

both in my role in the Iowa National Guard and on the Armed Services Committee, where we discuss ways to support our exceptional military and develop bipartisan strategies to confront terrorism and destroy Al Qaeda, ISIS, and those who are radicalized by them.

Here in the Senate, we also have an incredible responsibility not only to make sure our country is protected but also to ensure we live up to the promises made to our veterans. These men and women are trained and have selflessly sacrificed in defense of our freedoms and our way of life. However, we must ensure that our veterans are prepared to transition back to civilian life. They deserve nothing less than the benefits they were promised and a quality of care we can all be proud of.

Unfortunately, that has not been the case. According to the VA, there are approximately 22 veteran suicides per day. We hear this number from time to time. But think about it—22 veteran suicides per day.

In November 2014 testimony before the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, the VA's chief consultant for mental health said the average wait time for a mental health appointment at the VA is 36 days. We can, and must, do better for our veterans.

If a non-VA mental health care professional can reach a veteran 1 day, 1 week or even 2 weeks earlier than 36 days, Congress nor the VA should be an obstacle to affording a veteran potentially lifesaving mental health treatment.

Veterans themselves are the only ones who know their mental health limit, and a veteran should receive the benefit of the doubt about where that limit is—not the VA.

This is an issue that impacts all eras of veterans. Since coming to Washington, I have heard from many veterans on this very issue. One veteran in particular from the Vietnam war era admitted that he had twice attempted suicide. This veteran felt like he didn't have anywhere to go. We have to do better.

Today, as my first piece of legislation in the Senate, I am introducing the Prioritizing Veterans Access to Mental Health Care Act.

This legislation provides an option for our veterans to receive mental health treatment until they can receive comprehensive mental health care at the VA. This authorization for mental health care provides a backstop—other than the emergency room—for our veterans. Ultimately, the ER should not be considered a backstop for delayed mental health care at the VA. Most veterans who seek mental health treatment at emergency rooms do so when they have reached the limits of their suffering.

There is no acceptable VA wait time for mental health care for our veterans. The limits to how much suffering a veteran can endure simply cannot be accurately measured by the VA or by any medical professional.

Specifically, this legislation puts veterans mental health care first and foremost, provides a backstop to VA mental health care, and prioritizes incentives to hire more mental health care professionals at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Prioritizing Veterans Access to Mental Health Care Act does several things.

First, it amends the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 to where a veteran is instantly authorized non-VA care if the veteran provides an electronic or hard-copy statement in writing that he or she is not receiving adequate or timely mental health care at the VA. This eliminates the 40-mile and VA wait-time triggers for mental health care under the choice act.

Second, it prioritizes incentives for the hiring of mental health care professionals at the VA.

And third, it provides the VA 90 days to enact the program.

I hope this legislation will receive broad bipartisan support because ensuring our veterans have access to the mental health care they deserve is not a conservative or liberal concept. It is not a Republican or Democrat idea. It is an American value.

If we do not stand up for America's tenacious survivors, who will? Thanks to these brave men and women, we are able to stand on this floor and fight for our beliefs and ideals. These veterans fought for us and defended us tirelessly. They endured more than some of us can ever imagine. The invisible wounds of war can no longer go unnoticed. Now, it is our duty to do all we can to thank them and ensure they have access to the quality mental health care they deserve.

God bless these men and women, and let us strive to do better for them.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS DURING ADJOURNMENT

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—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

Mr. ENZI from the Committee on the Budget; submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 11

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

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

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

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

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 and servicemembers.

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.
- Sec. 328. Spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of independent agencies, which may include subjecting the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the regular appropriations process.
- Sec. 329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for export promotion.
- Sec. 330. Spending-neutral reserve fund to reform, improve, and enhance 529 college savings plans.
- Sec. 331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing overseas diplomatic facilities of the United States.
- Sec. 332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to achieve savings by helping struggling Americans on the road to personal and financial independence.
- Sec. 333. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to conserving Federal land, enhancing access to Federal land for recreational opportunities, and making investments in counties and schools.
- Sec. 334. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers from identity fraud.
- Sec. 335. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to career and technical education.
- Sec. 336. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to FEMA preparedness.
- Sec. 337. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding, enhancing, or otherwise improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.
- Sec. 338. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote the next generation of NIH researchers in the United States.
- Sec. 339. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting manufacturing in the United States.
- Sec. 340. Spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit aliens without legal status in the United States from qualifying for a refundable tax credit.
- Sec. 341. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for report elimination or modification.
- Sec. 342. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address heroin and prescription opioid abuse.
- Sec. 343. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen our Department of Defense civilian workforce.
- Sec. 344. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Department of Defense reform.
- Sec. 345. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs.
- Sec. 346. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide energy assistance and invest in energy efficiency and conservation.
- Sec. 347. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to enable greater collaboration between the Department of Veterans Affairs and law school clinics serving veterans.
- Sec. 348. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for Department of Energy nuclear waste clean-up.
- Sec. 349. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Department of Defense initiatives to bolster resilience of mission-critical department infrastructure to impacts from climate change and associated events.
- Sec. 350. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to end Operation Choke Point and protect the Second Amendment.
- Sec. 351. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the use of Federal funds for the bailout of improvident State and local governments.

