A Balanced Budget That Supports Economic Growth And Expands Opportunity for Hardworking Families

The Budget Outlook
Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projections show that current low deficits will soon turn to massive deficits. The current year deficit is estimated at $468 billion, increasing to $1,088 billion ($1.088 trillion) in 10 years. The President’s deficits over the years covered by this budget, Fiscal Years 2016-2025, total $7,641 billion ($7.641 trillion).

Senate GOP Budget Resolution:

- **Balances** the Budget in 10 Years
- **Ensures** Flexibility for Funding National Defense
- **Provides** Repeal and Replacement of Obamacare
- **Protects** Americans from New Tax Hikes
- **Preserves** Social Security
- **Extends** Medicare Trust Fund Solvency
- **Improves** Medicaid Based on the CHIP Model
- **Supports** Stronger Economic Growth
- **Enhances** U.S. Energy Security
The President’s Budget

- The President doesn’t confront the nation’s looming fiscal crisis.
- The President’s budget raises taxes by $1.8 trillion to finance new spending.
- It calls for an 8 percent increase in spending next year alone, and 65 percent over 10 years.
- It does nothing to address the coming deficits in the Social Security program even though the President isn’t prohibited from making a change.
- Finally, it allows total federal debt to reach $25.8 trillion in 10 years, an increase of $7.4 trillion, and interest costs to more than triple.
Senate Republican Budget Resolution
Balances in 10 Years

Senate Republican Budget Eliminates Deficits

Surplus of $3 Billion Achieved in 2025

$468 Billion Deficit

$3 Billion Surplus

Senate Budget Resolution:
The Senate budget resolution balances the budget in 10 years by limiting spending growth, reaches a $3 billion surplus in the 10th year, and achieves $4.4 trillion more in deficit reduction than President Obama’s budget request.

- **Balances** the budget in 10 years by limiting spending growth.
- **Protects** hardworking American taxpayers with budget process reforms that reduce wasteful spending.
- **Reinforces** discretionary spending caps.
- **Limits** abuses of the appropriations process.
- **Confronts** unfunded mandates.
- **Expedites** legislation that addresses the nation’s spending problem.
- **Responds** to public concerns over the lack of government transparency with new rules that promote responsible accounting and curb budget gimmicks.

Budget Facts:

- Balances the budget in 10 years.
- Reaches a $3 billion surplus in the 10th year.
- Achieves $4.4 trillion more in deficit reduction than President Obama’s budget request.
Ensures Flexibility for Funding National Defense

The Senate budget resolution recognizes the responsibility that the federal government has to defend the nation. The budget makes national defense a priority and provides for the maximum allowable defense funding under current law, including a fiscally responsible path for further spending increases. The budget’s Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund to Strengthen America’s Priorities allows for investments in national defense provided the spending is offset over the 10-year window. This fund could be used for future legislation that would provide resources in addition to the $5.8 trillion already in the resolution to support our military personnel and their families, the readiness of our Armed Forces, our nuclear forces and their technical base, and the modernization of critical platforms.

Senate Budget Resolution:

• **Protects** defense spending from future sequestration cuts and encourages responsible defense spending increases every year.
• **Prevents** across-the-board defense cuts in the budget.
• **Retains** congressional flexibility to make key funding decisions in future years without the fear of sequestration.
• **Supports** $5.8 trillion in defense spending over the next 10 years for critical investments that will strengthen America’s Armed Forces.
• **Increases defense funding every year under the Senate Republican budget:**
  o From FY 2017 through FY 2021, the rest of the BCA period, defense spending increases by $13.4 billion, or 2.4 percent per year on average.
  o Starting in FY 2022, defense spending increases by $15.3 billion, or 2.5 percent per year on average.
  o It contains FY 2016 budget authority of $523.1 billion, a $1.8 billion increase over last year.
  o After FY 2016, defense spending increases every year within legal limits to $651.4 billion in FY 2025, an overall increase of 24.5 percent, or 2.5 percent per year on average.
  o The Senate budget includes $58.0 billion in overseas contingency operations funding in FY 2016 and contains $26.7 billion placeholders annually from FY 2017 through FY 2021, matching the President’s request.
Provides Repeal and Replacement of Obamacare

The budget provides for the repeal of Obamacare and supports legislation to replace Obamacare with reserve funds for legislation that strengthens the doctor-patient relationship, expands choice, and lowers health care costs.

Senate Budget Resolution:

- **Repeals** Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the healthcare-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

The President’s 2010 health care law is now under review by the U.S. Supreme Court and a decision will be announced after the budget process is complete. The court’s decision could significantly alter the levels of spending in the budget resolution. Consequently, the Senate Republican budget includes reconciliation instructions for health care, but the actual contours of that legislation are unknowable at this time. By adopting this new budget, Republicans can repeal the President’s health law and the committees of jurisdiction can continue to work on plans to replace it.

