) American students are chasing ever-increas-  
25 ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to

1 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Sys-  
2 tem, total student debt now stands at \$1.3 trillion.  
3 This makes student loans the second largest balance  
4 of consumer debt, after mortgage debt.

5 (7) Students are carrying large debt loads. Too  
6 many students fail to complete college or end up de-  
7 faulting on their loans due to high debt burdens and  
8 a weak economy and job market.

9 (8) The Pell Grant program is on an  
10 unsustainable funding path. The Congressional  
11 Budget Office projects that the program will experi-  
12 ence a future multi-billion funding gap that is pre-  
13 dicted to increase in subsequent years in the current  
14 budget window.

15 (9) Failure to address these problems will jeop-  
16 ardize young people's access to higher education be-  
17 cause it will remain unaffordable.

18 (b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORD-  
19 ABILITY.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to  
20 address the root drivers of tuition inflation and promote  
21 college affordability by—

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

24 (2) streamlining aid programs to increase their  
25 effectiveness and make it easier for students and

1 families to assess their options for financing postsec-  
2 ondary education;

3 (3) putting the Pell Grant program on a more  
4 stable path and maintaining the maximum Pell  
5 grant award level of \$5,815 in each year of the  
6 budget window; and

7 (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-  
8 cation that increase costs, limit access, and restrict  
9 innovative teaching, particularly non-traditional  
10 models such as online course work and competency-  
11 based learning.

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

14 (1) 7.8 million Americans are currently unem-  
15 ployed.

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

21 (3) The House Committee on Education and  
22 the Workforce successfully consolidated 15 job train-  
23 ing programs in the recently enacted Workforce In-  
24 novation and Opportunity Act.

1 (d) POLICY ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—It is  
2 the policy of this concurrent resolution to build on the suc-  
3 cess of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act  
4 by—

5 (1) further streamlining and consolidating Fed-  
6 eral job training programs; and

7 (2) empowering States with the flexibility to  
8 tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of  
9 their workforce.

10 **SEC. 615. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF**  
11 **VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

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

17 (2) In 2015, for the first time, VA health care  
18 was added to Government Accountability Office’s  
19 (GAO) “high-risk” list, due to mismanagement and  
20 oversight failures, which have resulted in untimely  
21 and inefficient health care. According to GAO, “the  
22 absence of care and delays in providing care have  
23 harmed veterans.”.

24 (3) The VA’s failure to provide timely and ac-  
25 cessible health care to our veterans is unacceptable.



1 While Congress has done its part for more than a  
2 decade by providing sufficient funding for the VA,  
3 the administration has mismanaged these resources,  
4 resulting in proven adverse effects on veterans and  
5 their families.

6 (b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-  
7 FAIRS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution  
8 that—

9 (1) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
10 continue its oversight efforts to ensure the VA reas-  
11 sses its core mission, including—

12 (A) reducing the number of bureaucratic  
13 layers;

14 (B) reducing the number of senior and  
15 middle managers;

16 (C) streamlining the disciplinary process;

17 (D) improving performance measure  
18 metrics;

19 (E) strengthening the administration and  
20 oversight of contractors; and

21 (F) supporting opportunities for veterans  
22 to pursue other viable options for their health  
23 care needs; and

24 (2) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
25 and the Committee on the Budget should continue

1 to closely monitor the VA's progress to ensure VA  
2 resources are sufficient and efficiently provided to  
3 veterans.

4 **SEC. 616. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING.**

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

6 (1) Current accounting methods fail to capture  
7 and present in a compelling manner the full scope  
8 of the Government and its fiscal situation.

9 (2) Most fiscal analyses produced by the Con-  
10 gressional Budget Office (CBO) are conducted over  
11 a 10-year time horizon. The use of generational ac-  
12 counting or a longer time horizon would provide a  
13 more complete picture of the Government's fiscal sit-  
14 uation.

15 (3) The Federal budget currently accounts for  
16 most programs on a cash accounting basis, which  
17 records revenue and expenses when cash is actually  
18 paid or received. However, it accounts for loan and  
19 loan guarantee programs on an accrual basis, which  
20 records revenue when earned and expenses when in-  
21 curred.