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. Senate point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund.
- Sec. 411. Accuracy in budget enforcement.
- Sec. 412. Fair value estimates.
- Sec. 413. Honest accounting estimates.
- Sec. 414. Currency modernization.
- Sec. 415. Certain energy contracts.
- Sec. 416. Long-term scoring.
- Sec. 417. Requiring clearer reporting of projected Federal spending and deficits.
- Sec. 418. Reporting on tax expenditures.
- Sec. 419. Congressional Budget Office estimates.
- Sec. 420. To require transparent reporting on the ongoing costs and savings to taxpayers of Obamacare.
- Sec. 421. Prohibiting the use of guarantee fees as an offset.

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.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,666,755,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,763,328,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,858,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: \$2,974,147,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,099,410,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,241,963,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,388,688,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,550,388,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,722,144,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,905,648,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,003,274,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,894,221,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,958,672,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,107,799,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,228,534,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,337,729,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,455,558,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,525,594,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,624,025,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,646,263,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,037,267,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,928,317,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,945,067,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,080,929,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,185,512,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,308,296,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,449,532,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,497,247,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,576,890,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,614,976,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$370,512,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$164,989,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$86,936,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$106,782,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$86,102,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$66,333,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$60,844,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: -\$53,141,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: -\$145,254,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: -\$290,672,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$19,009,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,396,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,718,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,055,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,375,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,676,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$21,008,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$21,195,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$21,254,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$21,207,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$13,799,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,042,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,222,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,445,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,674,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,912,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,230,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$15,419,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$15,500,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$15,538,000,000,000.

(7) FEDERAL TAX EXPENDITURES.—The levels of Federal tax expenditures are as follows:
 Fiscal year 2016: \$1,481,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$1,593,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$1,670,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$1,738,019,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,810,158,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,890,648,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,973,922,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$2,064,520,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$2,160,235,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$2,261,769,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$792,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$824,342,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$857,154,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$890,609,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$925,760,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$962,188,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,000,637,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,040,394,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,081,476,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,123,748,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016: \$778,032,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$825,829,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$882,521,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$941,034,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,005,632,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,073,227,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,145,188,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,305,622,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,394,327,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,026,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,089,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,175,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,190,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,345,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,316,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,518,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,487,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,699,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,668,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,881,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,849,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,072,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,039,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,266,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,232,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,462,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,428,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,665,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,630,000,000.

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal

Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$266,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$277,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$277,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$288,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$288,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$299,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$310,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$310,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$321,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$320,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$334,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$333,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$346,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$345,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$358,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$357,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$371,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$370,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

