AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. CON. RES. 27

OFFERED BY MR. VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2015 and for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015: $2,439,277,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $2,775,502,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $2,882,276,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $2,989,720,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,114,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,251,847,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,398,020,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $3,561,491,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $3,783,024,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $4,010,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $4,426,906,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $11,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2016: $99,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $106,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $120,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $132,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $144,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $150,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $168,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $228,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $286,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $341,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $2,961,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $3,211,302,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,292,123,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,468,445,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,650,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,828,418,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,993,651,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $4,162,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,357,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $4,550,966,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $4,725,021,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $2,941,778,000,000

Fiscal year 2016: $3,165,536,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,288,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,422,685,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,603,529,000,000

Fiscal year 2020: $3,776,636,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,947,247,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $4,138,897,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,318,454,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $4,497,245,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $4,685,225,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -$502,501,000,000

Fiscal year 2016: -$390,034,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: -$406,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: -$432,965,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: -$488,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: -$524,789,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: -$549,227,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: -$577,406,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: -$535,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: -$486,566,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: -$438,319,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $18,468,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $19,032,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $19,667,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $20,347,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $21,074,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $21,836,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $22,625,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $23,426,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $24,206,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $24,963,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $25,659,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $13,360,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2016: $13,815,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $14,302,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $14,828,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $15,433,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $16,099,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $16,818,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $17,597,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $18,373,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $19,143,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $19,915,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2025 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $596,720,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $590,195,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $570,380,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $582,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $582,126,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $573,904,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $593,364,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $575,837,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $601,639,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $588,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $607,930,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $597,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $620,245,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $606,885,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $632,525,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $622,398,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $645,784,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $630,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $659,080,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $638,461,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $672,414,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $655,940,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $56,611,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $47,443,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $48,862,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $48,904,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $50,103,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $48,923,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $50,779,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $51,192,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $52,269,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,904,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $53,555,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,595,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $54,647,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $51,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $55,743,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $52,232,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $56,872,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $53,166,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $29,805,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,612,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $31,059,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,489,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $31,672,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $32,302,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,881,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $32,623,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $32,948,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $33,606,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,030,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $34,279,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,635,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $34,962,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,293,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $35,658,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,969,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $36,372,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,667,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $5,557,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $5,210,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,933,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $5,587,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $5,559,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

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

(B) Outlays, $4,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

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

(B) Outlays, $4,673,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $5,641,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,937,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $5,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,091,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $5,846,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,927,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $5,966,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,484,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $6,102,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,652,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $36,453,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,173,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $38,870,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,239,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $40,024,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,523,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $41,212,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $41,685,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,721,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $42,638,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $42,839,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,935,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $43,463,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,510,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $44,133,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $44,898,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $45,821,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $45,222,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $20,856,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,038,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $21,384,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,024,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $25,162,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,954,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $24,304,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,514,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

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

(B) Outlays, $22,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $21,801,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,247,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $22,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,692,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $22,075,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,525,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $22,692,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,145,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $22,743,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,168,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $23,003,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,483,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, -$17,323,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$29,458,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $15,582,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,936,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $13,976,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$730,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $14,606,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$3,487,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $14,994,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$5,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $19,383,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,656,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $13,902,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$406,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $14,460,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$2,066,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $14,422,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$3,341,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $14,755,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$4,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $15,425,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$4,736,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $85,569,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $89,236,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $107,892,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $95,061,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $108,674,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $98,765,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $109,913,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $100,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $111,250,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $102,623,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $112,563,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $103,958,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $114,274,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $105,377,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $95,359,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $106,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $97,204,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $106,234,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $99,091,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $106,058,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $101,012,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $106,517,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $17,915,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,346,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $28,976,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,511,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $13,127,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $13,677,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,694,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $13,865,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,894,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $13,754,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,758,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

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

(B) Outlays, $18,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $13,687,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,858,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $13,708,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,573,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $13,790,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,659,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $13,922,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,979,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $102,248,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $107,566,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $107,660,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $101,847,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $121,304,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $114,742,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $127,556,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $122,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $134,976,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $130,666,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $139,874,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $136,275,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $142,897,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $140,745,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $147,965,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $144,868,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $151,609,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $148,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $153,238,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $152,731,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $154,178,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $155,116,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $487,040,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $481,126,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $515,793,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $529,317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $565,428,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $567,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $590,501,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $592,459,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $616,322,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $617,964,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $647,554,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $638,478,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $667,158,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $667,120,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $701,192,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $700,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $734,468,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $734,075,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $770,027,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $769,587,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $806,404,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $806,360,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $539,669,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $539,342,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $583,270,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $581,608,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $584,123,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $584,052,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $588,208,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $588,124,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $656,892,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $656,696,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $704,939,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $704,788,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $756,903,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $756,741,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $854,870,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $854,597,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $877,624,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $876,521,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $890,991,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $889,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $986,230,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $990,740,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $516,580,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $512,007,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $539,209,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $533,999,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $548,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $542,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $553,915,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $543,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $573,984,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $567,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $587,465,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $580,673,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $601,432,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $594,862,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $621,724,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $620,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $632,671,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $626,669,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $644,428,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $632,304,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $667,486,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $659,847,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $31,554,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,621,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $33,885,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $36,535,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $39,407,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $42,634,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,634,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $46,104,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,104,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $49,712,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,712,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

Fiscal year 2025:

