



#BALANCED BUDGET

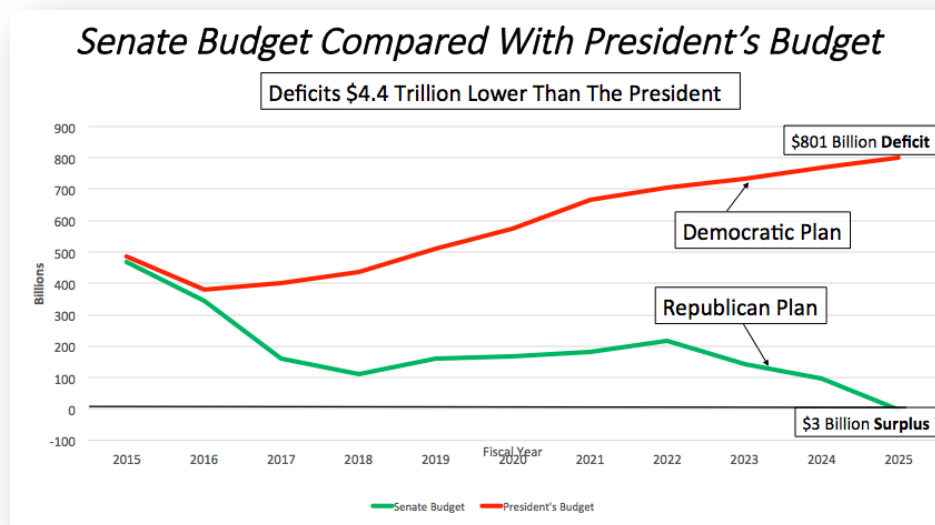
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A Balanced Budget That Supports Economic Growth And Expands Opportunity for Hardworking Families

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).



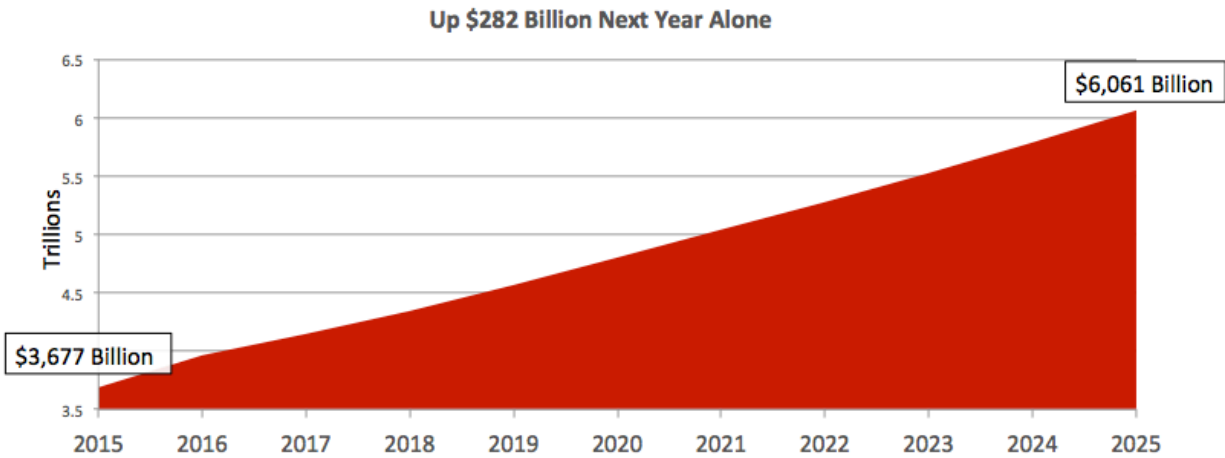
Senate GOP Budget Resolution:

- **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

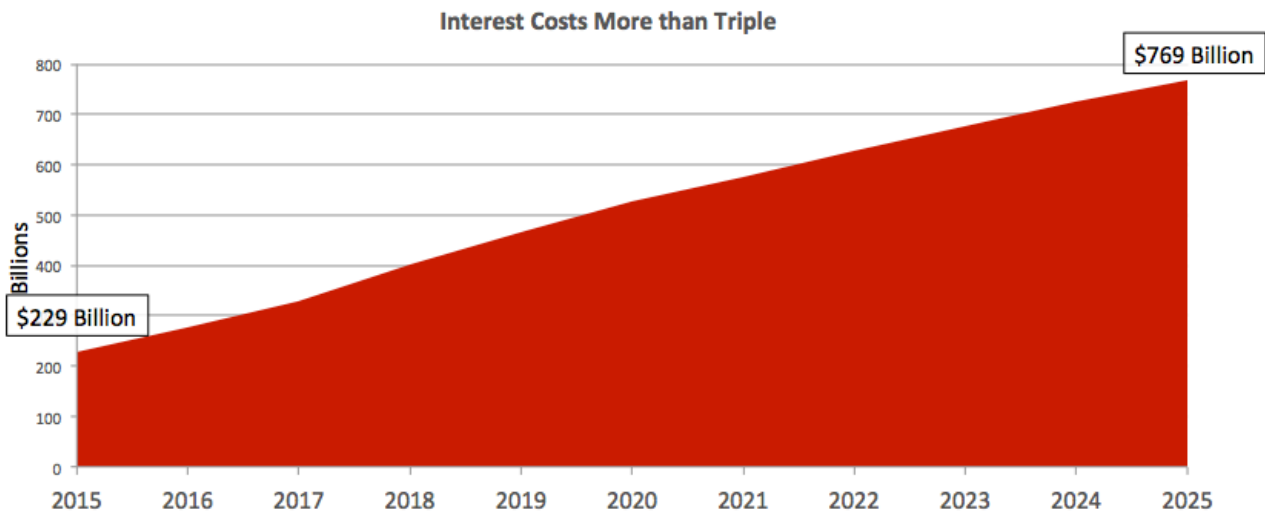
The President's Budget

- 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.