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

(1) National Defense (050):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$620,263,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$605,189,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$544,506,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$576,934,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$557,744,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$558,049,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$571,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$564,685,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$585,310,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$573,614,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$599,627,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$586,038,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$600,634,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$596,103,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$615,997,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$603,051,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$631,771,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$611,920,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$648,836,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$632,992,000,000.
 (2) International Affairs (150):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,791,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,227,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,839,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,656,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,802,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,642,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,749,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,565,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,754,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,437,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,276,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,424,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,593,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,153,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,681,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,786,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,943,000,000.
 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,007,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,007,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,596,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,529,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,286,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,165,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,981,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,706,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,433,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,022,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,192,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,756,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,953,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,512,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,745,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,290,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,545,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,084,000,000.
 (4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$1,947,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,365,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,483,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,112,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$731,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$753,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$668,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$543,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$465,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$393,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,869,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,521,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,963,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,655,000,000.
 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,277,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,983,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,685,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,866,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,680,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,719,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,125,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,098,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,951,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,232,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,467,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,125,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,663,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,966,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,628,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,585,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,204,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,471,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,974,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,498,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,613,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,051,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,416,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,260,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$11,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, -\$3,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$18,302,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -\$1,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$16,095,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -\$1,316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$21,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$55,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$20,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -\$75,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$15,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,341,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$15,789,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$15,942,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$3,648,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$16,051,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$16,011,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$71,528,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$88,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$72,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$83,756,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$73,286,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$80,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$74,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$79,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$74,826,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$78,935,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$75,549,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$78,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,221,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$78,973,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$79,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$77,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$79,123,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$78,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$79,426,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,325,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,606,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,474,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,861,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,975,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,384,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$86,251,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$95,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$87,848,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$92,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$90,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$90,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$89,535,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$88,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$91,991,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,556,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$93,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$93,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$94,970,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,734,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$96,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$96,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$98,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$98,178,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$100,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$100,129,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$414,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$424,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$385,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$389,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$388,629,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$390,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$402,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$403,324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$425,526,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$415,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$433,351,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$433,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$452,426,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$452,523,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$471,644,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$471,719,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$489,491,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$489,587,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$512,965,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$513,163,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$567,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$567,122,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$562,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$562,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$562,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$562,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$619,228,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$619,148,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$657,658,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$657,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$698,284,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$698,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$776,034,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$775,930,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$787,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$787,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$797,075,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$796,964,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$902,467,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$902,349,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$529,494,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$528,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$458,455,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$455,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$466,015,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$458,848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$460,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$457,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$471,826,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$467,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$481,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$477,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$493,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$493,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$502,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$498,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$512,932,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$504,310,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$521,641,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$517,044,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,878,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,919,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,535,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,535,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,634,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,634,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,104,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,104,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,547,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,547,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,455,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,455,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,546,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,751,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,751,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,708,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$170,152,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,905,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$164,449,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$163,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$162,477,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$174,989,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$174,175,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$179,899,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$178,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$184,172,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$183,222,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$196,530,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$195,502,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$193,156,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$192,124,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$189,999,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$188,884,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$203,895,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$202,761,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,543,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$56,757,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,030,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,576,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,787,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,929,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,512,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,973,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,284,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,888,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,239,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,690,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,815,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$64,224,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,745,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,238,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,717,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,091,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,550,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,922,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,755,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,708,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,046,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,958,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,755,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,573,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,485,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,089,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,202,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,782,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,958,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,551,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,766,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,375,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,493,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,114,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,022,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,671,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,809,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,399,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$366,579,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$366,579,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$415,132,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$415,132,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$478,693,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$478,693,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$532,670,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$532,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$580,522,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$580,522,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$614,725,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$614,725,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$645,841,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$645,841,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$671,301,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$671,301,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$690,987,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$690,987,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$703,419,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$12,271,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$5,520,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,975,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,923,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$10,750,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$14,755,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$15,199,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$16,838,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$46,590,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$44,799,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$54,803,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$51,787,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$98,454,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$80,798,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$112,036,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$101,438,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$90,119,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$83,225,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$250,580,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$234,419,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$69,397,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$69,408,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$78,263,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$78,278,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$84,231,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$84,250,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$83,179,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$83,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$83,577,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$83,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$86,773,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$86,798,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$92,337,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$92,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$99,646,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$99,672,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$109,004,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$109,030,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$121,370,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$121,397,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

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

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

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

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) reducing the costs of frivolous lawsuits;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving access to affordable health care for low-income children, including the Children's Health Insurance Program, by the amounts provided in such legis-

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

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

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

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

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

(3) extending expiring health care provisions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) child nutrition programs;

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

(3) policies that protect children from sexual predators in our schools or communities; without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

(1) eligibility for both military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation (concurrent receipt);

(2) the reduction or elimination of the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation;

(3) the improvement of disability benefits or the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims for members of the Armed Forces or veterans;

(4) the infrastructure needs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including constructing or leasing space, to include leases of major medical facilities, and maintenance of Department facilities;

(5) supporting the transition of servicemembers to the civilian workforce, including by expanding or improving education, job training, and workforce development benefits, or other programs for servicemembers or veterans, which may include streamlining the process associated with Federal and State credentialing requirements;

(6) improving access to and reducing wait times for Department of Veterans Affairs health care, including through hiring medical providers, and improving the quality of such care; or

(7) providing or improving specialty services, including mental health care, homeless services, gender specific health care, fertility treatment, and support for caregivers;

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

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

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

(1) reforming the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal spending on civil air traffic control services, which may include air traffic management at airport towers across the United States or at facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration, by the

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

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

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

(1) suspending or reducing tariffs on miscellaneous imports;

(2) reauthorization of trade related Federal agencies;

(3) implementing international trade agreements;

(4) reauthorizing preference programs; or

(5) enhancing the protection of United States intellectual property rights at the border and abroad;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) expansion of North American energy production; or

(4) reform of the permitting and siting processes for energy infrastructure; without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) reducing reliance on mineral imports; or

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

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

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

SEC. 319. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FOREST HEALTH.