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

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $153,079,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $155,672,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $168,175,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $172,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $169,070,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $172,607,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $166,734,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $166,775,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $177,946,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $177,528,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $182,113,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $181,595,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $185,682,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $185,175,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $197,554,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $196,926,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $193,729,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $193,080,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $190,068,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $189,340,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $203,439,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $202,706,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $56,043,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $56,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $58,250,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $60,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $61,731,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $62,350,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $60,804,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $60,253,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $61,227,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $60,498,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $61,656,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $61,823,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $62,787,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $63,291,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $64,489,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $64,767,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $65,525,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $65,639,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $66,581,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $71,547,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $71,336,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $23,920,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $26,876,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,938,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $27,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,276,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $27,819,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,295,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $28,541,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,044,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $29,258,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $29,842,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $30,410,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $30,971,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,428,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $31,304,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,788,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $31,883,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,299,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $325,962,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $325,962,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $368,173,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $368,173,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $420,786,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $420,786,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $493,610,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $493,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $559,871,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $559,871,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $622,059,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $622,059,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $672,197,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $672,197,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $723,968,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $723,968,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $773,014,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $773,014,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $815,026,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $815,026,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $847,334,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $847,334,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, -$21,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, -$36,770,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$36,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, -$23,340,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$11,059,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $28,661,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,139,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$6,925,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$6,058,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$10,998,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$8,030,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$665,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$2,028,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$52,729,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$53,206,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $4,572,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $78,123,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $77,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $24,833,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,813,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, -$106,825,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$106,825,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, -$78,012,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$78,012,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, -$88,445,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$88,445,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$93,810,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$93,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$90,497,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$90,497,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$89,327,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$89,327,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$92,978,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$92,978,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$95,188,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$95,188,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$97,408,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$97,408,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -$102,090,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$102,090,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -$105,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$105,007,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $57,997,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $18,085,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $7,357,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $3,675,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $1,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $644,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $202,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $47,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for robust Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities or other measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the economy. The revisions may be made for measures that—

(1) provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public

housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;

(2) provide for additional investments in other areas that would help businesses and other employers create new jobs; and

(3) provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities expand investment, train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM THE TAX SYSTEM TO WORK FOR HARD WORKING AMERICANS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that reforms the tax system to reward American workers, incentivize higher pay, and increase the after-tax take home income of working families, such as paycheck tax credits for American workers; incentives for workers to save a portion of their income; incentives for corporations to raise employee pay and/or provide employees with ownership and profit-sharing opportunities; incentives for investments in apprenticeships and other training programs that result in higher skills and better pay; provide tax relief to offset the additional and unique costs faced by two-earner families; a modernized and expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit; or other reforms to the tax system to make it work for the middle class and those working to join the middle class, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE EXTENSION OF EXPIRED OR EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends provisions of the tax code that have expired or will expire in the future, including tax incentives for research and development, renewable energy investments, charitable giving, economic and community development, and tax relief for working families and small businesses, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes improvements to Medicare, such as—

(1) new incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability;

(2) payment accuracy improvements to encourage efficient use of resources;

(3) innovative programs to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings;

(4) policies to hold providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care;

(5) improvements to Medicare's benefit design to make care more affordable and accessible for people with Medicare, including improvements to programs that provide assistance with premiums and

cost-sharing to beneficiaries with limited incomes; and

(6) extension of expiring provisions;

excluding any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes any changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare; by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Medicaid or other children's health programs, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025. Such improvements may include—

(1) restoring the enhanced Medicaid reimbursement rates for certain primary care services to Medicare levels using Federal funds, and expanding the

enhanced rates to rates to additional health care providers;

(2) providing States with tools to streamline enrollment into Medicaid and CHIP and ensure continuity of care, and may include permanently extending the Express Lane Eligibility option for children or creating an option to provide 12-month continuous eligibility for adults in Medicaid; and

(3) providing more options for States to expand access to home and community based long-term care services for seniors and persons with disabilities, and to improve benefits.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025. Improvements may include any of the following:

(1) Changes to foster care to expand the number of at-risk children for whom effective supportive,

prevention, and post-permanency services are provided to promote safety, well-being, and permanency for vulnerable children.

(2) Changes to encourage increased parental support for children, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child and policies to encourages States to provide access and visitation services to improve fathers' relationships with their children. Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty.

(3) Regular increases in funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to put the Federal Government on a 10-year path to fulfill its commitment to America's children and schools by providing 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure for special education.

(4) Funding for research designed to improve program effectiveness in creating positive outcomes for low-income children and families.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY AND COMPLETION.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable and increases college completion, including efforts to: encourage States and higher education institutions to improve educational outcomes and access for low- and moderate-income students; ensure continued full funding for Pell grants; or help borrowers lower and manage their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COMPETITIVE WORKFORCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that helps ensure that all Americans have access to good-paying jobs, including: fully reauthorizing the Trade Adjustment Assistance program; funding proven effective job training and employment programs, such as year-round and summer jobs for youth; or new initiatives such as apprenticeships involving collaborations between employers, educators, and providers and job training services, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) improves access and enhances the delivery of timely health care to the Nation's veterans and service members;

(2) improves the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental illnesses, and increasing the capacity to address health care needs unique to women veterans;

(3) makes improvements to the Post 9/11 GI Bill to ensure that veterans receive the educational benefits they need to maximize their employment opportunities;

(4) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(5) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or

(6) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MODERNIZING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that modernizes unemployment compensation, including providing additional learning opportunities and training for unemployed workers, expanding program eligibility to more workers, or making the program more responsive to economic downturns, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging clean energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) provides additional resources for oversight and expanded enforcement activities to crack down on speculation in and manipulation of oil and gas markets, including derivatives markets;

(4) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(5) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(6) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (''clean energy jobs'');

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 212. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FULL FUNDING OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural

Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legislation requires sustained yield timber harvests obviating the need for funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future and would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 214. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional funding for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund beyond the base levels provided by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the contemporary health care workforce's ability to meet emerging demands, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AND SUPPORTS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the availability of long-term care services and supports for senior citizens and individuals with disabilities, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2025. Such improvements may include creation of a comprehensive long-term care insurance program; pilot programs or studies to determine the best options for improving access to long-term care services; or other improvements to Medicare, Medicaid, or other programs to provide increased access to long-term care.

TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 301. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2016 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.1 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending: The resolution rejects cuts to the social safety net that lifts millions of people out of poverty. It assumes extension of the tax credits from the American Taxpayer Relief Act due to expire at the end of 2017. These credits include an increase in refundability of the child tax credit, relief for married earned income tax credit filers, and a larger earned income tax credit for larger families. It also

assumes expansion of the earned income tax credit for childless workers, a group that has seen limited support from safety net programs, and other impacts of a middle class and pro-work tax reform.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.5 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending: For Medicare, this budget rejects proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in

health care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare. In other areas, the resolution assumes additional funding for child care, early education, and children's health; extension and expansion of the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which assists with higher education expenses; and funding certain tribal support costs that have been previously annually appropriated. It also would create a National Infrastructure Bank, an Apprenticeship Training Fund, and a Paid Leave Partnership Initiative, which would help States establish paid leave programs. The resolution repeals the mandatory sequester required under the Budget Control Act.

TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2017 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading ‘‘Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations’’ in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2018, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for all discretionary programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘‘advance appropriation’’ means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2016.

SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES UNDER THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to

the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates $9,572,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to $667,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal

year 2016 that appropriates $151,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to $30,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2016.

(c) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 403. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for Overseas Contingency Operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount of budget authority specified in section 102(21).

(2) LIMITATION.—Adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (1) shall only include funding appropriated to the Overseas Contingency Operations title of an appropriations bill for war activities and re-

lated diplomatic and development operations, or for activities related to countering urgent national security threats, and shall not include funding for regular, base budget activities.

(c) DISASTER RELIEF.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this subsection, then the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this resolution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget authority and outlays up to the amounts provided under section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as adjusted by subsection (d).

(d) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—

(1) CAP ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2016 that appropriates a base amount equal to 70 percent of the average cost of wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years and provides an additional appropriation of up to but not to exceed $1.5 billion for wildfire suppression operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the alloca-

tion to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the additional amount of budget authority above the base amount and the outlays resulting from that additional budget authority.

(2) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENT.—The total allowable discretionary adjustment for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the sum of allocation increases made pursuant to paragraph (1) in the previous year.

(e) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 404. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

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

SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

SEC. 406. REINSTATEMENT OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO.

In the House, and pursuant to section 301(b)(8) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the remainder of the 114th Congress, the following shall apply in lieu of "CUTGO" rules and principles:

(1)(A) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report if the provisions of such measure affecting direct spending and revenues have the net effect of increasing the on-budget deficit or reducing the on-budget surplus for the period comprising either—

(i) the current year, the budget year, and the four years following that budget year; or

(ii) the current year, the budget year, and the nine years following that budget year.

(B) The effect of such measure on the deficit or surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the terms ‘‘budget year’’, ‘‘current year’’, and ‘‘direct spending’’ have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that the term ‘‘direct spending’’ shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4) (C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(2) If a bill, joint resolution, or amendment is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as a new matter at the end of such measure the provisions of a separate measure as passed by the House, the provisions of such separate measure as passed by the House shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (1) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

(i) a bill or joint resolution;

(ii) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;

(iii) a conference report; or

(iv) an amendment between the Houses.

(B) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (A)) to a bill or joint resolution, the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.

(C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business, a conference report, or an amendment between the Houses includes a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect thereto.

SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS

SEC. 501. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON JOB CREATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the economy entered a deep recession in December 2007 that was worsened by a financial crisis in 2008—by January 2009, the private sector was shedding nearly 800,000 jobs per month;

(2) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010, with the economy creating 12 million private jobs over the past 60 consecutive months;

(3) United States manufacturing has shared in this recovery with manufacturing employment having grown over the last five years, the first such extended period of growth since the 1990s;

(4) despite the job gains already made, job growth needs to accelerate and continue for an extended period for the economy to fully recover from the recession;

(5) millions of Americans remain unemployed or underemployed, in danger of seeing a middle-class lifestyle slip away or remain out of reach, and this issue is especially acute in the African-American and Latino communities, making it imperative that we push for extended job creation which is broadly-shared; and

(6) further job creation is vital to ensure that the economy continues to recover and that the benefits of the recovery are more broadly shared.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should make it a priority to enact legislation to help create jobs in the United States, remove incentives to out-source jobs overseas and instead support incentives that bring jobs back to the United States.

(2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) supports funding for President Obama's six-year, $478 billion surface transportation reauthorization proposal;

(B) supports efforts for additional job creation measures, including further infrastructure improvements, such as a National Infrastructure Bank that can be used for a wide range of infrastructure investments, including investments in expanding clean energy production and energy efficiency, and support for biomedical and other research that both creates jobs and advances scientific knowledge and health, or other spending or revenue proposals;

(C) protects jobs in the United States by eliminating unjustified corporate tax breaks that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, including provisions that permit U.S. companies to "invert" and pretend to move overseas purely to reduce taxes—revenues raised by the elimination or reduction of such tax breaks can then be invested in infrastructure improvements and other job creation efforts; and

(D) supports a "Make it in America" agenda that seeks to expand on the recent recovery in manufacturing jobs and help encourage a resurgence of manufacturing in the United States through job creation measures, including the development of new domestic manufacturing institutes to conduct research into innovative products and materials, the establishment of a new investment fund of up to $10 billion to help American-made advanced manufacturing technologies reach commercial scale production, and passage of other legislation to support manufacturing in the United States.

SEC. 502. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.

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

(1) Supporting the President's six-year, $478 billion surface transportation reauthorization investment will sharpen America's global competitive edge in the 21st century by allowing infrastructure expansion and modernization.