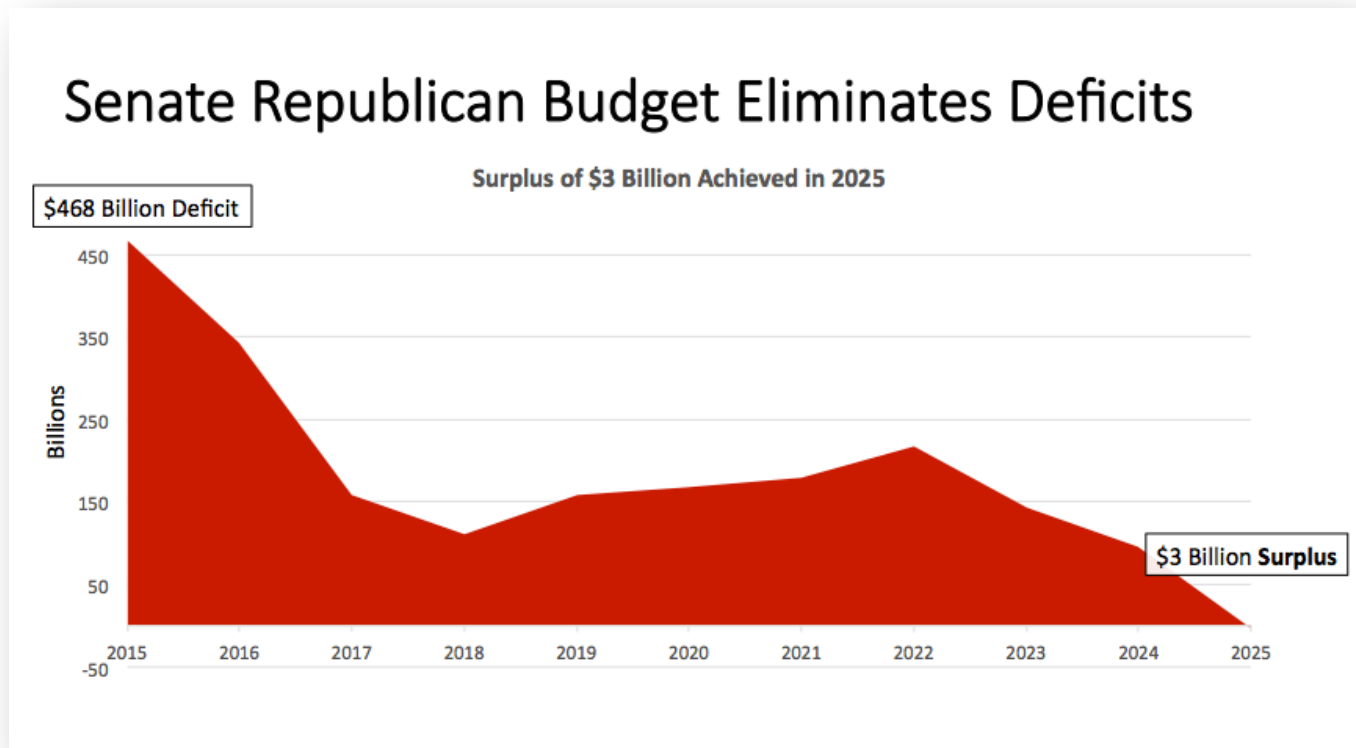
President's Budget Increases Spending 65 Percent Over Next Decade



Interest Costs in the President's Budget



Senate Republican Budget Resolution Balances in 10 Years



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:**
 - 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.
 - Starting in FY 2022, defense spending increases by \$15.3 billion, or 2.5 percent per year on average.
 - It contains FY 2016 budget authority of \$523.1 billion, a \$1.8 billion increase over last year.
 - 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.
 - 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:

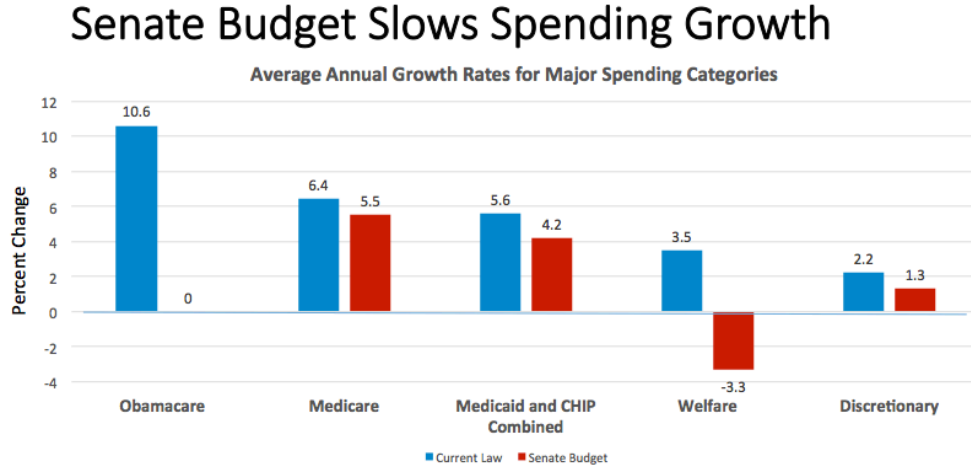
- **Repeals** Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the healthcare-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

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.