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

(1) increasing timber production from Federal lands and providing bridge funding to counties and other units of local government until timber production levels increase;

(2) decreasing forest hazardous fuel loads;

(3) improving stewardship contracting; or

(4) reform of the process of budgeting for wildfire suppression operations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 325. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENCOURAGE STATE MEDICAID DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT LIVING AND INTEGRATED WORK FOR THE DISABLED.

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

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

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

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

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting and improving community health centers, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 328. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FUNDING OF INDEPENDENT AGENCIES, WHICH MAY INCLUDE SUBJECTING THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU TO THE REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the funding of independent agencies, which may include subjecting the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the regular appropriations process without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 329. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXPORT PROMOTION.

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

SEC. 330. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM, IMPROVE, AND ENHANCE 529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforms, improvements, and enhancements of 529 college savings plans, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 331. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SECURING OVERSEAS DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the security of the overseas diplomatic facilities of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over ei-

ther the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS BY HELPING STRUGGLING AMERICANS ON THE ROAD TO PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

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

SEC. 333. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONSERVING FEDERAL LAND, ENHANCING ACCESS TO FEDERAL LAND FOR RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, AND MAKING INVESTMENTS IN COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal programs for land and water conservation and acquisition or the preservation, restoration, or protection of public land, oceans, coastal areas, or aquatic ecosystems, making changes to or providing for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), making changes to or providing for the reauthorization of the payments in lieu of taxes program under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, or making changes to or providing for the reauthorization of both laws, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 334. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT TAXPAYERS FROM IDENTITY FRAUD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to changes at the Internal Revenue Service, which may include establishing a process by which taxpayers may (1) receive notification of tax scams and (2) determine whether a return may have been filed using their personal information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 335. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

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

relating to career and technical education, which may include work- or skills-based learning opportunities or which creates rigorous career and technical education curricula in schools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 336. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEMA PREPAREDNESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhancing the preparedness of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to respond to disasters, which may include those on land and in the oceans caused or exacerbated by human-induced climate change, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 337. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING, ENHANCING, OR OTHERWISE IMPROVING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding, enhancing, or otherwise improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 338. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE THE NEXT GENERATION OF NIH RESEARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to policies and programs that improve opportunities for new biomedical researchers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 339. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to investment in the manufacturing sector in the United States, which may include educational or research and development initiatives, public-private partnerships, or other programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the pe-

riod of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 340. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT ALIENS WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM QUALIFYING FOR A REFUNDABLE TAX CREDIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to benefits for aliens without legal status in the United States, which may include prohibiting qualification for certain tax benefits without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 341. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR REPORT ELIMINATION OR MODIFICATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving savings through the elimination, modification, or the reduction in frequency of congressionally mandated reports from Federal agencies, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 342. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS HEROIN AND PRESCRIPTION OPIOID ABUSE.

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

SEC. 343. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN OUR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN WORKFORCE.

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

SEC. 344. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Department of Defense financial management, which may include achieving full auditability or eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 345. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, JOB TRAINING, AND REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing inefficient overlap, improving access, and enhancing outcomes with Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase total deficits over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 346. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE ENERGY ASSISTANCE AND INVEST IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION.

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

- (1) energy efficiency;
- (2) the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; or
- (3) Federal programs for land and water conservation, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund;

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

SEC. 347. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENABLE GREATER COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND LAW SCHOOL CLINICS SERVING VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs collaboration with law school clinics serving veterans, which may include legislation that supports law school clinics that provide veterans with pro-bono legal support and assistance assembling benefits claims, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 to 2025.