(2) Many of our roads, bridges, and transit systems are in disrepair, and fail to move as many goods and people as the economy demands. The

American Society of Engineers gives the United States infrastructure an overall grade of D+.

(3) Deep cuts to our transportation funding over the next 10 years will hurt families and businesses at a time when we have major infrastructure needs and workers ready to do the job.

(4) Increasing transportation investments improves our quality of life by building new ladders of opportunity—improving our competitive edge, facilitating American exports, creating new jobs and increasing access to existing ones, and fostering economic growth, while also providing critical safety improvements and reduced commute times.

(5) The highway trust fund provides critical funding for repairing, expanding, and modernizing roads, bridges, and transit systems, and according to recent CBO projections, it is expected to become insolvent this summer. This could force a halt to construction projects, which would put hundreds of thousands of jobs at risk.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House to provide funding in support of the President's proposed six-year, $478 billion surface transportation reauthorization that prevents the imminent insolvency of the highway trust fund and increases investment in our highway and transit programs. Such an investment sharpens our competitive edge, increases access to jobs, reduces commute times, makes our highways and transit systems safer, facilitates American exports, creates jobs, and fosters economic growth.

SEC. 503. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM THAT WORKS FOR HARDWORKING FAMILIES.

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

(1) Americans today are working harder than ever, but their paychecks are flat.

(2) American families lost economic ground during the 2000s and the Great Recession. U.S. Census data shows that median household income fell 8.6 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2013, and is still no higher than it was in 1989.

(3) Studies by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Standard and Poor's, among others, have concluded that increased income inequality is a threat to economic growth.

(4) American workers are getting a smaller share of the growing economic pie. For the period 1948-1973, labor productivity increased 97 percent, and real hourly compensation for workers increased at a similar rate: 91 percent. But from 1973-2013,

productivity rose by 146 percent and workers' compensation rose by only 18 percent.

(5) Since the 1970s, economic gains have gone overwhelmingly to the highest-income Americans, while the middle class and most other hard working Americans have been left behind. According to the Congressional Budget Office, between 1979 and 2011, after-tax incomes rose five times as fast for the top one percent of households, whose annual incomes average more than $1 million, than they did for the middle 60 percent of Americans.

(6) The tax code treats income from wealth more favorably than income from work by giving preferential tax rates on unearned income, and contains numerous, wasteful tax breaks for special interests.

(7) The top one percent of households receives a disproportionate share—17 percent—of the benefit of major tax expenditures, according to the Congressional Budget Office. These preferences have exacerbated income and wealth inequality.

(8) Past Republican tax plans have made reducing taxes for the wealthiest Americans the top priority. Republicans also would repeal Affordable Care Act tax credits which help millions of families buy

affordable health insurance, abandon important expansions to the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, and cut higher education benefits by allowing the American Opportunity Tax Credit to expire. The result has been legislation that increased deficits while giving a disproportionate share of any tax cuts to the wealthy. Such a tax increase would—

(A) make it even harder for working families to make ends meet;

(B) cost the economy millions of jobs over the coming years by reducing consumer spending, which will greatly weaken economic growth; and

(C) further widen the income gap between the wealthiest households and the middle class by making the tax code more regressive.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution to reform the tax code to work for hard working Americans, to cut special interest tax breaks for the top one percent, and to close unproductive special interest corporate tax breaks and loopholes, without increasing the tax burden on middle-class taxpayers.

SEC. 504. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON BUILDING LADDERS OF OPPORTUNITY TO HELP HARDWORKING FAMILIES JOIN THE MIDDLE CLASS.

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

(1) Even as the economy grows, wage stagnation and income inequality persist, requiring additional ladders of opportunity to help hard-working families join the middle class.

(2) Young adults with a college degree are much more likely to be employed than those with just a high school diploma. In 2013, the unemployment rate for young college graduates was 7 percent versus 17 percent for those with only a high school degree, but the difference was even bigger during the economic downturn.

(3) More than 8 million low-income students each year rely on Federal Pell grants to help pay for college. Pell grants are well-targeted; more than 73 percent of Pell grant recipients have family incomes of less than $30,000 per year. More than 10 million college students also rely on the American Opportunity Tax Credit to help defray the cost of college, but that tax credit expires at the end of 2017.

(4) As college costs have continued to rise, total student loan debt has quadrupled over the past ten years to more than $1.3 trillion. More than 80 per-

cent of that debt is from Federal student loans. In 2013, more than two thirds of those graduating from college had student loan debt, and the average debt had grown to $28,400.

(5) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit (CTC) encourage work and are some of our most effective anti-poverty programs, and they have generally enjoyed strong, bipartisan support from Members of Congress and Presidents of each party.

(6) Enhancements to the EITC and CTC enacted in 2009 lifted 1.6 million people out of poverty, including nearly one million children. Many military families are among the beneficiaries of these vital policies.

(7) Wage inequality still exists in this country. Women make only 78 cents for every dollar earned by men, and the pay gap for African American women and Latinas is even larger.

(8) More than 40 million private sector workers in this country – including more than 13 million working women – are not able to take a paid sick day when they are ill. Millions more lack paid sick time to care for a sick child.

(9) Nearly one-quarter of adults in the United States report that they have lost a job or have been threatened with job loss for taking time off due to illness or to care for a sick child or relative, and 87 percent of the United States workforce does not have paid family leave through their employer.

(10) The real value of the Federal minimum wage today is at historically low levels, and has not been increased since 2009.

(11) Increasing the minimum wage would give a raise to millions of workers, lift many Americans out of poverty, and put more money in the pockets of individuals who are likely to spend additional income. This would help expand the economy and create jobs.