Protects Americans from New Tax Hikes



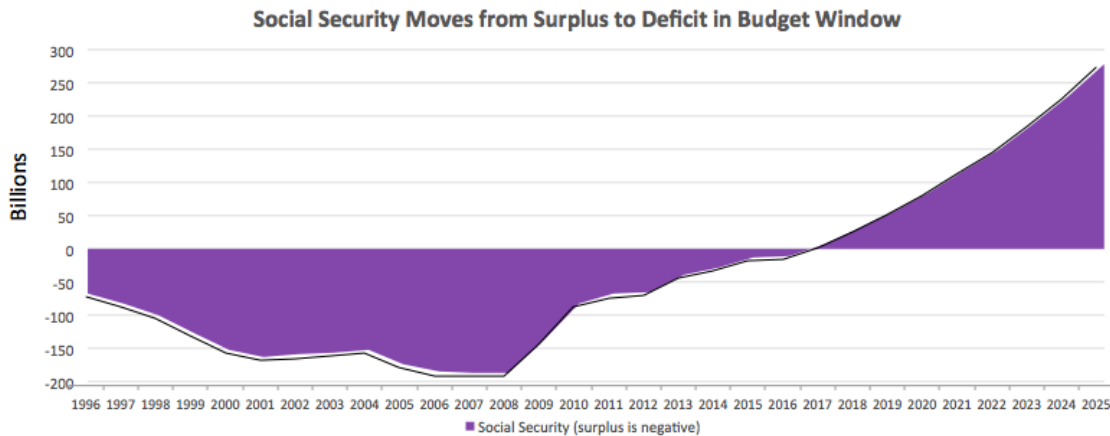
The Senate Budget Resolution balances the budget in 10 years, without raising taxes, and protects Americans from new tax hikes by increasing the pace of U.S. economic growth and private sector job creation, while slowing the rate of spending growth.

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)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2016-20	2016-25
Discretionary														
Defense (excludes OCO)	BA	521	523	536	549	562	576	590	605	620	635	651	2,746	5,848
% change (BA) ^a			0.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%
Nondefense (regular BA)	BA	492	493	495	504	515	526	536	541	547	552	558	2,533	5,267
% change (BA) ^a			0.2%	0.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Total Discretionary	BA	1,120	1,081	1,064	1,087	1,111	1,136	1,160	1,153	1,174	1,195	1,216	5,478	11,375
	OT	1,175	1,163	1,139	1,131	1,148	1,168	1,189	1,196	1,204	1,214	1,239	5,748	11,790
% change (BA) ^a			-1.0%	-2.0%	-0.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	2.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Mandatory	OT	2,255	2,365	2,284	2,311	2,438	2,541	2,677	2,859	2,952	3,082	3,166	11,939	26,674
% change (BA) ^a			4.9%	-3.5%	1.2%	5.5%	4.2%	5.3%	6.8%	3.2%	4.4%	2.7%	2.4%	3.5%
Net interest	OT	227	274	323	386	438	485	519	551	579	603	622	1,905	4,779
% change (BA) ^a			21.0%	17.9%	19.4%	13.4%	10.8%	7.0%	6.3%	5.1%	4.1%	3.1%	16.4%	10.6%
Total outlays		3,656	3,802	3,746	3,827	4,023	4,194	4,384	4,606	4,735	4,899	5,027	19,592	43,243
% change (BA) ^a			4.0%	-1.5%	2.1%	5.1%	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	2.8%	3.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%
Revenues		3,189	3,460	3,588	3,715	3,865	4,025	4,204	4,389	4,591	4,804	5,029	18,652	41,670
% change (BA) ^a			8.5%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%
Unified deficit (+)/surplus (-)		468	343	159	111	159	168	180	217	144	95	-3	940	1,574
<i>On-budget</i>		489	353	152	81	104	84	65	68	-43	-133	-277	774	454
<i>Off-budget</i>		-21	-10	6	30	55	84	115	149	187	228	275	166	1,120
Unified deficit/surplus % of GDP		2.6%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Total federal debt		18,472	19,001	19,376	19,693	20,027	20,346	20,646	20,985	21,183	21,254	21,221	n.c.	n.c.
Total federal debt % of GDP		103%	101%	98%	96%	94%	91%	89%	86%	84%	81%	77%	n.c.	n.c.
MEMORANDA:														
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	BA		58	27	27	27	27	27					165	191
Disaster Relief Funding	BA		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	34	69
Economic Growth Benefit ^b	OT		-17	-18	1	0	22	23	23	24	52	55	-13	164
Gross Domestic Product		18,016	18,832	19,701	20,558	21,404	22,315	23,271	24,262	25,287	26,352	27,456	102,810	229,438

^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.

FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CHAIRMAN'S MARK: COMPONENTS OF DEFICIT REDUCTION

(FISCAL YEAR, \$ BILLIONS)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2016-20	2016-25
Baseline Deficit^a													
Unified deficit/surplus (-)	468	430	424	460	562	642	709	835	834	824	954	2,517	6,674
On-budget	489	440	417	428	505	556	592	684	645	593	676	2,346	5,537
Off-budget ^b	-21	-10	7	31	56	86	117	151	189	231	278	171	1,137
Policy Changes													
Outlays													
Discretionary		23	21	13	9	5	2	-22	-38	-50	-61	72	-97
Mandatory		-109	-279	-342	-378	-427	-460	-504	-534	-534	-725	-1,535	-4,292
Net Interest		<u>-1</u>	<u>-7</u>	<u>-19</u>	<u>-35</u>	<u>-52</u>	<u>-71</u>	<u>-93</u>	<u>-118</u>	<u>-144</u>	<u>-171</u>	<u>-114</u>	<u>-710</u>
Total Outlays		-87	-265	-348	-403	-473	-529	-618	-690	-729	-957	-1,577	-5,100
Revenues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Resolution Deficit													
Unified deficit/surplus (-)		343	159	111	159	168	180	217	144	95	-3	940	1,574
On-budget		353	152	81	104	84	65	68	-43	-133	-277	774	454
Off-budget		-10	6	30	55	84	115	149	187	228	275	166	1,120
MEMORANDA:													
Change in Discretionary Regular Budget Authority													
Defense		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondefense		0	-9	-12	-15	-17	-19	-28	-37	-46	-55	-52	-236
Economic Growth Benefit ^c		-17	-18	1	0	22	23	23	24	52	55	-13	164

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

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

^c--CBO estimate of the reduction in mandatory spending from the economic growth attributable to the budget plan.

FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CHAIRMAN'S MARK: DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY

(FISCAL YEAR, \$ BILLIONS)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2016-20	2016-25
Defense (excludes OCO)													
CBO January Baseline	521	523	536	549	562	576	590	605	620	635	651	2,746	5,848
Budget Resolution	<u>521</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>2,746</u>	<u>5,848</u>
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondefense (regular BA only)													
CBO January Baseline	492	493	504	516	530	543	555	569	583	598	613	2,585	5,503
Budget Resolution	<u>492</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>2,533</u>	<u>5,267</u>
Difference	0	0	-9	-12	-15	-17	-19	-28	-37	-46	-55	-52	-236

- 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.

FY 2016 BUDGET RESOLUTION CHAIRMAN'S MARK: MANDATORY OUTLAYS

(FISCAL YEAR, \$ BILLIONS)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2016-20	2016-25
CBO January Baseline	2,255	2,475	2,563	2,653	2,816	2,968	3,137	3,363	3,486	3,616	3,891	13,474	30,967
% change (BA) ^a		9.8%	3.6%	3.5%	6.2%	5.4%	5.7%	7.2%	3.7%	3.7%	7.6%	5.7%	5.6%
Budget Resolution	2,255	2,365	2,284	2,311	2,438	2,541	2,677	2,859	2,952	3,082	3,166	11,939	26,674
% change (BA) ^a		4.9%	-3.5%	1.2%	5.5%	4.2%	5.3%	6.8%	3.2%	4.4%	2.7%	2.4%	3.5%
Difference	0	-109	-279	-342	-378	-427	-460	-504	-534	-534	-725	-1,535	-4,292
MEMORANDUM:													
Gross Domestic Product	18,016	18,832	19,701	20,558	21,404	22,315	23,271	24,262	25,287	26,352	27,456	102,810	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.

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. _____

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.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ENZI from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following original concurrent resolution; which was read twice and placed on the calendar

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.

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

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

5 (a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this reso-
6 lution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal
7 year 2016 and that this resolution sets forth the appro-
8 priate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

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. 431. Oversight of Government performance.
- 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.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.
- 2 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.
- 3 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.
- 4 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.
- 5 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.
- 6 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.
- 7 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.
- 8 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.
- 9 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.
- 10 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

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

- 14 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.
- 15 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.
- 16 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.
- 18 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.
- 19 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.
- 20 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.
- 21 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.
- 22 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.
- 23 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

2 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-
3 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits
4 are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

15 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section
16 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
17 the appropriate levels of the public debt are as fol-
18 lows:

19 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

16 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

17 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of
18 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the
19 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of reve-
20 nues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
21 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
22 Fund are as follows:

23 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.

- 1 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.
- 2 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.
- 3 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.
- 4 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.
- 5 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.
- 6 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.
- 7 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

8 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of
 9 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the
 10 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays
 11 of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
 12 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund
 13 are as follows:

- 14 Fiscal year 2016: \$ _____,000,000.
- 15 Fiscal year 2017: \$ _____,000,000.
- 16 Fiscal year 2018: \$ _____,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 2019: \$ _____,000,000.
- 18 Fiscal year 2020: \$ _____,000,000.
- 19 Fiscal year 2021: \$ _____,000,000.
- 20 Fiscal year 2022: \$ _____,000,000.
- 21 Fiscal year 2023: \$ _____,000,000.
- 22 Fiscal year 2024: \$ _____,000,000.
- 23 Fiscal year 2025: \$ _____,000,000.

24 (c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EX-
 25 PENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget au-

1 thority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and
2 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Dis-
3 ability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses
4 are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2016:

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

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

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

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

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

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

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

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

10

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

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

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

20 **SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRA-**
21 **TIVE EXPENSES.**

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

24 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.

16 **SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

17 Congress determines and declares that the appro-
18 priate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
19 years 2016 through 2025 for each major functional cat-
20 egory are:

21 (1) National Defense (050):

22 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

13

1 Fiscal year 2017:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$_____,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

14

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 (2) International Affairs (150):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

15

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$_____,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2025:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
 5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2016:

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

9 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

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

13 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018:

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

17 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

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

21 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

17

1 Fiscal year 2021:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$_____,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2022:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$_____,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2023:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$_____,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2024:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$_____,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2025:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$_____,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
21 (4) Energy (270):
22 Fiscal year 2016:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$_____,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

18

1 Fiscal year 2017:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$_____,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2018:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$_____,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2019:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$_____,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2020:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$_____,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2021:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$_____,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$_____,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2023:

19

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

20

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$_____,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2025:

21

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$_____,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2023:

24

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ _____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ _____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$ _____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

12 (8) Transportation (400):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ _____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ _____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ _____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

25

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$_____,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2025:

26

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development

5 (450):

6 Fiscal year 2016:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$_____,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$_____,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$_____,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$_____,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$_____,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2021:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$_____,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2022:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2023:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and

22 Social Services (500):

23 Fiscal year 2016:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$_____,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2017:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$_____,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2018:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$_____,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$_____,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$_____,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$_____,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$_____,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2023:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$_____,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2024:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2025:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 (11) Health (550):

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$_____,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$_____,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$_____,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2019:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$_____,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2020:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$_____,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2021:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$_____,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2022:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$_____,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2023:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$_____,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2024:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$_____,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 (12) Medicare (570):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 (13) Income Security (600):

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$_____,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$_____,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$_____,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$_____,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$_____,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$_____,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2023:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

12 (14) Social Security (650):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

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

16 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

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

24 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$_____,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$_____,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$_____,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2022:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$_____,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2023:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$_____,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2024:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$_____,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2025:

36

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

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

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

20 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

21 Fiscal year 2016:

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

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 (17) General Government (800):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

40

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$_____,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2025:

41

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 (18) Net Interest (900):

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$_____,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$_____,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$_____,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$_____,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 (19) Allowances (920):

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$_____,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$_____,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$_____,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$_____,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$_____,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$_____,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$_____,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2023:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

13 Fiscal year 2016:

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

16 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

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

24 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

45

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$_____,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$_____,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$_____,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$_____,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$_____,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$_____,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$_____,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2025:

46

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

4 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

5 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.**

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

10 (b) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR
11 AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education,
12 Labor and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes
13 in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by
14 \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2016
15 through 2025.