RECONCILIATION

The Senate Republican budget instructs the Finance Committee and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions to report, by July 31, 2015, changes in laws within their jurisdictions to reduce the deficit by $1 billion over the 10-year period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.
The Senate Budget Resolution balances the budget in 10 years, without raising taxes, and protects Americans from new tax hikes by increasing the pace of U.S. economic growth and private sector job creation, while slowing the rate of spending growth.

**Senate Budget Resolution allows Congress to:**

- **Reform** the Internal Revenue Code.
- **Amend** the Internal Revenue Code to extend certain expiring tax relief provisions for innovation and high quality manufacturing jobs.
- **Repeal** the 2.3 percent excise tax on medical device manufacturers.
Preserves Social Security

Budgetary Effect of Social Security

Social Security: An Unsustainable Path
The Social Security program is on a track to bankruptcy. This threatens millions of current and future retirees with across-the-board benefit cuts. The deficits will increase the publicly held debt while depleting the Social Security trust fund. Once the trust fund is depleted, hardworking taxpayers will face billions in additional interest costs, while elderly and disabled beneficiaries will see substantial across-the-board benefit cuts.

- Without a balanced budget or Social Security reform, the President’s budget for Social Security will increase publicly held debt by more than $3.5 trillion and increase annual interest payments to the public by more than $150 billion.
- When the Social Security trust fund is depleted without any changes to current law, beneficiaries will face a 25 percent across-the-board benefit cut.
- A budget in which overspending is the norm threatens the economic and financial security of every American, including retirees who plan on receiving Social Security benefits.

Senate Budget Resolution:

- **Honors** the special off-budget status of Social Security.
- **Reduces** spending in other areas to fully offset Social Security’s rising deficits and avoid the corresponding increase in publicly held debt.
- **Allows** the President and congressional leaders to begin a bipartisan, bicameral discussion to protect Social Security, prevent a massive increase in publicly held debt, and avoid the across-the-board Social Security benefit cuts that will occur under current law.
- **Balances** the budget in order to offset Social Security deficits.
- **Encourages** the President and congressional leaders to act to protect Social Security.
Extends Medicare Trust Fund Solvency

Medicare spending is on an unsustainable course. Millions of vulnerable seniors rely on Medicare for their health care, but without changes, the Hospital Insurance (HI) trust fund is on a path to become insolvent as early as 2021, under the Medicare Trustees’ high-cost scenario. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) expects the trust fund will be exhausted early in the decade following 2025. According to the independent actuaries at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, over the next 75 years, the federal government has promised more than $35 trillion in Medicare benefits in excess of dedicated sources of revenue to support the program.

Senate Budget Resolution:

- **Protects** Medicare from insolvency, extending the life of the Medicare trust fund by five years.
- **Safeguards** America’s seniors by ensuring Medicare savings in the President’s health care law are dedicated to Medicare, instead of seeing those changes go to more overspending.
- **Supports** repeal of the Medicare Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB), the group of unelected bureaucrats created in the President’s health care law.
- **Supports** the total amount of proposed net Medicare savings in the President’s budget as a target, but allows congressional committees to work with beneficiaries and other stakeholders on the best ways to save the system and stave off insolvency.

Budget Facts:

- Protects the Medicare trust fund from insolvency.
- Ends the President’s raid on the trust fund.
- Supports the total amount of Medicare savings in the President’s budget as a target, but does not endorse the President’s specific policy proposals.
- Extends the life of the trust fund by at least an additional five years.
- Repeals IPAB.
Improves Medicaid Based on CHIP Model

The structure of the Medicaid program incentivizes states to spend more, increasing costs even in better economic times when enrollment should decline and spending should decrease. Under the current open-ended federal-state matching formula, states forfeit matching federal funds when they spend less. The current program is rampant with waste, fraud, and abuse. This threatens to undermine care for low-income Americans who depend on the program. The President has failed to offer a solution. At the same time, the economic downturn and Medicaid expansion in the President’s health care law have significantly increased the number of Americans eligible for Medicaid, compounding the program’s financial problems.

Senate Budget Resolution:

The Senate budget would modernize Medicaid based on the successful model of the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which was created under a Republican majority in Congress.

- **Continues** funding for CHIP and creates a new program based on CHIP to serve low-income, working-age, able-bodied adults, and children who are eligible for Medicaid.
- **Increases** state flexibility in designing benefits and administering its programs, to encourage efficiency and reduce wasteful spending.
- **Makes no changes** to the funding of acute care services for the low-income elderly and individuals with disabilities.
- **Provides** stable and predictable funding so long-term services and supports are sustainable both for the federal government and the states.