(12) A higher minimum wage will reduce Government spending on Medicaid, public housing, nutrition assistance and other income-support programs that provide assistance to minimum wage workers. A higher minimum wage will also benefit businesses by increasing productivity, reducing absenteeism, and reducing turnover.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution to accomplish the following:

(1) That the House should broaden access to college, including through new initiatives to make college more affordable, increase college completion rates, and lower student debt. This includes, but is not limited to, helping millions of families afford the cost of college by: permanently extending and improving the American Opportunity Tax Credit; maintaining Pell grants as the primary source of Federal grant aid; and accommodating legislation to help borrowers lower and manage their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options.

(2) That the House should preserve key work and family supports by permanently extending enhanced refundability of the Child Tax Credit, permanently extending the increased Earned Income Tax Credit benefits for married couples and families with 3 or more children, and expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit for childless workers and non-custodial parents.

(3) That the House should make a positive difference in the lives of women, enacting measures to address economic equality and support work and family balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned paid and expanded family and medical leave.

The resolution provides funding to help States establish paid leave programs.

(4) That women receive equal pay for equal work.

(5) That the House should pass an increase in the minimum wage. A higher minimum wage will benefit both workers and the economy as a whole.

SEC. 505. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT.

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

(1) Wage inequality still exists in this country. Women make only 78 cents for every dollar earned by men, and the pay gap for African American women and Latinas is even larger.

(2) Nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers are women, and the minimum wage has not kept up with inflation over the last 45 years.

(3) More than 40 million private sector workers in this country—including more than 13 million working women—are not able to take a paid sick day when they are ill. Millions more lack paid sick time to care for a sick child.

(4) Nearly one-quarter of adults in the U.S. report that they have lost a job or have been threat-

ened with job loss for taking time off due to illness or to care for a sick child or relative.

(5) Fully 87 percent of the U.S. workforce does not have paid family leave through their employers, and more than 60 percent of the workforce does not have paid personal medical leave through an employer-provided temporary disability program, which some new mothers use.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should make a positive difference in the lives of women, enacting measures to address economic equality and women's health and safety. Those measures include the following:

(1) To address economic fairness, Congress should enact the Paycheck Fairness Act, increase the minimum wage, support women entrepreneurs and small businesses, and support work and family balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned paid and expanded Family and Medical leave.

(2) To address health and safety concerns, Congress should increase funding for the prevention and treatment of women's health issues such as breast cancer and heart disease, support access to family planning, and enact measures to prevent and protect women from domestic violence.

SEC. 506. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

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

(1) Over the years, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has faced funding shortfalls and was unprepared to meet the demands of a new generation of returning veterans.

(2) Access to quality health care and veterans' benefits has been an ongoing challenge for the VA, highlighted most recently in the ongoing claims backlog and veterans waiting months for health care appointments.

(3) Providing health care where veterans live and ensuring a sufficient number of health care professionals, especially in the area of mental health treatment, have also been challenges.

(4) The Government shutdown in the fall of 2013 led to furloughs at the VA that slowed the processing of benefit claims.

(5) The President's budget includes an 8 percent increase over current year funding, which provides the resources to improve the timely delivery and the quality of health care services, and to address other urgent issues, such as ending veterans' homelessness.

(6) The VA currently has advance appropriations for 85 percent of its discretionary budget. The residual 15 percent, which includes funding for the day-to-day operations at the Veterans Benefits Administration, remains vulnerable to a Government shutdown.

(7) Congress provided the authority to expand advance appropriations for VA's three largest mandatory programs in the FY 2015 Omnibus; Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113–235).

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) the President's requested level for veterans' discretionary programs be fully supported so that the VA has the resources it needs to ensure veterans get the benefits they earned in a timely fashion;

(2) advance appropriations be expanded to cover all of VA's discretionary budget to prevent delays in veterans' benefits and services during a Government shutdown;

(3) the VA submit along with its annual budget a "Future-Years Veterans Program" that projects its needs over five years to help facilitate the appropriations and oversight processes; and

(4) sufficient resources are provided for the VA's Office of the Inspector General to guarantee veterans are properly served and that resources are spent efficiently.

SEC. 507. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE.

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

(1) The Federal workforce provides vital services to our nation on a daily basis. It includes those who patrol and secure our borders, take care of our veterans, help run our airports, counter cyber-attacks, find cures to deadly diseases, and keep our food supply safe.

(2) Last year alone, Federal employees addressed a wide range of national priorities, from responding to the Ebola outbreak to helping reduce veterans' homelessness to helping millions obtain affordable health care.

(3) Veterans make up 30 percent of the Federal workforce.

(4) Many Federal workers are paid at a rate that is far below their private sector counterparts.

(5) The Federal workforce is older than in past decades and older than the private sector workforce. It is estimated that twenty-five percent of the Fed-

eral workforce intends to retire over the next five years.

(6) Over the last five years, the Federal workforce has contributed more than $150 billion toward reducing the country's deficits in the form of pay freezes, pay raises insufficient to keep pace with inflation, and increased retirement contributions.

(7) The Federal workforce endured furloughs from sequestration and the 16-day Government shutdown.

(8) Since 1975, the security and non-security parts of the Federal workforce have declined 33 and 38 percent, respectively, relative to the population.

(9) Nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 and 2014 is due to increases at security-related agencies, including the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Justice.

(10) Proposals to reduce the size of the workforce at non-security agencies by 10 percent have excluded an assessment of their impact on Government services.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Federal employees should not be targeted to achieve further reductions in the deficit as they have already contributed more than their fair share, that Federal workers should be compensated with pay and benefits at a level that enables the Government to attract high quality people—which is especially important during this period when more workers will be retiring—and that no proposal to reduce the size of the workforce should be considered without an assessment of its impact on Government services.

SEC. 508. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY.

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

(1) Access to opportunity should be the right of every American.