16 (c) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than July
17 31, 2015, the Senate Committees named in subsections
18 (a) and (b) shall submit their recommendations to the
19 Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving
20 all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget
21 of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation
22 bill carrying out all such recommendations without any
23 substantive revision.

1 **TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

2 **SEC. 301. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IN-**
3 **CREASE THE PACE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**
4 **AND PRIVATE SECTOR JOB CREATION IN THE**
5 **UNITED STATES.**

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

12 (1) growing the economy;

13 (2) creating more private sector jobs and en-
14 hancing worker rights such as Davis-Bacon reform
15 and card check;

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

18 (4) reducing the costs to business and individ-
19 uals from the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

20 (5) reducing the costs borne by economic activ-
21 ity in the United States stemming from Federal reg-
22 ulations, including the costs incurred by individuals
23 in complying with Federal law when starting a busi-
24 ness;

25 (6) reducing the costs of frivolous lawsuits;

1 (7) creating a more competitive financial sector
2 to support economic growth and job creation while
3 enhancing the credit worthiness of lending institu-
4 tions; or

5 (8) improving the ability of policy makers to es-
6 timate the economic effects of policy change through
7 the enhanced use of economic models and data in
8 scoring legislation;

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

14 **SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTH-**
15 **EN AMERICA'S PRIORITIES.**

16 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
17 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
18 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
19 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
20 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
21 or conference reports relating to enhanced funding for na-
22 tional security or domestic discretionary programs by the
23 amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes,
24 provided that such legislation would not increase the def-

1 icit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
2 through 2025.

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

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

12 (1) the full repeal of the Patient Protection and
13 Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; 124
14 Stat. 119) and the health care-related provisions of
15 the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of
16 2010 (Public Law 111–152; 124 Stat. 1029); or

17 (2) the replacing or reforming the Patient Pro-
18 tection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–
19 148; 124 Stat. 119) or the health care-related provi-
20 sions of the Health Care and Education Reconcili-
21 ation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152; 124 Stat.
22 1029);

23 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-
24 poses, provided that such legislation would not increase

1 the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
2 through 2025.

3 **SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROV-**
4 **ING ACCESS TO THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH IN-**
5 **SURANCE PROGRAM.**

6 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
7 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
8 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
9 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
10 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
11 or conference reports relating to improving access to af-
12 fordable health care for low-income children, including the
13 Children's Health Insurance Program, by the amounts
14 provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that
15 such legislation would not increase the deficit over either
16 the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020
17 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through
18 2025.

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

21 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
22 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
23 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
24 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,

1 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
2 or conference reports relating to—

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

5 (2) increasing payments under, or permanently
6 reforming or replacing, Medicare payments for pro-
7 viders;

8 (3) extending expiring health care provisions;

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

11 (5) improvements in medical research, innova-
12 tion and safety; or

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

16 by the amounts provided in such legislation for that pur-
17 pose, provided that such legislation would not increase the
18 deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
19 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal
20 years 2016 through 2025.

21 **SEC. 306. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD**

22 **WELFARE.**

23 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
24 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
25 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in

1 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
2 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
3 or conference reports relating to—

4 (1) child nutrition programs;

5 (2) replacing ineffective policies and programs
6 with evidence-based alternative that improve the wel-
7 fare of vulnerable children; or

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

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

15 **SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VET-**
16 **ERANS.**

17 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
18 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
19 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
20 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
21 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
22 or conference reports relating to the improvement of the
23 delivery of benefits and services to veterans by the
24 amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, pro-
25 vided that such legislation would not increase the deficit

1 over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
2 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years
3 2016 through 2025.

4 **SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TAX RE-**
5 **FORM AND ADMINISTRATION.**

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

12 (1) reforming the Internal Revenue Code of
13 1986;

14 (2) amending the Internal Revenue Code of
15 1986 to extend certain expiring tax relief provisions;

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

19 (4) operations and administration of the De-
20 partment of the Treasury,

21 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-
22 poses, provided that such legislation would not increase
23 the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
24 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal
25 years 2016 through 2025.

1 **SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN**
2 **THE INFRASTRUCTURE IN AMERICA.**

3 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
4 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
5 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
6 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
7 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
8 or conference reports relating to Federal investment in the
9 infrastructure of the United States by the amounts pro-
10 vided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that
11 such legislation shall not include transfers from other
12 trust funds but may include transfers from the general
13 fund of the Treasury that are offset, provided further that
14 such legislation would not increase the deficit over either
15 the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020
16 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through
17 2025.

18 **SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AIR**
19 **TRANSPORTATION.**

20 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
21 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
22 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
23 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
24 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
25 or conference reports relating to Federal spending on civil
26 air traffic control services, which may include air traffic

1 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-
2 poses, provided that such legislation would not increase
3 the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
4 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal
5 years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

23 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
24 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
25 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in

1 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
2 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
3 or conference reports that amend the Higher Education
4 Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) by the amounts pro-
5 vided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that
6 such legislation would not increase the deficit over either
7 the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020
8 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through
9 2025.

10 **SEC. 314. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EN-**
11 **ERGY LEGISLATION.**

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

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

20 (2) reform and reauthorization of programs at
21 the Department of Energy related to research and
22 development of alternative or renewable forms of en-
23 ergy, fossil fuel exploration and use, nuclear energy,
24 or the electricity grid;

1 (3) expansion of North American energy pro-
2 duction; or

3 (4) reform of the permitting and siting proc-
4 esses for energy infrastructure;

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

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

12 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
13 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
14 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
15 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
16 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
17 or conference reports relating to reform of environmental
18 statutes to promote job growth by the amounts provided
19 in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such
20 legislation would not increase the deficit over either the
21 period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or
22 the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

1 **SEC. 316. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR WATER**
2 **RESOURCES LEGISLATION.**

3 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
4 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
5 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
6 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
7 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
8 or conference reports relating to improving flood control,
9 expanding opportunities for commercial navigation, and
10 improving the environmental restoration of the nation's
11 waterways without raising new revenue, by the amounts
12 provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided
13 that such legislation would not increase the deficit over
14 either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through
15 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
16 through 2025.