Budget Facts:

- **Extends CHIP.**
- **Improves Medicaid based on the successful and bipartisan CHIP model.**
- **Makes no changes for acute-care services to low-income elderly and disabled beneficiaries.**
- **Increases state flexibility to design benefits and administer programs.**
Supports Stronger Economic Growth

The Senate budget resolution boosts U.S. economic growth and private sector job creation by balancing the budget, reducing the debt and slowing the rate of growth in spending. In order to do this, it is important to lift the regulatory burden of government in order to reduce the cost of work and investment, as well as the costs of starting and growing a business.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates with just the spending reductions contained in the Senate budget resolution, the size of the economy (after accounting for inflation) in 2025 will grow 1.5 percent per person providing an additional $1200 dollars in income. For a family four, this equals almost $5000 a year. This has significant implications for investment and employment.

CBO’s estimate of economic growth implies significant job creation in the U.S. economy, with perhaps as many as 1 million additional jobs. If you add the major policy changes contained in the Senate budget resolution, job creation expands even more. Regulatory relief could lift the growth rate to late 1990s levels, the nation could see an additional 1.5 million jobs created.

These two changes—lower spending and lighter regulation—would nearly double the current job creation rate.

Senate Budget Resolution:

- **Boosts** Republican jobs initiatives through an economic growth reserve fund for policies which:
  - Lower the after-tax costs of investment, savings, and work;
  - Reduce the costs to business and individuals from the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
  - Reduce the costs borne by U.S. economic activity stemming from federal regulations, including the costs incurred by individuals in complying with federal law when starting a business;
  - Reduce the costs of frivolous lawsuits;
  - Create a more competitive financial sector to support economic growth and job creation while enhancing the credit worthiness of lending institutions;
  - Improve the ability of policy makers to estimate the economic effects of policy change through the enhanced use of economic models and data in scoring legislation.
Enhances U.S. Energy Security

President Obama’s administration has dramatically increased regulation of the energy industry, reducing economic growth and blocking new opportunities to expand domestic energy production, lower Americans’ energy costs, and create well-paying jobs for American workers. Heavy-handed administration policies have discouraged domestic oil and gas development, and put Americans’ access to affordable and reliable electricity at risk. The administration has undermined efforts to better manage federal lands and critical natural resources.

The Senate budget resolution helps America reach its energy potential and enhance its position as a major producer of global energy resources.

Senate Budget Resolution:

- **Supports** increased oil and gas exploration and a robust energy infrastructure that will lower energy cost for consumers.
- **Encourages** a more sensible approach to managing federal lands, including increased development of natural resources to expand the economy and boost employment.
- **Promotes** low-cost energy and economic growth to help America’s working families.
- **Encourages** elimination of burdensome regulations that discourage economic development and job creation.
- **Supports** fully funding wildfire-suppression operations and promotes healthy forest management while ending irresponsible and unrealistic budgeting practices.
- **Encourages** increased timber production from national forests.
### SUMMARY OF FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CHAIRMAN'S MARK
(FISCAL YEAR, $ BILLIONS)

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<td>89%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>77%</td>
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**MEMORANDA:**
- Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) BA
- Disaster Relief Funding BA
- Economic Growth Benefit OT

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a--In 2016-20 and 2016-25 columns, percentage reflects average annual growth.
b--CBO estimate of the reduction in mandatory spending from the economic growth attributable to the budget plan.
n.c. = not computable.
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<td>-21</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>151</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>-61</td>
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<td>-19</td>
<td>-35</td>
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<td>-144</td>
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<td>-265</td>
<td>-348</td>
<td>-403</td>
<td>-473</td>
<td>-529</td>
<td>-618</td>
<td>-690</td>
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<td>-5,100</td>
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<td><strong>Budget Resolution Deficit</strong></td>
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<td>Unified deficit/surplus (-)</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td>152</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>-43</td>
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<td>Change in Discretionary Regulary Budget Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Growth Benefit&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-13</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>a</sup>--Baseline deficit is CBO January 2015, without extrapolation of overseas contingency (OCO), program integrity and emergency-designated spending.

<sup>b</sup>--The revenues and outlays of the Social Security trust funds and the net cash flow of the Postal Service are classified as off-budget.

<sup>c</sup>--CBO estimate of the reduction in mandatory spending from the economic growth attributable to the budget plan.
• Defense at baseline.