(2) Poverty has declined by more than one-third since 1967. Federal programs and tax policies that strengthen economic security and increase opportunity have played an important role in this decline. Continued Federal support is essential to build on these gains.

(3) Social Security has played a major role in reducing poverty. Without it, the poverty rate in 2013 would have been 8.6 percentage points higher. Its positive impact on older Americans is even

starker, lowering the poverty rate among this group by nearly 40 percentage points.

(4) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program alone lifts nearly 5 million people out of poverty, including over 2 million children. School breakfast and lunch programs help keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach their full potential.

(5) Medicaid improves health, access to health care, and financial security. Medicaid coverage lowers infant, child, and adult mortality rates. Medicaid coverage virtually eliminates catastrophic out-of-pocket medical expenditures, providing much needed financial security and peace of mind.

(6) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift over 9 million people, including 5 million children, out of poverty. President Ronald Reagan proposed the major EITC expansion in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which he referred to as "the best antipoverty, the best pro-family, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress". Studies indicate that children in families that receive the type of income supports EITC and CTC offer do better at school and have higher incomes as adults.

(7) Antipoverty programs have increasingly been focused on encouraging and rewarding work for those who are able. The programs can empower their beneficiaries to rise to the middle class through job training, educational assistance, adequate nutrition, housing and health care.

(8) Despite our progress, there is still work to be done. Nearly 50 million Americans still live below the poverty line. Parental income still has a major impact on children's income after they become adults.

(9) There remain significant disparities across racial and ethnic lines. At the end of 2013, the unemployment rate for whites was 6.0 percent but was 8.4 percent for Hispanics and 11.8 percent for African Americans. The poverty rate among African Americans and Hispanics is nearly double that for whites. Disparities in wealth are even starker, with white households having nearly 13 times the median wealth of African American households and 11 times the median wealth of Hispanic households.

(10) The minimum wage has not changed since 2007 and is worth less today than it was in real terms at the beginning of 1950. Raising the minimum could lift millions out of poverty.

(11) Some areas of the country have been left behind. They face persistent high levels of poverty and joblessness. Residents of these areas often lack access to quality schools, affordable health care, and adequate job opportunities.

(b) POLICY.—It is the sense of the House to support a goal of developing a national strategy to eliminate poverty, with the initial goal of cutting poverty in half in ten years, and to extend equitable access to economic opportunity to all Americans. The strategy must include a multi-pronged approach that would:

(1) Ensure a livable wage for workers, including raising the minimum wage so that a full time worker earns enough to be above the poverty line.

(2) Provide education and job training to make sure workers have the skills to succeed.

(3) Provide supports for struggling families in difficult economic times and while developing skills.

(4) Remove barriers and obstacles that prevent individuals from taking advantage of economic and educational opportunities.

(5) Provide supports for the most vulnerable who are not able to work: seniors, the severely disabled, and children.

As the strategy is developed and implemented, Congress must work to protect low-income and middle-class Americans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the critical domestic programs that help millions of struggling American families. The strategy should maximize the impact of antipoverty programs across Federal, state, and local governments. Improving the effective coordination and oversight across agencies and implementing a true unity of programs under a ‘‘whole of government’’ approach to shared goals and client-based outcomes will help to streamline access, improve service delivery, and strengthen and extend the reach of every Federal dollar to fight poverty. The plan should consider additional targeting of spending toward persistent poverty areas to revitalize these areas of pervasive historical poverty, unemployment, and general distress. For example, the idea of targeting ten percent of certain Federal funding to areas where twenty percent or more of the population has been living below the poverty line for at least thirty years should be explored.

SEC. 509. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON REJECTING THE SEQUESTER.

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

(1) Reductions to discretionary programs necessitated by the Budget Control Act of 2011 caps will

harm national security and important domestic investments.

(2) The caps took effect when Congress could not reach agreement on the deficit reduction goal established in that Act. They were never intended to be implemented. Rather they were designed to be a sword of Damocles, so austere and infeasible that they would motivate compromise on spending reductions and revenue increases.

(3) An important feature of the Act was its equal treatment for the defense and non-defense portions of the budget, which was to serve as an incentive to reach agreement for Members with varying priorities.

(4) The Act provided special procedures for certain program integrity efforts to encourage full funding. These efforts pay for themselves by making sure benefits go only to those who are eligible and taxes are paid as required by law. These procedures should be expanded where there is well documented evidence of effective efforts.

(4) Providing relief from unrealistically low spending caps by circumventing existing law is neither responsible nor transparent. Emergency and overseas contingency operations adjustments, which

are not controlled by the caps, should not be used to fund base spending.

(5) The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 took an important first step in correcting the overly restrictive caps, providing relief in 2014 and 2015 in a fiscally responsible way. This budget continues that effort.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) the Budget Control Act should be amended to increase its overly austere spending limits to the levels included in this resolution;

(2) increases in both defense and non-defense will make room for a range of domestic and security investments that will accelerate growth and expand opportunity; and

(3) additional special procedures should be established to improve tax code enforcement and to reduce improper payments in the unemployment insurance program as permitted in this resolution.

SEC. 510. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) More than 59 million Americans currently receive earned Social Security benefits and, for most, Social Security's modest benefits provide the majority of their income.

(2) Social Security benefits are becoming more critical to providing retirement income as fewer and fewer workers have access to traditional defined benefit retirement plans and many workers are unable to save adequate resources in retirement savings accounts.

(3) More than half of disabled workers receiving Social Security insurance payments would have fallen into poverty if they had not earned Social Security to protect them when they became severely disabled or terminally ill.

(4) The Social Security trust funds have a combined balance of $2.8 trillion, built by contributions from American workers, enough to pay 100 percent of earned benefits until 2033.

(5) Social Security's Disability Insurance (DI) and Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) systems are intertwined both in their benefit structure and in their revenues—DI recipients who reach retirement age receive OASI benefits and beneficiaries in each category have helped finance the other category even if they will never receive those benefits.