17 **SEC. 317. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND ON MIN-**
18 **ERAL SECURITY AND MINERAL RIGHTS.**

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

25 (1) reducing reliance on mineral imports; or

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

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

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

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

24 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
25 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or

1 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
2 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
3 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
4 or conference reports relating to—

5 (1) increasing timber production from Federal
6 lands;

7 (2) decreasing forest hazardous fuel loads;

8 (3) improving stewardship contracting; or

9 (4) reform of the process of budgeting for wild-
10 fire suppression operations;

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

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

20 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
21 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
22 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
23 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
24 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
25 or conference reports relating to Payments In Lieu of

1 Taxes (PILT) without raising new revenue, by the
2 amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, pro-
3 vided that such legislation would not increase the deficit
4 over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
5 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years
6 2016 through 2025.

7 **SEC. 321. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FINAN-**
8 **CIAL REGULATORY SYSTEM REFORM.**

9 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
10 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
11 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
12 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
13 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
14 or conference reports relating to regulatory relief for small
15 financial firms, improvements in the effectiveness of the
16 financial regulatory framework, enhancements in oversight
17 and accountability of the Federal Reserve System, and ex-
18 pansion in access to capital markets without raising new
19 revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for
20 those purposes, provided that such legislation would not
21 increase the deficit over either the period of the total of
22 fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total
23 of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

1 **SEC. 322. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE**
2 **FEDERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.**

3 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
4 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
5 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
6 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
7 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
8 or conference reports relating to improving the processing
9 of earnings reports for the Supplemental Security Income
10 and Social Security Disability Insurance programs by the
11 amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, pro-
12 vided that such legislation would not increase the deficit
13 over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
14 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years
15 2016 through 2025.

16 **SEC. 323. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPLE-**
17 **MENT AGREEMENTS WITH FREELY ASSOCI-**
18 **ATED STATES.**

19 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
20 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
21 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
22 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
23 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
24 or conference reports relating to the implementation of
25 agreements between the United States and nations with
26 whom it maintains a Compact of Free Association without

1 raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such leg-
2 islation for that purpose, provided that such legislation
3 would not increase the deficit over either the period of the
4 total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of
5 the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

10 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
11 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
12 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
13 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
14 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
15 or conference reports relating to protecting payments to
16 rural hospitals and creating sustainable access for rural
17 communities, without raising new revenue, by the amounts
18 provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided
19 that such legislation would not increase the deficit over
20 either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through
21 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016
22 through 2025.

1 **SEC. 325. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENCOUR-**
2 **AGE STATE MEDICAID DEMONSTRATION PRO-**
3 **GRAMS TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT LIVING**
4 **AND INTEGRATED WORK FOR THE DISABLED.**

5 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
6 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
7 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
8 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
9 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
10 or conference reports relating to encouraging State Med-
11 icaid demonstration programs to promote independent liv-
12 ing and integrated work for the disabled, without raising
13 new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation
14 for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not
15 increase the deficit over either the period of the total of
16 fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total
17 of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

18 **SEC. 326. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW**
19 **PHARMACISTS TO BE PAID FOR THE PROVI-**
20 **SION OF SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE.**

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

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

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

10 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
11 the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
12 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
13 this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,
14 amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions,
15 or conference reports relating to supporting and improving
16 community health centers, without raising new revenue,
17 by the amounts provided in such legislation for that pur-
18 pose, provided that such legislation would not increase the
19 deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
20 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal
21 years 2016 through 2025.

1 **TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS**
2 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement**

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

5 (a) EXTENSION OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
6 OF 1974 POINTS OF ORDER.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provi-
8 sion of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
9 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of
10 section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of
11 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note) shall remain in effect for
12 purposes of Senate enforcement through September
13 30, 2025.

14 (2) REPEAL.—In the Senate, section 205 of S.
15 Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent reso-
16 lution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no
17 longer apply.

18 (b) OTHER POINTS OF ORDER.—

19 (1) PAY-AS-YOU-GO.—Section 201(d) of S.
20 Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent reso-
21 lution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, is re-
22 pealed.

23 (2) INCREASING SHORT-TERM DEFICIT.—Sec-
24 tion 404(e) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the

1 concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year
2 2010, is repealed.

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

5 (a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF
6 PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget
7 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare for each bill
8 and joint resolution reported from committee (except
9 measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ap-
10 propriations), and amendments thereto, amendments be-
11 tween the Houses in relation thereto, and conference re-
12 ports thereon, an estimate of whether the measure would
13 cause, relative to current law, a net increase in on-budget
14 deficits in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 con-
15 secutive 10-year periods beginning with the first fiscal
16 year that is 10 years after the budget year provided for
17 in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the
18 budget.

19 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
20 the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amend-
21 ment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or con-
22 ference report that would cause a net increase in on-budg-
23 et deficits in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4
24 consecutive 10-year periods described in subsection (a).

1 (c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE
2 SENATE.—

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

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

11 (d) LIMITATION.—The provisions of this section shall
12 not apply to any bills, joint resolutions, amendments, mo-
13 tions, amendment between the Houses, or conference re-
14 ports for which the chairman of the Committee on the
15 Budget of the Senate has made adjustments to the alloca-
16 tions, levels, or limits contained in this resolution pursuant
17 to section 303(1).

18 (e) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For
19 purposes of this section, the levels of net deficit increases
20 shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by
21 the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

22 (f) REPEAL.—In the Senate, section 311 of S. Con.
23 Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on
24 the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.

1 **SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—

4 (1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in
5 subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate
6 to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amend-
7 ment, amendment between the Houses, or con-
8 ference report that would provide an advance appro-
9 priation for a discretionary account.