• Nondefense at BCA cap for 2016, and encourages spending below the cap and baseline levels for years after 2016.
  • Lower spending goals can be met by streamlining programs, examining expired authorizations, and other savings in agency costs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>CBO January Baseline</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>2,475</td>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>2,816</td>
<td>2,968</td>
<td>3,137</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>3,616</td>
<td>3,891</td>
<td>13,474</td>
<td>30,967</td>
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<tr>
<td>% change (BA)(^a)</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
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<td>2,255</td>
<td>2,365</td>
<td>2,284</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>2,438</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>2,677</td>
<td>2,859</td>
<td>2,952</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>3,166</td>
<td>11,939</td>
<td>26,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>% change (BA)(^a)</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEMORANDUM:**

- Gross Domestic Product
  - 2015: 18,016
  - 2016: 18,832
  - 2017: 19,701
  - 2018: 20,558
  - 2019: 21,404
  - 2020: 22,315
  - 2021: 23,271
  - 2022: 24,262
  - 2023: 25,287
  - 2024: 26,352
  - 2025: 27,456
  - 2016-20: 102,810
  - 2016-25: 229,438

% change\(^a\)
- 4.5% 4.6% 4.3% 4.1% 4.3% 4.3% 4.3% 4.2% 4.2% 4.2% 4.4% 4.3%

\(^a\)--In 2016-20 and 2016-25 columns, percentage reflects average annual growth.

- Mandatory growth substantially below baseline.
- Savings drawn principally from the largest components of federal spending (health care and income support programs, excluding Social Security).
- Includes economic feedback effects from deficit reduction.
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

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 years 2017 through 2025.
(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:


**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 102. Social Security.
- Sec. 103. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

**TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

- Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the Senate.

**TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

- Sec. 301. Spending-neutral reserve fund to increase the pace of economic growth and private sector job creation in the United States.
- Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America’s priorities.
- Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect flexible and affordable healthcare choices for all.
- Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving access to the Children’s Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for other health reforms.
- Sec. 306. Spending-neutral reserve fund for child welfare.
- Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans.
- Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax reform and administration.
- Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in the infrastructure in America.
- Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for air transportation.
- Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote jobs in the United States through international trade.
- Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase employment opportunities for disabled workers.
- Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Higher Education Act reform.
- Sec. 314. Spending-neutral reserve fund for energy legislation.
- Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform environmental statutes.
- Sec. 316. Spending-neutral reserve fund for water resources legislation.
- Sec. 317. Spending-neutral reserve fund on mineral security and mineral rights.
- Sec. 318. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the abandoned mine lands program.
- Sec. 319. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve forest health.
- Sec. 320. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government.
- Sec. 321. Spending-neutral reserve fund for financial regulatory system reform.
- Sec. 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal program administration.
- Sec. 323. Spending-neutral reserve fund to implement agreements with freely associated states.
- Sec. 324. Spending-neutral reserve fund to protect payments to rural hospitals and create sustainable access for rural communities.
Sec. 325. Spending-neutral reserve fund to encourage State medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled.

Sec. 326. Spending-neutral reserve fund to allow pharmacists to be paid for the provision of services under Medicare.

Sec. 327. Spending-neutral reserve fund to improve our Nation’s community health centers.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 401. Extension of enforcement of budgetary points of order in the Senate.
Sec. 402. Senate point of order against legislation increasing long-term deficits.
Sec. 403. Point of order against advance appropriations.
Sec. 404. Supermajority enforcement of unfunded mandates.
Sec. 405. Repeal of Senate point of order against certain reconciliation legislation.
Sec. 406. Point of order against changes in mandatory programs.
Sec. 407. Prohibition on agreeing to legislation without a score.
Sec. 408. Protecting the savings in reported reconciliation bills.
Sec. 409. Point of order against exceeding funds designated for overseas contingency operations.
Sec. 410. Accuracy in budget enforcement.
Sec. 411. Fair value estimates.
Sec. 412. Honest accounting estimates.
Sec. 413. Currency modernization.
Sec. 414. Certain energy contracts.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

Sec. 432. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
Sec. 433. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 434. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 435. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2025:

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

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:
Fiscal year 2016: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2016: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2017: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2018: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2019: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2020: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2021: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2022: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2016: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2017: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2018: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2019: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2020: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2021: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
- Fiscal year 2022: $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.
Fiscal year 2023: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $___________,000,000.

(6) Debt held by the public.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: $___________,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) Social Security Revenues.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $___________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAWS.—For purposes of
Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the
Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays
of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund
are as follows:
Fiscal year 2016: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget au-
thority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $\_$,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\_$,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $\_$,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\_$,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $\_$,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\_$,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $\_$,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\_$,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $\_$,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\_$,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
Chairman's Mark

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
Chairman's Mark

1. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
2. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
3. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
4. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
5. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
6. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
7. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
8. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
9. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
10. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
11. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
12. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

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

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.
Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
Chairman's Mark

1. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

3. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

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

6. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2016:

7. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

9. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

10. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

11. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

12. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $______________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $______________,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $______________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $______________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $______________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $______________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $______________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $______________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $______________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $______________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $______________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $______________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.
(B) Outlays, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.
(B) Outlays, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.
(B) Outlays, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.
(B) Outlays, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.
(B) Outlays, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.
(B) Outlays, $\underline{\text{-------------} 000,000}.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:
Chairman's Mark