(6) In the short-term, the projected shortfall in the DI trust fund should be addressed through

changes that permit Social Security to use its existing overall resources to fund DI benefits.

(a) POLICY.—This resolution assumes action by the House of Representatives to enact legislation that uses Social Security's existing reserves to prevent cuts in Social Security's earned benefits, and makes no changes to Social Security that involve reductions in earned Social Security benefits.

SEC. 511. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2015, 55,300,000 people will rely on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative costs than private insurance, and Medicare program costs per enrollee have grown at a slower rate than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) people with Medicare already have the ability to choose a private insurance plan within Medi-

care through the Medicare Advantage option, yet more than 70 percent of Medicare beneficiaries chose the traditional fee-for-service program instead of a private plan in 2014;

(5) rising health care costs are not unique to Medicare or other Federal health programs, they are endemic to the entire health care system;

(6) converting Medicare into a voucher for the purchase of health insurance will merely force seniors and individuals with disabilities to pay much higher premiums if they want to use their voucher to purchase traditional Medicare coverage;

(7) a voucher system in which the voucher payment fails to keep pace with growth in health costs would expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

(8) shifting more health care costs onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both; and

(9) versions of voucher policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely set it up for a death spiral as private plans siphon off healthier and less expensive beneficiaries,

leaving the sickest beneficiaries in a program that will wither away.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee, financially penalize people for choosing traditional Medicare, or shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of health insurance, should be rejected.

SEC. 512. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) making health care coverage affordable and accessible for all American families will improve families' health and economic security, which will make the economy stronger;

(2) 16,400,000 uninsured individuals have gained health coverage so far as a result of the Affordable Care Act, and the uninsured rate for working-age adults has dropped from 20.3 percent to 13.2 percent since October 2013, when the ACA marketplaces opened for business;

(3) the Affordable Care Act will expand affordable coverage for up to 25,000,000 people by the end of the decade who would otherwise be uninsured;

(4) the Affordable Care Act ensures the right to equal treatment for people who have preexisting health conditions and for women;

(5) the Affordable Care Act ensures that health insurance coverage will always include basic necessary services such as prescription drugs, mental health care, and maternity care and that insurance companies cannot impose lifetime or annual limits on these benefits;

(6) the Affordable Care Act increases transparency in health care, helping to reduce health care cost growth by requiring transparency around hospital charges, insurer cost-sharing, and kick-back payments from pharmaceutical companies to physicians;

(7) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to

private insurance plans, and since 2011, national health expenditures have grown at the slowest rate on record;

(8) health care spending per capita in the United States grew in 2011, 2012, and 2013 at the lowest rates on record, and the Congressional Budget Office now projects that the Affordable Care Act's coverage provisions will cost a full 33 percent less in 2019 than the agency originally estimated when the Act became law in 2010; and

(7) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the Federal deficit by more than $1,000,000,000,000 over the next 20 years.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the law of the land should support making affordable health care coverage available to every American family, and therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

SEC. 513. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, and will provide health coverage to 69,000,000 Americans in 2015, including 1 in 3 children;

(2) Medicaid improves health outcomes, access to health services, and financial security;

(3) seniors, people with disabilities, and children account for about three-fourths of Medicaid program spending and would be at risk of losing access to health care under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

(4) Medicaid is the primary payer for long-term care in the United States, providing financial assistance to seniors and people with disabilities facing significant out-of-pocket costs for in-home and nursing home services; and

(5) an estimated 7 in 10 Americans aged 65 or older will need long-term services and supports at some point in their lives.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and vulnerable Americans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant, per capita cap, or other financing arrangement that would limit Federal contributions and render the program incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in demographics or health care costs or from economic conditions.

SEC. 514. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INVESTMENTS THAT HELP CHILDREN SUCCEED.

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

(1) Investments in early childhood benefit the economy as a whole, generating at least $7 in return for every $1 invested by lowering the need for spending on other services—such as remedial education, grade repetition, and special education—and increasing productivity and earnings for those children as adults.

(2) High-quality, affordable child care helps two generations to succeed, increasing employment and earnings for parents while promoting a healthy growing and learning environment for children.

(3) Unfortunately, only one out of every six eligible children is able to access care through the child care and development block grant, and only three out of every ten 4-year-olds are enrolled in high-quality early childhood education programs in the United States.

(4) In particular, children from low-income families are less likely to have access to high-quality, affordable preschool programs that will prepare them for kindergarten. By third grade, children from low-income families who are not reading at

grade level are six times less likely to graduate from high school than students who are proficient.

(5) Voluntary home visits to families with young children in at-risk communities have been shown to improve maternal and child health, promote child development and school readiness, and help prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visiting programs have created savings, reducing Medicaid costs by lowering the number of preterm births and use of hospital emergency rooms, reducing the need for public benefits and child protective services, and increasing tax revenues through higher parental earnings.

(6) The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is an important source of health care coverage for more than 8 million children in families who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but who struggle to meet everyday expenses. Due in large part to CHIP, the rate of uninsured children in the U.S. fell from 13.9 percent to 7.1 percent between 1997 and 2012.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that this resolution supports funding for, and assumes enactment of, the following:

(1) A 10-year child care initiative that would ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families with children aged three and below would have access to affordable, quality child care.

(2) A 10-year investment to provide access to high-quality early education for all 4-year-olds. Early education programs must meet quality benchmarks that are linked to better outcomes for children, including a rigorous curriculum tied to State-level standards, qualified teachers, small class sizes, and effective evaluation and review of programs.

(3) Extension of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and extension and expansion of the existing highly effective voluntary home-visiting program for at-risk children.

SEC. 515. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON IMMIGRATION REFORM.