22 (4) The Government Accountability Office has  
23 advised that accrual accounting may provide a more  
24 accurate estimate of the Government's liabilities

1 than cash accounting for some programs, specifically  
2 insurance programs.

3 (5) Accrual accounting under the Federal Cred-  
4 it Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) understates the risk  
5 and thus the true cost of some Federal programs,  
6 including loans and loan guarantees.

7 (6) Fair value accounting better reflects the  
8 risk associated with Federal loan and loan guarantee  
9 programs by using a market based discount rate.  
10 CBO, for example, uses fair value accounting to  
11 measure the cost of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

12 (7) In comparing fair value accounting to  
13 FCRA, CBO has concluded that “adopting a fair-  
14 value approach would provide a more comprehensive  
15 way to measure the costs of Federal credit programs  
16 and would permit more level comparisons between  
17 those costs and the costs of other forms of Federal  
18 assistance”.

19 (8) The Treasury Department, when reporting  
20 the principal financial statements of the United  
21 States entitled *Balance Sheet and Statement of Oper-*  
22 *ations and Changes in Net Position*, may omit some  
23 of the largest projected Government expenses, in-  
24 cluding social insurance programs. The projected ex-  
25 penses of these programs are reported by the Treas-

1       ury Department in a statement of *Social Insurance*  
2       *and Statement of Changes in Social Insurance*  
3       *Amounts.*

4               (9) This concurrent resolution directs CBO to  
5       estimate the costs of credit programs on a fair value  
6       basis to fully capture the risk associated with Fed-  
7       eral credit programs.

8       (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLO-  
9       GIES.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that  
10      the House should, in consultation with CBO and other ap-  
11      propriate stakeholders, reform government-wide budget  
12      and accounting practices so Members and the public can  
13      better understand the fiscal situation of the United States  
14      and the options best suited to improving it. Such reforms  
15      may include the following:

16              (1) Providing additional metrics to enhance our  
17      current analysis by considering the Nation’s fiscal  
18      situation comprehensively, over an extended time ho-  
19      rizon, and how it affects Americans of various age  
20      cohorts.

21              (2) Expanding the use of accrual accounting  
22      where appropriate.

23              (3) Accounting for certain Federal credit pro-  
24      grams using fair value accounting to better capture  
25      market risk.

1 **SEC. 617. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECES-**  
2 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

3 (a) FINDINGS ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY AND  
4 WASTEFUL SPENDING.—The House finds the following:

5 (1) The Government Accountability Office  
6 (GAO) has identified dozens of examples of waste,  
7 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs.

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

14 (3) From 2011 through 2014, the GAO issued  
15 reports showing excessive duplication and redun-  
16 dancy in Federal programs including—

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

21 (B) 200 overlapping Department of Justice  
22 grant programs with an annual cost of \$3.9 bil-  
23 lion in 2010;

24 (C) 20 different Federal entities admin-  
25 ister 160 housing programs and other forms of

1 Federal assistance for housing with a total cost  
2 of \$170 billion in 2010;

3 (D) 17 separate Homeland Security pre-  
4 paredness grant programs that spent \$37 bil-  
5 lion between fiscal years 2002 and 2011;

6 (E) 14 grant and loan programs and 3 tax  
7 benefits to reduce diesel emissions that obli-  
8 gated at least \$1.4 billion between fiscal years  
9 2007 and 2011;

10 (F) 94 separate initiatives run by 11 dif-  
11 ferent agencies to encourage “green building”  
12 in the private sector;

13 (G) 23 agencies implemented approxi-  
14 mately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal  
15 year 2010 at a cost of nearly \$15 billion; and

16 (H) 18 separate domestic food and nutri-  
17 tion assistance programs across 4 agencies at a  
18 cost of \$90 billion in fiscal year 2010.

19 (4) The Government spends more than \$80 bil-  
20 lion each year for approximately 1,400 information  
21 technology investments. GAO has identified broad  
22 acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplica-  
23 tion in the Government’s information technology in-  
24 frastructure. Experts have estimated that elimi-

1 nating these problems could reduce costs by 25 per-  
2 cent or \$20 billion.

3 (5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a  
4 potential source of spending reductions. In 2011,  
5 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of total Fed-  
6 eral procurement could generate more than \$50 bil-  
7 lion in savings annually.