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority,
$\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority,
$\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority,
$\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority,
$\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority,
$\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority,
$\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\phantom{0}000,000}$.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

(9) Community and Regional Development

(Fiscal year 2016):

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

(Fiscal year 2017):

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

(Fiscal year 2018):

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

(Fiscal year 2019):

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

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

(Fiscal year 2020):

(A) New budget authority,

$________________,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
Chairman's Mark

31
1  (A)  New budget authority,
2  $____________,000,000.
3
4  (B)  Outlays, $____________,000,000.
5
6  (12) Medicare (570):
7
8  Fiscal year 2016:
9
10  (A)  New budget authority,
11  $____________,000,000.
12
13  (B)  Outlays, $____________,000,000.
14
15  Fiscal year 2017:
16
17  (A)  New budget authority,
18  $____________,000,000.
19
20  (B)  Outlays, $____________,000,000.
21
22  Fiscal year 2018:
23
24  (A)  New budget authority,
25  $____________,000,000.
26
27  (B)  Outlays, $____________,000,000.
28
29  Fiscal year 2019:
30
31  (A)  New budget authority,
32  $____________,000,000.
33
34  (B)  Outlays, $____________,000,000.
35
36  Fiscal year 2020:
37
38  (A)  New budget authority,
39  $____________,000,000.
40
41  (B)  Outlays, $____________,000,000.
42
43  Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $_____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $_____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $_____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $_____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $_____________,000,000.

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

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $_____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:
Chairman’s Mark

1. (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
2. (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
3. (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
4. (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
5. (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
6. (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
7. (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
8. (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
9. (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
10. (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
11. (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.
12. (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.

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

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:
35

1 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

3 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

6 Fiscal year 2021:

7 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2022:

10 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

15 Fiscal year 2024:

16 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:
37 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

6 (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

8 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

11 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, $___________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

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

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

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2017:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
<td>$\ldots,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39
1  (A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
2  (B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
3  Fiscal year 2024:
4  (A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
5  (B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
6  Fiscal year 2025:
7  (A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
8  (B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
9  Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2017:
13 (A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
14 (B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2018:
16 (A) New budget authority, $________________,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, $________________,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\underline{\hspace{5cm}},000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority,
$____________,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $\ldots,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $\ldots,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority,$___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority,$___________,000,000.

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

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority,$___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority,$___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority,$___________,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:
Chairman's Mark

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1. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
2. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

3. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
4. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

5. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
6. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

7. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
8. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

9. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
10. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

11. (A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.
12. (B) Outlays, $____________,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $____________,000,000.

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

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) Committee on Finance.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(b) Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

(e) Submissions.—In the Senate, not later than July 31, 2015, the Senate Committees named in subsections (a) and (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.
TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE THE PACE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PRIVATE SECTOR JOB CREATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) growing the economy;

(2) creating more private sector jobs and enhancing worker rights such as Davis-Bacon reform and card check;

(3) lowering the after-tax costs of investment, savings, and work;

(4) reducing the costs to business and individuals from the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(5) reducing the costs borne by economic activity in the United States stemming from Federal regulations, including the costs incurred by individuals in complying with Federal law when starting a business;

(6) reducing the costs of frivolous lawsuits;
(7) creating a more competitive financial sector to support economic growth and job creation while enhancing the credit worthiness of lending institutions; or

(8) improving the ability of policy makers to estimate the economic effects of policy change through the enhanced use of economic models and data in scoring legislation;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN AMERICA’S PRIORITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhanced funding for national security or domestic discretionary programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the def-
icit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT FLEXIBLE AND AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE CHOICES FOR ALL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) the full repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; 124 Stat. 119) and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152; 124 Stat. 1029); or

(2) the replacing or reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; 124 Stat. 119) or the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152; 124 Stat. 1029); by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase
the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving access to affordable health care for low-income children, including the Children’s Health Insurance Program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR OTHER HEALTH REFORMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) the requirement to individually purchase, or jointly provide, health insurance;

(2) increasing payments under, or permanently reforming or replacing, Medicare payments for providers;

(3) extending expiring health care provisions;

(4) the health care needs of first responders to domestic acts of terror;

(5) improvements in medical research, innovation and safety; or

(6) strengthening program integrity initiatives to reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal health care programs;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 306. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD WELFARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) child nutrition programs;

(2) replacing ineffective policies and programs with evidence-based alternative that improve the welfare of vulnerable children; or

(3) policies that protect children from sexual predators in our schools or communities;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the improvement of the delivery of benefits and services to veterans by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit
over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TAX REFORM AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) reforming the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(2) amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring tax relief provisions;