10 (2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term
11 “advance appropriation” means any new budget au-
12 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making
13 appropriations for fiscal year 2016 that first be-
14 comes available for any fiscal year after 2016, or
15 any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint
16 resolution making general appropriations or con-
17 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2017, that first
18 becomes available for any fiscal year after 2017.

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

21 (1) for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 for pro-
22 grams, projects, activities, or accounts identified in
23 the joint explanatory statement of managers accom-
24 panying this resolution under the heading “Accounts
25 Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggre-

1 gate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new
2 budget authority in each year;

3 (2) for the Corporation for Public Broad-
4 casting; and

5 (3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for
6 the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compli-
7 ance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-
8 erans Health Administration.

9 (c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

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

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

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

23 (e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is
24 considering a conference report on, or an amendment be-
25 tween the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution,

1 upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant
2 to this section, and such point of order being sustained,
3 such material contained in such conference report or
4 House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall
5 proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate
6 shall recede from its amendment and concur with a fur-
7 ther amendment, or concur in the House amendment with
8 a further amendment, as the case may be, which further
9 amendment shall consist of only that portion of the con-
10 ference report or House amendment, as the case may be,
11 not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be
12 debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sus-
13 tained against a conference report (or Senate amendment
14 derived from such conference report by operation of this
15 subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

16 **SEC. 404. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT OF UNFUNDED**
17 **MANDATES.**

18 Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 425(a) of the Con-
19 gressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(a)) shall
20 be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of sub-
21 sections (c)(2) and (d)(3), respectively, of section 904 of
22 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621
23 note).

1 **SEC. 405. REPEAL OF SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST**
2 **CERTAIN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.**

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

6 **SEC. 406. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CHANGES IN MANDA-**
7 **TORY PROGRAMS.**

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

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

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

22 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be
24 in order to consider an appropriations bill or joint
25 resolution, or an amendment to, conference report
26 on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to

1 such a bill or joint resolution, that contains a
2 CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the total budg-
3 et authority of all such CHIMPs enacted in relation
4 to a fiscal year to be more than the amount specified
5 in paragraph (2).

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

8 (A) for fiscal year 2016, \$19,000,000,000;

9 (B) for fiscal year 2017, \$16,000,000,000;

10 (C) for fiscal year 2018, \$12,000,000,000;

11 (D) for fiscal year 2019, \$8,000,000,000;

12 (E) for fiscal year 2020, \$4,000,000,000;

13 and

14 (F) for fiscal year 2021, and each fiscal
15 year thereafter, \$0.

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

20 (d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Sub-
21 section (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only
22 by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly
23 chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of
24 the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall

1 be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair
2 on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

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

6 **SEC. 407. PROHIBITION ON AGREEING TO LEGISLATION**
7 **WITHOUT A SCORE.**

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

15 (b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

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

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

1 **SEC. 408. PROTECTING THE SAVINGS IN REPORTED REC-**
2 **ONCILIATION BILLS.**

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

8 **SEC. 409. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST EXCEEDING FUNDS**
9 **DESIGNATED FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY**
10 **OPERATIONS.**

11 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
12 the Senate to consider a provision in any bill, joint resolu-
13 tion, amendment, motion, amendment between the
14 Houses, or conference report that designates for overseas
15 contingency operations, in accordance with section
16 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
17 Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)),
18 funds that would cause the total amount of funds des-
19 ignated for overseas contingency operations for fiscal year
20 2016 to be more than \$57,997,000,000.

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

25 (c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This
26 section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only

1 by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly
2 chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of
3 the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall
4 be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair
5 on a point of order raised under this section.

6 (d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order
7 under this section may be raised by a Senator as provided
8 in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
9 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

10 (e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is
11 considering a conference report on, or an amendment be-
12 tween the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution,
13 upon a point of order being made by any Senator under
14 this section, and such point of order being sustained, such
15 material contained in such conference report or amend-
16 ment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to
17 consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede
18 from its amendment and concur with a further amend-
19 ment, or concur in the House amendment with a further
20 amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment
21 shall consist of only that portion of the conference report
22 or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken.
23 Any such motion shall be debatable. In any case in which
24 such point of order is sustained against a conference re-
25 port (or Senate amendment derived from such conference

1 report by operation of this subsection), no further amend-
2 ment shall be in order.

3 **SEC. 410. ACCURACY IN BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

4 (a) TIMING SHIFTS.—

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

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

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

14 (2) SCORING.—In the Senate, the Chairman of
15 the Committee on the Budget shall not count timing
16 shifts in estimating the budgetary effects of a bill,
17 joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment be-
18 tween the Houses, or conference report for purposes
19 of enforcing—

20 (A) the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
21 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.);

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

24 (C) any written statement submitted for
25 printing in the Congressional Record by the

1 Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
2 the Senate that establishes allocations, aggre-
3 gates, and levels for purposes of enforcing the
4 Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

5 (b) PROHIBITION OF RESCISSIONS THAT DON'T
6 SAVE MONEY.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Com-
7 mittee on the Budget shall not count any rescission of
8 budget authority or contract authority that does not have
9 an effect on outlays in estimating the changes in budget
10 authority, outlays, or revenues of a bill, joint resolution,
11 motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or
12 conference report for purposes of enforcing—

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

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

17 (3) any written statement submitted for print-
18 ing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of
19 the Committee on the Budget of the Senate that es-
20 tablishes allocations, aggregates, and levels for pur-
21 poses of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of
22 1974.

23 **SEC. 411. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.**

24 Any estimate prepared by the Director of the Con-
25 gressional Budget Office for a bill, joint, resolution, mo-

1 tion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-
2 ference report under the terms of title V of the Congres-
3 sional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), shall
4 include, when practicable, an additional estimate of the
5 cost, measured on a fair value basis, of changes that would
6 affect the amount or terms of new Federal loans or loan
7 guarantees or of modifications to existing Federal loans
8 or loan guarantees arising from the bill, joint resolution,
9 motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or
10 conference report.

11 **SEC. 412. HONEST ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES.**

12 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

13 (1) BUDGET.—The term “budget” means

14 (A) a concurrent resolution on the budget;

15 or

16 (B) a written statement submitted for
17 printing in the Congressional Record by the
18 Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
19 the Senate that establishes allocations, aggre-
20 gates, and levels for purposes of enforcing the
21 Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

25 (3) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—

1 (A) DEFINITION.—The term “major legis-
2 lation” means any bill, resolution, conference
3 report, or treaty—

4 (i) for which an estimate is prepared
5 under section 402 of the Congressional
6 Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) that
7 indicates that not less than 1 of the
8 amounts described in subparagraph (B),
9 before incorporating macroeconomic ef-
10 fects, is greater than \$15,000,000,000 in
11 any fiscal year of the estimate; or

12 (ii) designated as major legislation by
13 the Chairman of the Committee on the
14 Budget of the Senate or the Chairman of
15 the Committee on the Budget of the House
16 of Representatives.

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

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

23 (ii) the sum of the absolute value of
24 the individual negative budgetary effects,

1 not including timing shifts, resulting from
2 such measure.

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

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

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

12 (b) REQUIREMENT FOR CBO ESTIMATES.—An esti-
13 mate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under
14 section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
15 U.S.C. 653) for any major legislation shall provide, in ad-
16 dition to the estimate of budgetary effects without macro-
17 economic effects, an estimate of the budgetary effects
18 from changes in economic output, employment, interest
19 rates, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables re-
20 sulting from the major legislation. The total budgetary ef-
21 fects shall delineate between revenue and outlay effects.

22 (c) REQUIREMENT FOR JCT ESTIMATES.—An esti-
23 mate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the
24 Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section
25 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.

1 601(f)) for any major legislation shall provide, in addition
2 to the estimate of budgetary effects without macro-
3 economic effects, an estimate of the budgetary effects
4 from changes in economic output, employment, capital
5 stock, interest rates, and other macroeconomic variables
6 resulting from the major legislation. The total budgetary
7 effects shall delineate between revenue and outlay effects.

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

11 (1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary
12 effects (including macroeconomic variables described
13 in subsections (b) and (c)) of the major legislation
14 in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last
15 fiscal year of the most recently adopted budget that
16 sets forth appropriate levels required under section
17 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
18 U.S.C. 632); and

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

21 **SEC. 413. CURRENCY MODERNIZATION.**

22 In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing the Congres-
23 sional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), any
24 allocation, aggregate, or level under a concurrent resolu-
25 tion on the budget, or any written statement submitted

1 for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman
2 of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate that estab-
3 lishes allocations, aggregates, and levels for purposes of
4 enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, any esti-
5 mate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and rev-
6 enues of a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion,
7 amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-
8 ference report relating to a transition from the \$1 note
9 to a \$1 coin shall—

10 (1) record the changes in budget authority, out-
11 lays, and revenues of the provision in the first year
12 in which the provision takes effect;

13 (2) determine the changes in budget authority,
14 outlays, and revenues of the provision based on a net
15 present value estimate of the changes in budget au-
16 thority, outlays, and revenues of the provision over
17 a 30-year period; and

18 (3) incorporate the changes in budget authority,
19 outlays, and revenues of the provision due to behav-
20 ioral changes.

21 **SEC. 414. CERTAIN ENERGY CONTRACTS.**

22 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered
23 energy savings contract” means—

1 (1) an energy savings performance contract au-
2 thorized under section 801 of the National Energy
3 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287); and

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

13 (b) ESTIMATES.—In the Senate, for purposes of en-
14 forcing any point of order established under the Congres-
15 sional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any
16 concurrent resolution on the budget, any estimate by the
17 Congressional Budget Office of the changes in budget au-
18 thority, outlays, and revenues of a provision in a bill, joint
19 resolution, amendment, conference report, or amendment
20 between the Houses modifying the authority to enter, the
21 scope or terms of, or the use of covered energy savings
22 contracts shall—

23 (1) record in the first year in which the author-
24 ity would become effective, the changes in budget
25 authority, outlays, and revenues (as estimated in ac-

1 cordance with paragraph (2)) of any modifications to
2 the authority to enter the covered energy savings
3 contracts;

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

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

15 (c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in sub-
16 section (b) shall be construed to modify the methodology
17 for estimating the changes in budget authority, outlays,
18 and revenues of a provision that does not relate to covered
19 energy savings contracts in a bill, joint resolution, amend-
20 ment, conference report, or amendment between the
21 Houses that contains a provision described in subsection
22 (b).

1 **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

2 **SEC. 431. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.**

3 In the Senate, all committees are directed to review
4 programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to
5 identify waste, fraud, abuse or duplication, and increase
6 the use of performance data to inform committee work.
7 Committees are also directed to review the matters for
8 congressional consideration identified on the Government
9 Accountability Office's High Risk list and the annual re-
10 port to reduce program duplication. Based on these over-
11 sight efforts and performance reviews of programs within
12 their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include rec-
13 ommendations for improved governmental performance in
14 their annual views and estimates reports required under
15 section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
16 (2 U.S.C. 632(d)) to the Committees on the Budget.

17 **SEC. 432. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRE-**
18 **TIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

19 In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of
20 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.
21 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act
22 of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title
23 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement
24 accompanying the conference report on any concurrent
25 resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations

1 under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of
2 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for
3 the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Se-
4 curity Administration and of the Postal Service.

5 **SEC. 433. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
6 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

7 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
8 and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

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

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

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

15 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
16 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
17 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
18 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.
19 621 et seq.) as allocations and aggregates contained in
20 this resolution.

21 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
22 purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget au-
23 thority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement author-
24 ity, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or
25 period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of

1 estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the
2 Senate.

3 **SEC. 434. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
4 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

5 Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution pro-
6 viding for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chair-
7 man of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may
8 make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this res-
9 olution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced
10 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2
11 U.S.C. 901(b)).

12 **SEC. 435. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

13 Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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