8 (6) Federal agencies reported an estimated  
9 \$125 billion in improper payments in fiscal year  
10 2014.

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

17 (b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY AND  
18 WASTEFUL SPENDING.—It is the policy of this concurrent  
19 resolution that—

20 (1) each authorizing committee of the House  
21 should identify duplicative programs and make rec-  
22 ommendations as to which programs should be re-  
23 duced or eliminated in its annual Views and Esti-  
24 mates submission to the Committee on the Budget;

1           (2) the Committee on the Budget should ag-  
2           gressively investigate reports of improper payments;  
3           and

4           (3) Federal agencies should be held accountable  
5           for their inability to reduce such inappropriate ex-  
6           penditures.

7 **SEC. 618. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
8                   **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**  
9                   **GATED BALANCES.**

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

11           (1) According to the most recent estimate from  
12           the Office of Management and Budget, Federal  
13           agencies held \$896 billion in unobligated balances at  
14           the end of fiscal year 2015.

15           (2) These funds comprise both discretionary ap-  
16           propriations and authorizations of mandatory spend-  
17           ing that remain available for expenditure.

18           (3) In many cases, agencies are provided appro-  
19           priations that remain indefinitely available for obli-  
20           gation.

21           (4) The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 re-  
22           quires the Office of Management and Budget to  
23           make funds available to agencies for obligation and  
24           prohibits the administration from withholding or



1       cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an  
2       Act of Congress.

3       (b) **POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE**  
4 **CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**—It is the  
5 policy of this concurrent resolution that—

6           (1) greater congressional oversight is required  
7       to review and identify potential savings from can-  
8       celing unobligated balances of funds that are no  
9       longer needed;

10          (2) the appropriate committees in the House  
11       should identify and review accounts with unobligated  
12       balances and rescind such balances that would not  
13       impede or disrupt the fulfillment of important Fed-  
14       eral commitments;

15          (3) the House, with the assistance of the Gov-  
16       ernment Accountability Office, the Inspectors Gen-  
17       eral, and appropriate agencies, should continue to  
18       review unobligated balances and identify savings for  
19       deficit reduction; and

20          (4) unobligated balances in dormant accounts  
21       should not be used to finance increases in spending.

22 **SEC. 619. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**  
23 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

1           (1) The budget of the House is \$188 million  
2           less than it was when the Republicans last attained  
3           the majority in 2011.

4           (2) The House has achieved significant savings  
5           by consolidating operations and renegotiating con-  
6           tracts.

7           (b) POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF  
8           TAXPAYER DOLLARS.—It is the policy of this concurrent  
9           resolution that—

10           (1) the House should be a model for the respon-  
11           sible stewardship of taxpayer resources, and identify  
12           any savings that can be achieved through greater  
13           productivity and efficiency gains in the operation  
14           and maintenance of House services and resources,  
15           including printing, conferences, utilities, tele-  
16           communications, furniture, grounds maintenance,  
17           postage, and rent;

18           (2) the House should review policies and proce-  
19           dures for the acquisition of goods and services to  
20           eliminate unnecessary spending;

21           (3) the Committee on House Administration  
22           should review the policies pertaining to services pro-  
23           vided to Members and committees of the House, and  
24           identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the

1 operation of the House gym, barbershop, salon, and  
2 the House dining room;

3 (4) no taxpayer funds should be used to pur-  
4 chase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for  
5 Members of Congress; and

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

9 **SEC. 620. POLICY STATEMENT ON EXPENDITURES FROM**  
10 **AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**

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

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

15 (2) The Office of Management and Budget esti-  
16 mated the total amount of offsetting fees and offset-  
17 ting collections to be \$525 billion in fiscal year  
18 2016.

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

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

1 should reassert its constitutional prerogative to control  
2 spending and conduct oversight. Congress should subject  
3 all agency fees received from the public to annual appro-  
4 priations or authorization legislation, except for such fees  
5 that are for business-like activities or necessary to fund  
6 current operations.

7 **SEC. 621. POLICY STATEMENT ON BORDER SECURITY.**

8 (a) **FINDINGS ON BORDER SECURITY.**—The House  
9 finds the following:

10 (1) In fiscal year 2015, the United States Cus-  
11 toms and Border Protection apprehended 337,117  
12 persons crossing our international borders illegally  
13 between the ports of entry. There is no statistical in-  
14 formation to determine the number of persons who  
15 were not apprehended and entered the country ille-  
16 gally.