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

(1) Fixing the country's broken immigration system will mean a stronger economy and lower budget deficits.

(2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that enacting the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, as introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Con-

gress, will reduce the deficit by $900 billion over the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 percent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent.

(3) The Social Security Actuary estimates that immigration reform will reduce the Social Security shortfall by 8 percent and will extend the life of the Social Security Trust Fund by two years.

(4) The passage of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act recognizes that the primary tenets of its success depend on securing the sovereignty of the United States of America and establishing a coherent and just system for integrating those who seek to join American society.

(5) We have a right, and duty, to maintain and secure our borders, and to keep our country safe and prosperous. As a Nation founded, built and sustained by immigrants we also have a responsibility to harness the power of that tradition in a balanced way that secures a more prosperous future for America.

(6) We have always welcomed newcomers to the United States and will continue to do so. But in order to qualify for the honor and privilege of eventual citizenship, our laws must be followed. The

world depends on America to be strong—economically, militarily and ethically. The establishment of a stable, just, and efficient immigration system only supports those goals. As a Nation, we have the right and responsibility to make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security.

(7) All parts of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act are premised on the right and need of the United States to achieve these goals, and to protect its borders and maintain its sovereignty.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the full House vote on comprehensive immigration reform—such as the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—to boost our economy, lower deficits, establish clear and just rules for citizenship, and secure our borders.

SEC. 516. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the

structure of our military have to be driven by a strategy;

(2) those who serve in uniform are our most important security resource and the Administration and Congress shall continue to provide the support they need to successfully carry out the missions the country gives them;

(3) in testimony before the House Armed Service Committee on March 18, 2015, Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter stated that the Defense Department needs funding it requests for regular, ‘‘base budget’’ activities appropriated in the base budget because it provides stability in planning for the future;

(4) in testimony before the House Armed Service Committee on March 18, 2015, Under Secretary of Defense Michael McCord said the Pentagon does not need $36 billion or $38 billion extra in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget;

(5) OCO designation has been used as a backdoor loophole to fund regular base budget activities. This gimmick avoids confronting the problem of sequestration and does not address the country's priorities in a comprehensive and transparent manner. In addition to undermining the integrity of the

budget process, it perpetuates funding uncertainty for all Government agencies, including the Department of Defense;

(6) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

(7) the Nation's projected long-term debt could have serious consequences for our economy and security, and that more efficient military spending has to be part of an overall plan that effectively deals with this problem;

(8) reining in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense—the last department still unable to pass an audit—such as the elimination of duplicative programs that have been identified by the Government Accountability Office needs to continue as a priority;

(9) according to GAO, 42 percent of the Department of Defense's major weapons system acquisition programs had unit cost growth of 25 percent or more and effective implementation of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the develop-

ment of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(10) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans and requirements to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats, which should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization;

(11) weapons technologies should be proven to work through adequate testing before advancing them to the production phase of the acquisition process;

(12) the Pentagon's operation and maintenance budget has grown for decades between 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent above inflation each year on a per service member basis, and it is imperative that unsustainable cost growth be controlled in this area;

(13) nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 to 2014 is due to in-

creases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Justice—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are performing inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(14) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agencies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner; and

(15) cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing ''loose nukes'' and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 for fiscal years 2016 through 2021 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduction plan that is balanced, that makes smart spending cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair share, and that takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of international, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

(2) efficiencies can be achieved in the national defense budget without compromising our security through greater emphasis on eliminating duplicative and wasteful programs, reforming the acquisition process, identifying and constraining unsustainable operating costs, and through careful analysis of our national security needs.

SEC. 517. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE.

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

(1) The United States Government Accountability Office described climate change as, ''a complex, crosscutting issue that poses risks to many environmental and economic systems—including agriculture, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human

health—and presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government''.

(2) The Department of Defense's Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap warns, ''Climate change will affect the Department of Defense's ability to defend the Nation and poses immediate risks to U.S. national security''.

(3) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Climatic Data Center reported 14 of the 15 warmest years on record occurred in the first 15 years of this century. Furthermore, 2014 was the warmest year on record across global land and ocean surfaces.

(4) The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded the effects of climate change are occurring worldwide, ''The impacts of climate change have already been felt in recent decades on all continents and across the oceans''.

(5) The United States National Research Council's National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee found climate change affects, ''human health, water supply, agriculture, transportation, energy, coastal areas, and many other sectors

of society, with increasingly adverse impacts on the American economy and quality of life''.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that climate change presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government. Climate change science provides critical information for protecting human health, defending the United States, and preserving economic and environmental systems throughout the world.

SEC. 518. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the Bureau) created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 is an important component of the country's response to the financial crisis and recession;

(2) the Bureau is playing a critical role in protecting student loan borrowers, older Americans, service members, and other consumers, especially in minority and low-income communities. It has implemented new rules for mortgage markets and prepaid cards, and also successfully recovered $5.3 billion on behalf of more than 15 million consumers and service members;

(3) the Bureau's funding from the Federal Reserve's operations help give it important independence from efforts to interfere with its vital mission and activities, independence on par with every other banking regulator; and

(4) the Bureau has already faced and overcome efforts to obstruct its operations.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House Congress will continue to support the vital work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and retain its current financing structure to fund its resource needs.

SEC. 519. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House should lead by example and identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barbershop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

SEC. 520. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.

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

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

(2) The Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs ''could lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings, with significant opportunities for improved efficiencies, cost savings, or revenue enhancements''.

(3) The Federal Government spends about $80 billion each year for information technology. GAO has identified opportunities for savings and improved efficiencies in the Government's information technology infrastructure.

(4) Federal agencies reported an estimated $125 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2014.

(5) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2016, 35 laws will expire. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(7) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs may result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) POLICY.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be changed.