(3) innovation and high quality manufacturing jobs, including the repeal of the 2.3 percent excise tax on medical device manufacturers; or

(4) operations and administration of the Department of the Treasury,

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.
SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE IN AMERICA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investment in the infrastructure of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation shall not include transfers from other trust funds but may include transfers from the general fund of the Treasury that are offset, provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal spending on civil air traffic control services, which may include air traffic
management at airport towers across the United States or at facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) suspending or reducing tariffs on miscellaneous imports;
(2) reauthorization of trade related Federal agencies;
(3) implementing international trade agreements;
(4) reauthorizing preference programs; or
(5) enhancing the protection of United States intellectual property rights at the border and abroad;
by the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-
poses, provided that such legislation would not increase
the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal
years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIS-
ABLED WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
or conference reports relating to the administration of dis-
ability benefits and the improved employment of disabled
workers by the amounts provided in such legislation for
those purposes, provided that such legislation would not
increase the deficit over either the period of the total of
fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total
of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER
EDUCATION ACT REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 314. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENERGY LEGISLATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) reform of the management of civilian and defense nuclear waste;

(2) reform and reauthorization of programs at the Department of Energy related to research and development of alternative or renewable forms of energy, fossil fuel exploration and use, nuclear energy, or the electricity grid;
(3) expansion of North American energy production; or

(4) reform of the permitting and siting processes for energy infrastructure;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reform of environmental statutes to promote job growth by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.
SEC. 316. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR WATER RESOURCES LEGISLATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving flood control, expanding opportunities for commercial navigation, and improving the environmental restoration of the nation’s waterways without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 317. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND ON MINERAL SECURITY AND MINERAL RIGHTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) reducing reliance on mineral imports; or
(2) the authority to deduct certain amounts
from mineral revenues payable to States;
without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in
such legislation for those purposes, provided that such leg-
islation would not increase the deficit over either the pe-
riod of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the
period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 318. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM
THE ABANDONED MINE LANDS PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
or conference reports relating to the Surface Mining Con-
trol and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)
without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in
such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legis-
lation would not increase the deficit over either the period
of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the pe-
riod of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 319. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IM-
PROVE FOREST HEALTH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) increasing timber production from Federal lands;

(2) decreasing forest hazardous fuel loads;

(3) improving stewardship contracting; or

(4) reform of the process of budgeting for wild-

fire suppression operations;

without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legis-
lation would not increase the deficit over either the pe-
riod of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 320. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REAU-
THORIZE FUNDING FOR PAYMENTS IN LIEU
OF TAXES TO COUNTIES AND OTHER UNITS
OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Payments In Lieu of
Taxes (PILT) without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 321. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FINANCIAL REGULATORY SYSTEM REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to regulatory relief for small financial firms, improvements in the effectiveness of the financial regulatory framework, enhancements in oversight and accountability of the Federal Reserve System, and expansions in access to capital markets without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.
SEC. 322. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the processing of earnings reports for the Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 323. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the implementation of agreements between the United States and nations with whom it maintains a Compact of Free Association without
raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legis-
lation for that purpose, provided that such legislation
would not increase the deficit over either the period of the
total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of
the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 324. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PRO-
TECT PAYMENTS TO RURAL HOSPITALS AND
CREATE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS FOR RURAL
COMMUNITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
or conference reports relating to protecting payments to
rural hospitals and creating sustainable access for rural
communities, without raising new revenue, by the amounts
provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided
that such legislation would not increase the deficit over
either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through
2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
through 2025.
SEC. 325. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENCOURAGE STATE MEDICAID DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT LIVING AND INTEGRATED WORK FOR THE DISABLED.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging State Medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 326. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW PHARMACISTS TO BE PAID FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to payments to pharmacists
Chairman's Mark

for the provision of services under Medicare, without rais-
ing new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legisla-
tion for that purpose, provided that such legislation would
not increase the deficit over either the period of the total
of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the
total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 327. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IM-
PROVE OUR NATION'S COMMUNITY HEALTH
CENTERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
or conference reports relating to supporting and improving
community health centers, without raising new revenue,
by the amounts provided in such legislation for that pur-
pose, provided that such legislation would not increase the
deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal
years 2016 through 2025.
TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS
Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 401. EXTENSION OF ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY POINTS OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

(a) Extension of Congressional Budget Act of 1974 Points of Order.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note) shall remain in effect for purposes of Senate enforcement through September 30, 2025.

(2) Repeal.—In the Senate, section 205 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no longer apply.

(b) Other Points of Order.—

(1) Pay-As-You-Go.—Section 201(d) of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, is repealed.

(2) Increasing Short-Term Deficit.—Section 404(e) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the
concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, is repealed.

SEC. 402. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION INCREASING LONG-TERM DEFICITS.

(a) Congressional Budget Office Analysis of Proposals.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare for each bill and joint resolution reported from committee (except measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations), and amendments thereto, amendments between the Houses in relation thereto, and conference reports thereon, an estimate of whether the measure would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in on-budget deficits in excess of $5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 years after the budget year provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) Point of Order.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause a net increase in on-budget deficits in excess of $5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-year periods described in subsection (a).
(c) **Supermajority Waiver and Appeal in the Senate.**—

(1) **Waiver.**—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **Appeal.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

(d) **Limitation.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, amendment between the Houses, or conference reports for which the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has made adjustments to the allocations, levels, or limits contained in this resolution pursuant to section 303(1).

(e) **Determinations of Budget Levels.**—For purposes of this section, the levels of net deficit increases shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(f) **Repeal.**—In the Senate, section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.
SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation for a discretionary account.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2016, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2017, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2017.

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

(1) for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggre-
gate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(e) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution,
upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

SEC. 404. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT OF UNFUNDED MANDATES.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(a)) shall be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3), respectively, of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note).
SEC. 405. REPEAL OF SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

Section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no longer apply in the Senate.

SEC. 406. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “CHIMP” means a provision that—

(1) would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 902) (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision was included in legislation other than an appropriations bill or joint resolution; and

(2) does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the period of the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider an appropriations bill or joint resolution, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to
such a bill or joint resolution, that contains a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the total budget authority of all such CHIMPs enacted in relation to a fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (2).

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

(A) for fiscal year 2016, $19,000,000,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2017, $16,000,000,000;
(C) for fiscal year 2018, $12,000,000,000;
(D) for fiscal year 2019, $8,000,000,000;
(E) for fiscal year 2020, $4,000,000,000;
and
(F) for fiscal year 2021, and each fiscal year thereafter, $0.

(e) DETERMINATION.—The determination of whether a provision is subject to a point of order under subsection (b) shall be made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall
be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

(c) REPEAL.—In the Senate, section 314 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 407. PROHIBITION ON AGREEING TO LEGISLATION WITHOUT A SCORE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to vote on passage of matter that requires an estimate described in section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), unless such estimate was made publicly available on the website of the Congressional Budget Office not later than 28 hours before the time the vote commences.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).
SEC. 408. PROTECTING THE SAVINGS IN REPORTED RECONCILIATION BILLS.

In the Senate, section 310(d)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641(d)(1)) shall apply and may be waived in accordance with the procedures applicable to a point of order raised under section 310(d)(2) of such Act.

SEC. 409. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST EXCEEDING FUNDS DESIGNATED FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a provision in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that designates for overseas contingency operations, in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)), funds that would cause the total amount of funds designated for overseas contingency operations for fiscal year 2016 to be more than $57,997,000,000.

(b) DETERMINATION.—The determination of whether a provision is subject to a point of order under this section shall be made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only
by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly
chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of
the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall
be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair
on a point of order raised under this section.

(d) Form of Point of Order.—A point of order
under this section may be raised by a Senator as provided
in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
(2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(e) Conference Reports.—When the Senate is
considering a conference report on, or an amendment be-
tween the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution,
upon a point of order being made by any Senator under
this section, and such point of order being sustained, such
material contained in such conference report or amend-
ment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to
consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede
from its amendment and concur with a further amend-
ment, or concur in the House amendment with a further
amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment
shall consist of only that portion of the conference report
or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken.
Any such motion shall be debatable. In any case in which
such point of order is sustained against a conference re-
port (or Senate amendment derived from such conference
report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

SEC. 410. ACCURACY IN BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

(a) Timing Shifts.—

(1) Definition.—In this subsection, the term “timing shift” means—

(A) a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from direct spending would otherwise occur from 1 fiscal year to the next fiscal year; or

(B) an acceleration of the date on which revenues would otherwise occur from 1 fiscal year to the previous fiscal year.

(2) Scoring.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall not count timing shifts in estimating the budgetary effects of a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report for purposes of enforcing—

(A) the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.);

(B) any allocation, aggregate, or level under a concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(C) any written statement submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the
Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate that establishes allocations, aggregates, and levels for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) Prohibition of Rescissions That Don’t Save Money.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall not count any rescission of budget authority or contract authority that does not have an effect on outlays in estimating the changes in budget authority, outlays, or revenues of a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report for purposes of enforcing—

(1) the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.);

(2) any allocation, aggregate, or level under a concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(3) any written statement submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate that establishes allocations, aggregates, and levels for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 411. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.