SEC. 348. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to Federal investments in the Office of Environmental Management, which may include measures to meet the Federal Government's legacy responsibilities for cleanup of liquid radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, transuranic and mixed/low-level waste, or contaminated soil and water, and which may also include measures deactivating and decommissioning excess facilities at 16 nuclear waste sites created by the Manhattan Project and Cold War programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 349. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INITIATIVES TO BOLSTER RESILIENCE OF MISSION-CRITICAL DEPARTMENT INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE AND ASSOCIATED EVENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Department of Defense initiatives to bolster resilience of mission-critical Department infrastructure to impacts from climate change and associated events, including sea-level rise, flooding, and increased storm surge, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

SEC. 350. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END OPERATION CHOKE POINT AND PROTECT THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

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

SEC. 351. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE BAILOUT OF IMPROVIDENT STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a prohibition, except in the case of Federal assistance provided in response to a natural disaster, on any entity of the Federal Government from providing funds to State and local governments to prevent re-

ceivership or to facilitate exit from receivership or to prevent default on its obligations by a State government, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS
Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

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

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

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

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

(b) OTHER POINTS OF ORDER.—

(1) PAY-AS-YOU-GO.—Section 201(d) of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, is repealed.

(2) INCREASING SHORT-TERM DEFICIT.—Section 404(e) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, is repealed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net deficit increases shall be determined on the

basis of estimates provided by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

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

SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

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

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

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

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

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

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

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 404. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT OF UNFUNDED MANDATES.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2

U.S.C. 658d(a)) shall be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3), respectively, of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

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

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

SEC. 408. PROTECTING THE SAVINGS IN REPORTED RECONCILIATION BILLS.

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

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

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

(1) for fiscal year 2016, to be more than \$57,997,000,000; or

(2) for fiscal year 2017, to be more than \$59,500,000,000.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 410. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION THAT CONSTITUTE CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any appropriations legislation, including any amendment thereto, motion in relation thereto, or conference report thereon, that includes any provision or provisions affecting the Crime Victims Fund, as defined by section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601), which constitutes a change in a mandatory program that would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and

Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) were they included in legislation other than appropriations legislation. A point of order pursuant to this section shall be raised against such provision or provisions as described in subsections (d) and (e).

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

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

(d) GENERAL POINT OF ORDER.—It shall be in order for a Senator to raise a single point of order that several provisions of a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report violate this section. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order. If the Presiding Officer so sustains the point of order as to some of the provisions (including provisions of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Senator raised the point of order, then only those provisions (including provision of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be deemed stricken pursuant to this section. Before the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may move to waive such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions against which the point of order was raised. Such a motion to waive is amendable in accordance with rules and precedents of the Senate. After the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.

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

SEC. 411. ACCURACY IN BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

(a) TIMING SHIFTS.—

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

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

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

(2) SCORING.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall not

count timing shifts in estimating the budgetary effects of a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report for purposes of enforcing—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 412. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.

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

SEC. 413. HONEST ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

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

(A) a concurrent resolution on the budget; or

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

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

(3) **MAJOR LEGISLATION.**—

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

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

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

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

(i) the sum of the individual positive changes in budgetary effects, not including

timing shifts, resulting from such measure; and

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

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

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

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

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

(c) **REQUIREMENT FOR JCT ESTIMATES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 601(f)) for any major legislation shall provide an estimate of the distributional effects across income categories resulting from major legislation.

(2) **DELINEATION.**—The total budgetary effects shall delineate between revenue and outlay effects.

(d) **CONTENTS OF ESTIMATES.**—An estimate required to be provided under subsection (b) or (c) shall include—

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

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

SEC. 414. CURRENCY MODERNIZATION.

In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), any allocation, aggregate, or level under a concurrent resolution on the budget, or any written statement submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate that establishes allocations, aggregates, and levels for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, any estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report relating to a transition from the \$1 note to a \$1 coin shall—

(1) record the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision in the first year in which the provision takes effect;

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

(3) incorporate the changes in budget authority, outlays, and revenues of the provision due to behavioral changes.

SEC. 415. CERTAIN ENERGY CONTRACTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 416. LONG-TERM SCORING.

(a) **SCORING OF LEGISLATION INCREASING THE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING CAPS.**—An estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for any bill, resolution, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that increases the discretionary spending limits under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)) shall provide, in addition to the estimate under that section, an estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, or revenues under the legislation over the period of fiscal year 2016 through fiscal year 2045.

(b) **SCORING OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.**—An estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for any bill, resolution, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that transfers amounts from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall provide, in addition to the estimate under that section, an estimate of the changes in budget authority, outlays, or revenues under the legislation over the period of fiscal year 2016 through fiscal year 2045.