17 (2) The Government Accountability Office has  
18 reported that while the number of apprehensions  
19 provides a proxy for the flow of illegal migration, it  
20 is not a suitable measure of border security effective-  
21 ness.

22 (3) The Department of Homeland Security  
23 stopped reporting miles of the border under oper-  
24 ational control in 2011, but has failed to replace

1 that measure with an alternative, or other reliable  
2 indicators that measure border security effectiveness.

3 (b) **POLICY ON BORDER SECURITY.**—It is the policy  
4 of this concurrent resolution that Congress should pass  
5 legislation bolstering our border security by—

6 (1) installing technology along the southern and  
7 northern borders of the U.S., including tower-based  
8 surveillance, subterranean detection, radar surveil-  
9 lance, unmanned aerial vehicles, and other resources  
10 in order to gain a full understanding of the threat  
11 and vulnerabilities along the border;

12 (2) constructing new fencing and replace inef-  
13 fective fencing and barriers, maintain or build vehi-  
14 cle access roads, and establish forward operating  
15 bases along the southern border; and

16 (3) increasing the current levels of U.S. Cus-  
17 toms and Border Protection Officers and U.S. Bor-  
18 der Patrol Agents.

19 **SEC. 622. POLICY STATEMENT ON PREVENTING THE CLO-**  
20 **SURE OF THE GUANTANAMO BAY DETENTION**  
21 **FACILITY.**

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

23 (1) The Guantanamo Bay detention facility is a  
24 critical tool in America’s continuing fight against  
25 terrorism.

1           (2) Of the 653 Guantanamo Bay detainees that  
2           have left the facility, 117 (17.9 percent) are “con-  
3           firmed” and 79 (12.1 percent) are “suspected of re-  
4           engaging” in “terrorist or insurgent activities” ac-  
5           cording to the latest unclassified report issued in  
6           September 2015 by the Office of the Director of Na-  
7           tional Intelligence.

8           (3) President Obama’s support of closing the  
9           Guantanamo Bay detention facility would signifi-  
10          cantly increase risk to our national security.

11          (b) **POLICY ON PREVENTING THE CLOSURE OF THE**  
12          **GUANTANAMO BAY DETENTION FACILITY.**—This concur-  
13          rent resolution supports policies, consistent with the Na-  
14          tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016  
15          (Public Law 114–92), that would prevent the—

16                (1) closure of the Guantanamo Bay detention  
17                facility;

18                (2) modifications of facilities in the United  
19                States to house Guantanamo Bay detainees; and

20                (3) transfer or release of detainees to certain  
21                countries.

22          **SEC. 623. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFUGEES FROM CON-**  
23          **FLICT ZONES.**

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

1           (1) Since the Syrian civil war broke out in  
2           March 2011, an estimated 4.6 million Syrians have  
3           fled the country, with approximately 500,000 at-  
4           tempting to seek asylum in Europe or elsewhere in  
5           the West, including the United States.

6           (2) According to the House Committee on  
7           Homeland Security report entitled *Syrian Refugee*  
8           *Flows: Security Risks and Counterterrorism Chal-*  
9           *lenges*, “the administration proposal to resettle Syr-  
10          ian refugees in the United States will have limited  
11          impact on alleviating the refugee crisis; however, it  
12          could have serious ramifications for U.S. homeland  
13          security.”.

14          (3) In response to a letter from chair Michael  
15          McCaul of the House Committee on Homeland Secu-  
16          rity, the National Counterterrorism Center stated  
17          that, “the refugee system, like all immigration pro-  
18          grams, is vulnerable to exploitation from extremist  
19          groups seeking to send operatives to the West.”.

20          (4) In 2011, the FBI arrested two Kentucky-  
21          based Iraqi refugees attempting to send weapons  
22          and explosives from Kentucky to Iraq and conspiring  
23          to commit terrorism while in Iraq. It was later dis-  
24          covered that a flaw in background screening of Iraqi

1 refugees allowed these two Al Qaeda-linked terrorists  
2 to settle in Kentucky.