Any estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office for a bill, joint, resolution, mo-
tion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-
ference report under the terms of title V of the Congres-
sional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), shall
include, when practicable, an additional estimate of the
cost, measured on a fair value basis, of changes that would
affect the amount or terms of new Federal loans or loan
guarantees or of modifications to existing Federal loans
or loan guarantees arising from the bill, joint resolution,
motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or
conference report.

SEC. 412. HONEST ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BUDGET.—The term “budget” means

(A) a concurrent resolution on the budget;
or

(B) a written statement submitted for
printing in the Congressional Record by the
Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate that establishes allocations, aggre-
gates, and levels for purposes of enforcing the

(2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term “budg-
etary effects” means changes in budget authority,
outlays, or revenues.

(3) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—
(A) **DEFINITION.**—The term “major legislation” means any bill, resolution, conference report, or treaty—

(i) for which an estimate is prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) that indicates that not less than 1 of the amounts described in subparagraph (B), before incorporating macroeconomic effects, is greater than $15,000,000,000 in any fiscal year of the estimate; or

(ii) designated as major legislation by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(B) **AMOUNTS.**—The amounts described in this subparagraph are—

(i) the sum of the individual positive changes in budgetary effects, not including timing shifts, resulting from such measure; and

(ii) the sum of the absolute value of the individual negative budgetary effects,
not including timing shifts, resulting from such measure.

(4) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term “timing shifts” means—

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

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

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR CBO ESTIMATES.—An estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for any major legislation shall provide, in addition to the estimate of budgetary effects without macroeconomic effects, an estimate of the budgetary effects from changes in economic output, employment, interest rates, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from the major legislation. The total budgetary effects shall delineate between revenue and outlay effects.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR JCT ESTIMATES.—An estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.
601(f)) for any major legislation shall provide, in addition
to the estimate of budgetary effects without macro-
economic effects, an estimate of the budgetary effects
from changes in economic output, employment, capital
stock, interest rates, and other macroeconomic variables
resulting from the major legislation. The total budgetary
effects shall delineate between revenue and outlay effects.

(d) CONTENTS OF ESTIMATES.—An estimate re-
quired to be provided under subsection (b) or (c) shall in-
clude—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary
effects (including macroeconomic variables described
in subsections (b) and (c)) of the major legislation
in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last
fiscal year of the most recently adopted budget that
sets forth appropriate levels required under section
301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
U.S.C. 632); and

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

SEC. 413. CURRENCY MODERNIZATION.

In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing the Congress-
sional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), any
allocation, aggregate, or level under a concurrent resolu-
tion on the budget, or any written statement submitted
for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman
of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate that estab-
ishes allocations, aggregates, and levels for purposes of
enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, any esti-
mate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and rev-
enues of a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion,
amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-
ference report relating to a transition from the $1 note
to a $1 coin shall—
(1) record the changes in budget authority, out-
lays, and revenues of the provision in the first year
in which the provision takes effect;
(2) determine the changes in budget authority,
outlays, and revenues of the provision based on a net
present value estimate of the changes in budget au-
thority, outlays, and revenues of the provision over
a 30-year period; and
(3) incorporate the changes in budget authority,
outlays, and revenues of the provision due to behav-
ioral changes.

SEC. 414. CERTAIN ENERGY CONTRACTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered
ergy savings contract” means—
(1) an energy savings performance contract authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287); and

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

(b) ESTIMATES.—In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing any point of order established under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget, any estimate by the Congressional Budget Office of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of a provision in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, conference report, or amendment between the Houses modifying the authority to enter, the scope or terms of, or the use of covered energy savings contracts shall—

(1) record in the first year in which the authority would become effective, the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues (as estimated in ac-
cordance with paragraph (2) of any modifications to
the authority to enter the covered energy savings
contracts;

(2) in estimating the changes in budget author-
ity, outlays, and revenues of the legislation, calculate
the costs and savings arising from covered contracts
on a net present value basis by adding market risk
over the useful life of the services or product to the
discount rate in section 502(5)(E) of the Federal
Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)(E));
and

(3) classify the effects of the provision to be
changes in spending subject to the availability of ap-
propriations.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in sub-
section (b) shall be construed to modify the methodology
for estimating the changes in budget authority, outlays,
and revenues of a provision that does not relate to covered
energy savings contracts in a bill, joint resolution, amend-
ment, conference report, or amendment between the
Houses that contains a provision described in subsection
(b).
Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 431. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to identify waste, fraud, abuse or duplication, and increase the use of performance data to inform committee work. Committees are also directed to review the matters for congressional consideration identified on the Government Accountability Office’s High Risk list and the annual report to reduce program duplication. Based on these oversight efforts and performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(d)) to the Committees on the Budget.

SEC. 432. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations
under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 433. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—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 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of
estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 434. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

SEC. 435. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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