SEC. 417. REQUIRING CLEARER REPORTING OF PROJECTED FEDERAL SPENDING AND DEFICITS.

When the Congressional Budget Office releases its annual update to the Budget and

Economic Outlook, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide a projection of Federal revenues, outlays, and deficits for the 30-year period beginning with the budget year, expressed in terms of dollars and as a percent of gross domestic product, as part of its annual update required by Public Law 93-344.

SEC. 418. REPORTING ON TAX EXPENDITURES.

The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall include in the report submitted under section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the following:

(1) An estimate of the cost of tax expenditures as a share of gross domestic product for the budget year and the 9 years following the budget year.

(2) Historical data on the cost of tax expenditures as a share of gross domestic product for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1965 and ending with the budget year.

SEC. 419. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.

(a) **REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.**—In the case of any legislative provision to which this section applies, the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare, to the extent practicable, an estimate of the outlay changes during the second and third decade of enactment.

(b) **LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS TO WHICH THIS SECTION APPLIES.**—This section shall apply to any spending legislative provision—

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

(2) with respect to which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of either the Senate or the House of Representatives has requested an estimate described in subsection (a).

SEC. 420. TO REQUIRE TRANSPARENT REPORTING ON THE ONGOING COSTS AND SAVINGS TO TAXPAYERS OF OBAMACARE.

When the Congressional Budget Office releases its annual update to the Budget and Economic Outlook, the Congressional Budget Office shall report changes in direct spending and revenue associated with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152), including the net impact on deficits, including both on-budget and off-budget effects, in its annual update required by Public Law 93-344. The information shall be presented in a format similar to that of table 2 of the Congressional Budget Office's March 20, 2010 estimate of the budgetary effects of the Health Care and Educational Reconciliation Act of 2010, in combination with the effects of H.R. 3590, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), as passed by the Senate.

SEC. 421. PROHIBITING THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

In the Senate, for purposes of determining budgetary impacts to evaluate points of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this resolution, any previous budget resolution, and any subsequent budget resolution, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that increases or extends the increase of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 431. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs and tax expenditures

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

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

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

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

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

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

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

SEC. 435. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 107—RECOGNIZING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE IN NEW MEXICO AND COMMEMORATING THE UNIQUE PLACE IN HISTORY, AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPORTANCE, OF THE RANGE

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 107

Whereas on September 26, 1945, White Sands Missile Range (at that time, known as "White Sands Proving Ground") launched its first rocket, a Tiny Tim Boomer, setting in motion 7 decades of world-renowned development, testing, and launches at White Sands Missile Range;

Whereas White Sands Missile Range exists as the premier research, development, test, and evaluation facility for the United States and excels in supporting missile development and a diversity of other test programs for the Army, Navy, Air Force, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other government agencies, and private industry;

Whereas White Sands Missile Range employs more than 13,000 civilians and honorable members of the Armed Forces, representing the Army, Navy, and Air Force;

Whereas White Sands Missile Range is recognized as the "Birthplace of America's Missile and Space Activity" and holds a unique place in history as the site of the first atomic bomb testing, a site that later became known as the "Trinity Site National Historic Landmark";

Whereas White Sands Missile Range remains the largest overland military test range in the United States, occupying 3,200 square miles of southern New Mexico, and the largest airspace controlled by the Department of Defense, comprising 9,600 square miles above ground, where the range conducts unparalleled military testing;

Whereas White Sands Missile Range is increasingly partnering with Holloman Air Force Base and Fort Bliss to ensure that the unique assets of the region are used to the utmost extent to contribute to national security, including support of testing and training that is realistic, large-scale, and joint or combined;

Whereas White Sands Missile Range is a home site of the Network Integration Evaluation, which is a series of semiannual evaluations led by members of the Armed Forces that are designed to further integrate and rapidly progress the tactical network of the Army;

Whereas the most recent iteration of the Network Integration Evaluation occurred in October and November of 2014 and involved 3,900 members of the Armed Forces, allowing the Army to stay on the cutting edge of technology and providing an invaluable resource to national defense;

Whereas the Southern New Mexico—El Paso Joint Land Use Study demonstrates the strong relationship that White Sands Missile Range shares with Holloman Air Force Base and Fort Bliss in western Texas and indicates that the range has an annual economic impact of \$1,717,289 on the region;

Whereas White Sands Missile Range has the distinguished honor of hosting the annual Bataan Memorial Death March, which commemorates members of the Armed Forces, and forces from the Philippines, who fought and died defending the Philippines