3 (5) On November 13, 2015, the Islamic State  
4 of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) launched a terrorist attack  
5 targeting civilians in Paris, killing at least 129 peo-  
6 ple, including one American. At least one of the  
7 attackers may have infiltrated France using the  
8 cover of the unprecedented Syrian refugee flow into  
9 Europe.

10 (b) **POLICY ON REFUGEE SCREENING AND RESET-**  
11 **TLEMENT.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution  
12 that the United States should suspend admission of refu-  
13 gees from such high-risk areas as Syria and Iraq until it  
14 can ensure that terrorists cannot exploit its refugee reset-  
15 tlement programs and vetting processes. While the United  
16 States should continue its proud tradition of refugee reset-  
17 tlement, it should make protecting Americans its highest  
18 priority before resettling additional refugees.

19 **SEC. 624. POLICY STATEMENT ON MOVING THE UNITED**  
20 **STATES POSTAL SERVICE ON BUDGET.**

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

22 (1) The President’s Commission on Budget  
23 Concepts recommends that the budget should “as a  
24 general rule, be comprehensive of the full range of  
25 Federal activity”.



1           (2) The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989  
2           (Public Law 101–239) moved the United States  
3           Postal Service (USPS) off budget and exempted it  
4           from sequestration.

5           (3) The USPS has a direct effect on the fiscal  
6           posture of the Government, through—

7                   (A) the receipt of direct appropriations of  
8                   \$96 million in fiscal year 2016;

9                   (B) congressional mandates such as re-  
10                  quirements for mail delivery service schedules;

11                  (C) incurring \$15 billion in debt from the  
12                  Treasury, the maximum permitted by law;

13                  (D) continued operating deficits since  
14                  2007;

15                  (E) defaulting on its statutory obligation  
16                  to prefund health care benefits for future retir-  
17                  ees; and

18                  (F) carrying \$125 billion in total unfunded  
19                  liabilities with no foreseeable pathway of fund-  
20                  ing these liabilities under current law.

21           (b) POLICY ON MOVING THE USPS ON BUDGET.—

22           It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that all re-  
23           ceipts and disbursements of the USPS should be included  
24           in the congressional budget and the budget of the Govern-  
25           ment.

1 **SEC. 625. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

2 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the  
3 House should—

4 (1) adopt an annual budget resolution before  
5 spending and tax legislation is considered in either  
6 House of Congress;

7 (2) assess measures for timely compliance with  
8 budget rules in the House;

9 (3) pass legislation to strengthen enforcement  
10 of the budget resolution;

11 (4) comply with the discretionary spending lim-  
12 its set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency  
13 Deficit Control Act of 1985;

14 (5) prevent the use of accounting gimmicks to  
15 offset higher spending;

16 (6) modify scoring conventions to encourage the  
17 commercialization of Government activities that can  
18 best be provided by the private sector; and

19 (7) discourage the use of savings identified in  
20 the budget resolution as offsets for spending or tax  
21 legislation.

22 **SEC. 626. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED APPRO-**  
23 **PRIATIONS.**

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

25 (1) Article I of the Constitution vests all legisla-  
26 tive power in the Congress.

1           (2) Central to the legislative powers of Congress  
2           is the authorization of appropriations necessary to  
3           execute the laws that establish agencies and pro-  
4           grams and impose obligations.

5           (3) Clause 2 of rule XXI of the Rules of the  
6           House of Representatives prohibits the consideration  
7           of appropriations measures that provide appropria-  
8           tions for unauthorized programs.

9           (4) More than \$310 billion has been appro-  
10          priated for unauthorized programs in fiscal year  
11          2016, spanning 256 separate laws.

12          (5) Agencies such as the Department of State  
13          have not been authorized for 14 years.

14          (b) POLICY ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.—  
15          In the House, it is the policy of this concurrent resolution  
16          that rules relating to unauthorized appropriations should  
17          be reviewed and reformed to ensure that unauthorized pro-  
18          grams are either reauthorized, reformed, or terminated.

Union Calendar No. 356

114<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

**H. CON. RES. 125**

[Report No. 114-470]

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Establishing the congressional budget for the  
United States Government for fiscal year 2017  
and setting forth the appropriate budgetary lev-  
els for fiscal years 2018 through 2026.

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MARCH 23, 2016

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed