

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 96
OFFERED BY MR. VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET
2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015.

3 (a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this reso-
4 lution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal
5 year 2015 and that this resolution sets forth the appro-
6 priate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2014 and for fiscal
7 years 2016 through 2024.

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TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2024:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,592,835,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,759,265,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$2,883,321,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$3,000,046,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: \$3,126,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: \$3,264,915,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,420,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,654,473,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,942,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$4,138,354,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: \$58,994,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$83,226,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$93,898,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018: \$109,739,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2019: \$111,486,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020: \$116,278,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021: \$125,768,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2022: \$198,126,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2023: \$316,093,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024: \$330,901,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,077,749,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,233,596,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,405,715,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,570,429,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,772,232,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,966,966,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,137,989,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,369,350,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,520,421,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,668,170,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,070,617,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,323,895,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,387,284,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,438,886,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,754,211,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,932,822,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,112,683,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,357,729,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,484,953,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,617,936,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015: \$-477,782,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2016: \$-494,630,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2017: \$-503,963,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2018: \$-538,840,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2019: \$-628,040,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2020: \$-667,907,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2021: \$-692,264,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022: \$-683,256,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2023: \$-542,342,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2024: \$-479,582,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,350,000,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,001,000,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,716,000,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,484,000,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,322,000,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,191,000,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2021: \$23,076,000,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,943,000,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2023: \$24,691,000,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2024: \$25,411,000,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,259,000,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,792,000,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,344,000,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,932,000,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,628,000,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,390,000,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2021: \$17,206,000,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022: \$18,060,000,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2023: \$18,789,000,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2024: \$19,498,000,000,000.

23 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

24 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
25 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for

1 fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional
2 category are:

3 (1) National Defense (050):

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$529,658,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$567,234,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$569,522,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$570,714,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$577,616,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$570,915,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$586,874,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$573,937,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$595,151,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$586,489,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$604,440,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$595,520,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$613,753,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$604,663,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$624,066,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$619,436,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$639,335,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$627,590,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$656,669,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$637,835,000,000.

20 (2) International Affairs (150):

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$43,703,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$43,562,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$46,680,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$43,601,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$47,736,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$44,731,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$48,838,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$45,649,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$49,917,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$46,590,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$51,065,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$47,349,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$51,734,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$48,065,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$53,172,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$49,276,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$54,361,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$50,360,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$55,602,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$51,486,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$29,307,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$29,239,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$30,476,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$29,895,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$31,138,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,597,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$31,836,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$31,307,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$32,535,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$31,942,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$33,272,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$32,670,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$34,014,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$33,307,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$34,782,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$34,057,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$35,556,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$34,818,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$36,360,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$35,603,000,000.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$7,178,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$7,631,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$6,636,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$5,566,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$5,012,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$3,862,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$4,816,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$3,813,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$4,902,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$4,156,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$4,994,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$4,428,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$5,111,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$4,677,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$5,226,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,862,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$5,445,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$5,069,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$5,982,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$5,291,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$35,996,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$40,282,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$39,468,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,208,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$40,842,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$41,286,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$42,546,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$42,499,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$43,691,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$43,255,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$45,297,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$44,740,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$45,705,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$45,414,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$46,982,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,520,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$48,189,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$47,794,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$49,571,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$48,545,000,000.

12 (6) Agriculture (350):

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$16,492,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$16,430,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$22,171,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$21,822,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,971,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,707,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,920,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$21,243,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$20,555,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$21,387,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$20,858,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$21,892,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$21,321,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$22,090,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,569,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$22,581,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$22,044,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$22,957,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,443,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$9,378,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$-1,205,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$13,392,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$-1,596,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,227,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$-4,723,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$11,747,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$-5,263,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$11,383,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$-10,550,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$13,715,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$-8,647,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$13,025,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$-4,179,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,142,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$-4,528,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$14,326,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$-5,476,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$14,798,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$-6,172,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$103,315,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$96,274,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$105,625,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$103,067,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$106,708,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$106,759,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$107,919,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$108,962,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$90,697,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$108,008,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$91,764,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$104,444,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$92,870,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$103,343,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$94,030,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$103,978,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$95,210,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$104,980,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$96,439,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$106,003,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$18,272,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$25,125,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$13,387,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$22,701,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$13,337,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$22,180,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$13,462,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$19,041,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$13,408,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$18,556,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$13,275,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$17,975,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$13,498,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$15,797,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$13,532,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$13,808,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$13,775,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$13,601,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$14,068,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$13,725,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2015:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$95,795,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$101,125,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2016:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$101,357,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$103,966,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$111,276,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$105,786,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$116,381,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$113,148,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$119,772,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$117,486,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$122,145,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$120,521,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$124,411,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$123,151,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$125,730,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$125,437,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2023:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$126,673,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$126,993,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2024:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$126,886,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$128,011,000,000.

21 (11) Health (550):

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$490,900,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$492,926,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$554,738,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$557,377,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$611,852,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$609,361,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$635,432,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$635,628,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$669,537,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$668,913,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$714,614,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$703,684,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$743,224,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$741,798,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$782,412,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$780,624,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$823,381,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$821,591,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$866,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$864,887,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$524,018,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$523,974,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$562,812,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$562,696,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$573,622,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$573,531,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$597,086,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$596,995,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$659,248,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$659,148,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$706,542,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$706,444,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$755,439,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$755,340,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$836,435,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$836,328,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$858,792,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$858,682,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$887,443,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$887,326,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$532,236,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$529,617,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$543,824,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$544,651,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$548,458,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$544,538,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$552,957,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$544,169,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$572,706,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$568,006,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$585,943,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$581,295,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$600,055,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$594,959,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$618,793,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$618,076,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$627,951,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$622,337,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$635,638,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$624,722,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$31,442,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$31,517,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$34,245,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$34,283,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$37,133,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$37,133,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$40,138,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$40,138,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$43,383,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$43,383,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$46,747,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$46,747,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$50,255,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$50,255,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$53,941,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$53,941,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$57,800,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$57,800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$58,441,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$58,441,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$154,027,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$153,028,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$166,618,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$165,877,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$164,907,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$164,503,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$162,770,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$162,558,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$174,305,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$174,022,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$179,269,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$178,534,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$183,571,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$182,736,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$195,680,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$194,736,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$192,458,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$191,491,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$189,292,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$188,262,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$54,730,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$48,395,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$59,345,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$56,655,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$59,120,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$62,730,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$60,693,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$65,253,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$62,467,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$63,193,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$64,404,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$63,976,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$66,557,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$66,016,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$69,298,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$68,688,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$71,399,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$70,765,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$73,573,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$72,916,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$25,355,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,745,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$25,326,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$25,123,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,243,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$26,038,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$27,389,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$27,109,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$28,590,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$28,102,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$29,462,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$28,975,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$30,399,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$29,924,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,357,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$30,888,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$32,261,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$31,799,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$33,236,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$32,760,000,000.

12 (18) Net Interest (900):

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$366,897,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$366,897,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$423,329,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$423,329,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$500,508,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$500,508,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$589,466,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$589,466,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$665,970,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$665,970,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$731,425,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$731,425,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$787,730,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$787,730,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$842,243,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$842,243,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$893,181,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$893,181,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$936,153,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$936,153,000,000.

4 (19) Allowances (920):

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$2,225,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$-
11 1,978,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$943,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$790,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$3,705,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$2,328,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$5,288,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$3,701,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$6,458,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority, \$-
2 912,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,052,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$312,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$3,896,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$3,654,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$5,977,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$9,109,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$10,868,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$15,860,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$16,770,000,000.

20 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$-
23 78,532,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$-78,532,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority, \$-
2 83,378,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$-83,378,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority, \$-
6 83,632,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$-83,632,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority, \$-
10 83,956,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$-83,956,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority, \$-
14 90,374,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$-90,374,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority, \$-
18 91,882,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$-91,882,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority, \$-
22 95,566,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$-95,566,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority, \$-
2 98,215,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$-98,215,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority, \$-
6 101,362,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$-101,362,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority, \$-
10 107,098,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$-107,098,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$85,357,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$49,250,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

20 (B) Outlays, \$25,625,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

23 (B) Outlays, \$6,504,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

1 (B) Outlays, \$2,225,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2019:

3 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

4 (B) Outlays, \$902,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

7 (B) Outlays, \$714,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

10 (B) Outlays, \$35,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2022:

12 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

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

14 Fiscal year 2023:

15 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

16 (B) Outlays, \$27,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2024:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

19 (B) Outlays, \$27,000,000.

20 **TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS**

21 **SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CRE-** 22 **ATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCEN-** 23 **TIVES.**

24 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
25 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-

1 piate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
2 amendment, or conference report that provides for robust
3 Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incen-
4 tives for businesses, and support for communities or other
5 measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the
6 economy. The revisions may be made for measures that—
7 (1) provide for additional investments in rail,
8 aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance
9 dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public
10 housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infra-
11 structure;
12 (2) provide for additional investments in other
13 areas that would help businesses and other employ-
14 ers create new jobs; and
15 (3) provide additional incentives, including tax
16 incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits,
17 States, and communities expand investment, train,
18 hire, and retain private-sector workers and public
19 service employees;
20 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
21 does not increase the deficit for either of the following
22 time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal
23 year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

1 **SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
2 **PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY, GROWTH, AND**
3 **SECURITY INITIATIVE.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The chairman of the House Com-
5 mittee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggre-
6 gates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for
7 any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report
8 that increases, by the same amounts for defense and non-
9 defense, the 2015 limits on discretionary spending in the
10 Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by the amounts provided
11 in such measure if such measure does not increase the
12 deficit for fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

13 (b) FUNDING OF ADDITIONAL PRIORITIES.—The in-
14 crease in the discretionary caps will allow additional fund-
15 ing for key priorities, including—

16 (1) enhance early childhood and K-12 edu-
17 cation;

18 (2) expand scientific research and innovation
19 funding;

20 (3) provide jobs and meet infrastructure needs;

21 (4) expand opportunity and mobility for Ameri-
22 cans;

23 (5) enhance public health, safety, and security;

24 (6) make the government more efficient and ef-
25 fective; and

26 (7) promote military readiness.

1 **SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREAS-**
2 **ING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.**

3 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
4 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
5 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
6 amendment, or conference report that—

7 (1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise en-
8 courages the production of renewable energy or in-
9 creased energy efficiency;

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

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

17 (4) limits and provides for reductions in green-
18 house gas emissions;

19 (5) assists businesses, industries, States, com-
20 munities, the environment, workers, or households as
21 the United States moves toward reducing and offset-
22 ting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

23 (6) facilitates the training of workers for these
24 industries (“clean energy jobs”);

25 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
26 would not increase the deficit for either of the following

1 time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal
2 year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

3 **SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMER-**
4 **ICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.**

5 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
6 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
7 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
8 amendment, or conference report that—

9 (1) enhances the delivery of health care to the
10 Nation's veterans and service members, including
11 the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder and
12 other mental illnesses, and increasing the capacity to
13 address health care needs unique to women veterans;

14 (2) makes improvements to the Post 9/11 GI
15 Bill to ensure that veterans receive the educational
16 benefits they need to maximize their employment op-
17 portunities;

18 (3) improves disability benefits or evaluations
19 for wounded or disabled military personnel or vet-
20 erans, including measures to expedite the claims
21 process;

22 (4) expands eligibility to permit additional dis-
23 abled military retirees to receive both disability com-
24 pensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or

1 (5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Ben-
2 efit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and in-
3 demnity compensation;
4 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
5 would not increase the deficit for either of the following
6 time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal
7 year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

8 **SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDI-**
9 **TIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND**
10 **FAMILIES.**

11 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
12 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
13 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
14 amendment, or conference report that provides additional
15 tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding
16 tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the
17 amounts provided in such measure if such measure would
18 not increase the deficit for either of the following time pe-
19 riods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year
20 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

21 **SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE EX-**
22 **TENSION OF EXPIRED OR EXPIRING TAX PRO-**
23 **VISIONS.**

24 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
25 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-

1 piate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
2 amendment, or conference report that extends provisions
3 of the tax code that have expired or will expire in the fu-
4 ture, by the amounts provided in such measure if such
5 measure would not increase the deficit for either of the
6 following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019
7 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

8 **SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDI-**
9 **CARE IMPROVEMENT.**

10 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
11 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
12 piate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
13 amendment, or conference report that makes improve-
14 ments to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medi-
15 care payment system for physicians that build on delivery
16 reforms underway, such as advancement of new care mod-
17 els, and—

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

21 (2) improves payment accuracy to encourage ef-
22 ficient use of resources and ensure that patient-cen-
23 tered primary care receives appropriate compensa-
24 tion;

1 (3) supports innovative programs to improve co-
2 ordination of care among all providers serving a pa-
3 tient in all appropriate settings;

4 (4) holds providers accountable for their utiliza-
5 tion patterns and quality of care; and

6 (5) makes no changes that reduce benefits
7 available to seniors and individuals with disabilities
8 in Medicare;

9 by the amounts provided, together with any savings from
10 ending Overseas Contingency Operations, in such measure
11 if such measure would not increase the deficit for either
12 of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal
13 year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

14 **SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MED-**
15 **ICAID AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH IMPROVE-**
16 **MENT.**

17 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
18 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
19 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
20 amendment, or conference report that improves Medicaid
21 or other children's health programs, by the amounts pro-
22 vided in such measure if such measure would not increase
23 the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal
24 year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal
25 year 2024. Such improvements may include demonstra-

1 tions around psychiatric care for special populations and
2 helping states improve the provision of long-term care.

3 **SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXTEN-**
4 **SION OF EXPIRING HEALTH CARE PROVI-**
5 **SIONS.**

6 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
7 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
8 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
9 amendment, or conference report that extends expiring
10 Medicare, Medicaid, or other health provisions, by the
11 amounts provided in such measure if such measure would
12 not increase the deficit for either of the following time pe-
13 riods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year
14 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

15 **SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
16 **HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE.**

17 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
18 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
19 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
20 amendment, or conference report that improves the con-
21 temporary health care workforce's ability to meet emerg-
22 ing demands, by the amounts provided in such measure
23 if such measure would not increase the deficit for either
24 of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal
25 year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Such

1 improvements may include an expansion of the National
2 Health Service Corps, an extension of the enhanced Med-
3 icaid primary care reimbursement rates that bring Med-
4 icaid primary care payment rates up to Medicare levels
5 using Federal funds, and an expansion of the enhanced
6 reimbursement rates to mid-level providers who practice
7 independently.

8 **SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIA-**
9 **TIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.**

10 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
11 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
12 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
13 amendment, or conference report that improves the lives
14 of children by the amounts provided in such measure if
15 such measure would not increase the deficit for either of
16 the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year
17 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Improve-
18 ments may include:

19 (1) Extension and expansion of child care as-
20 sistance.

21 (2) Changes to foster care to prevent child
22 abuse and neglect and keep more children safely in
23 their homes.

24 (3) Changes to child support enforcement to en-
25 courage increased parental support for children, par-

1 ticularly from non-custodial parents, including legis-
2 lation that results in a greater share of collected
3 child support reaching the child or encourages
4 States to provide access and visitation services to
5 improve fathers' relationships with their children.
6 Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that
7 States have the necessary resources to collect all
8 child support that is owed to families and to allow
9 them to pass 100 percent of support on to families
10 without financial penalty. When 100 percent of child
11 support payments are passed to the child, rather
12 than to administrative expenses, program integrity is
13 improved and child support participation increases.

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

20 **SEC. 212. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE**
21 **AFFORDABILITY AND COMPLETION.**

22 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
23 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
24 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
25 amendment, or conference report that makes college more

1 affordable and increases college completion, including ef-
2 ferts to: encourage States and higher education institu-
3 tions to improve educational outcomes and access for low-
4 and moderate-income students; ensure continued full
5 funding for Pell grants; or help borrowers lower and man-
6 age their student loan debt through refinancing and ex-
7 panded repayment options, by the amounts provided in
8 such measure if such measure would not increase the def-
9 icit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year
10 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year
11 2024.

12 **SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COM-**
13 **PETITIVE WORKFORCE.**

14 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
15 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
16 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
17 amendment, or conference report that helps ensure that
18 all Americans have access to good-paying jobs by fully re-
19 authorizing the Trade Adjustment Assistance program or
20 funding other effective job training and employment pro-
21 grams by the amounts provided in such measure if such
22 measure would not increase the deficit for either of the
23 following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019
24 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

1 **SEC. 214. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**
2 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

3 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
4 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
5 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
6 amendment, or conference report that makes changes to
7 or provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural
8 Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000
9 (Public Law 106-393) by the amounts provided by that
10 legislation for those purposes, if such legislation requires
11 sustained yield timber harvests obviating the need for
12 funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future and
13 would not increase the deficit for either of the following
14 time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal
15 year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

16 **SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FULL**
17 **FUNDING OF THE LAND AND WATER CON-**
18 **SERVATION FUND.**

19 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
20 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
21 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
22 amendment, or conference report that provides full fund-
23 ing for the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the
24 amounts provided in such measure if such measure would
25 not increase the deficit for either of the following time pe-

1 riods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year
2 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

3 **SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AF-**
4 **FORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.**

5 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
6 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
7 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
8 amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the exist-
9 ing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts pro-
10 vided in such measure if such measure would not increase
11 the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal
12 year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal
13 year 2024.

14 **TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF**
15 **DIRECT SPENDING**

16 **SEC. 301. DIRECT SPENDING.**

17 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

18 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-
19 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-
20 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is
21 6.8 percent.

22 (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-
23 mated average rate of growth in the total level of
24 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
25 cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

1 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
2 concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-
3 ing: The resolution rejects cuts to the social safety
4 net that lifts millions of people out of poverty. It as-
5 sumes extension of the tax credits from the Amer-
6 ican Taxpayer Relief Act due to expire at the end
7 of 2017. These credits include an increase in
8 refundability of the child tax credit, relief for mar-
9 ried earned income tax credit filers, and a larger
10 earned income tax credit for larger families. It also
11 assumes expansion of the earned income tax credit
12 for childless workers, a group that has seen limited
13 support from safety net programs.

14 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

15 (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
16 average rate of growth in the total level of outlays
17 during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015
18 is 5.7 percent.

19 (2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
20 estimated average rate of growth in the total level of
21 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-
22 cal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

23 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
24 concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct
25 spending: For Medicare, this budget rejects pro-

1 proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift ris-
2 ing health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medi-
3 care with vouchers or premium support for the pur-
4 chase of private insurance. Such proposals will ex-
5 pose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed
6 incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they
7 will weaken the traditional Medicare program. In-
8 stead, this budget builds on the success of the Af-
9 fordable Care Act, which made significant strides in
10 health care cost containment and put into place a
11 framework for continuous innovation. This budget
12 supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians
13 and other care providers incentives to provide high-
14 quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner con-
15 sistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It
16 makes no changes that reduce benefits available to
17 seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare.
18 In other areas, the resolution assumes extension of
19 emergency unemployment compensation, additional
20 funding for surface transportation, a new initiative
21 for early childhood education, and extension of the
22 American Opportunity Tax Credit, which assists
23 with higher education expenses.

1 **TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT**
2 **PROVISIONS**

3 **SEC. 401. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIA-**
4 **TIONS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided
6 in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment,
7 or conference report making a general appropriation or
8 continuing appropriation may not provide for advance ap-
9 propriations.

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

12 (1) for fiscal year 2016 for programs, projects,
13 activities, or accounts identified in the joint explana-
14 tory statement of managers to accompany this reso-
15 lution under the heading “Accounts Identified for
16 Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount
17 not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget au-
18 thority, and for 2017, accounts separately identified
19 under the same heading; and

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

22 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
23 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-
24 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making gen-
25 eral appropriations or any new discretionary budget au-

1 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making con-
2 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that first be-
3 comes available for any fiscal year after 2015.

4 **SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING**
5 **LIMITS.**

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

8 (1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PRO-
9 GRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior
10 to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amend-
11 ment, or conference report making appropriations
12 for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates amounts as
13 provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced
14 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985,
15 the allocation to the House Committee on Appro-
16 priations shall be increased by the amount of addi-
17 tional budget authority and outlays resulting from
18 that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

19 (2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL
20 PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of
21 any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference
22 report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015
23 that appropriates amounts as provided under section
24 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
25 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to

1 the House Committee on Appropriations shall be in-
2 creased by the amount of additional budget author-
3 ity and outlays resulting from that budget authority
4 for fiscal year 2015.

5 (b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIA-
6 TIVES.—

7 (1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLI-
8 ANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any
9 bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference re-
10 port making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that
11 appropriates \$9,445,000,000 for the Internal Rev-
12 enue Service for enhanced enforcement to address
13 the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and
14 provides an additional appropriation of up to
15 \$480,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and
16 the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforce-
17 ment to address the tax gap, the allocation to the
18 House Committee on Appropriations shall be in-
19 creased by the amount of additional budget author-
20 ity and outlays resulting from that budget authority
21 for fiscal year 2015.

22 (2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM IN-
23 TEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to con-
24 sideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment,
25 or conference report making appropriations for fiscal

1 year 2015 that appropriates \$133,000,000 for in-
2 person reemployment and eligibility assessments, re-
3 employment services and training referrals, and un-
4 employment insurance improper payment reviews for
5 the Department of Labor and provides an additional
6 appropriation of up to \$25,000,000, and the amount
7 is designated for in-person reemployment and eligi-
8 bility assessments, reemployment services and train-
9 ing referrals, and unemployment insurance improper
10 payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the
11 allocation to the House Committee on Appropria-
12 tions shall be increased by the amount of additional
13 budget authority and outlays resulting from that
14 budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

15 (c) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House,
16 prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amend-
17 ment, or conference report, the chairman of the House
18 Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set
19 forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget
20 authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from
21 that budget authority if that measure meets the require-
22 ments set forth in this section.

1 **SEC. 403. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CON-**
2 **TINGENCY OPERATIONS AND DISASTER RE-**
3 **LIEF.**

4 (a) **EMERGENCY NEEDS.**—If any bill, joint resolu-
5 tion, amendment, or conference report makes appropria-
6 tions for discretionary amounts and such amounts are des-
7 ignated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant
8 to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays
9 resulting from that budget authority shall not count for
10 the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
11 or this resolution.

12 (b) **OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.**—In the
13 House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-
14 ference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2015
15 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are
16 so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the alloca-
17 tion to the House Committee on Appropriations may be
18 adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for
19 that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount
20 of budget authority the President requests for overseas
21 contingency operations for 2015 in a detailed, account-
22 level, submission to Congress and the new outlays result-
23 ing from that budget authority.

24 (c) **DISASTER RELIEF.**—In the House, if any bill,
25 joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes
26 appropriations for discretionary amounts and such

1 amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this
2 subsection, then the allocation to the Committee on Ap-
3 propriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this reso-
4 lution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget au-
5 thority and outlays up to the amounts provided under sec-
6 tion 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
7 Deficit Control Act of 1985, as adjusted by subsection (d).

8 (d) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—

9 (1) CAP ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, if any
10 bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference re-
11 port making appropriations for wildfire suppression
12 operations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates a
13 base amount equal to 70 percent of the average cost
14 of wildfire suppression operations over the previous
15 10 years and provides an additional appropriation of
16 up to but not to exceed \$1.4 billion for wildfire sup-
17 pression operations and such amounts are so des-
18 ignated pursuant to this paragraph, then the alloca-
19 tion to the House Committee on Appropriations may
20 be adjusted by the additional amount of budget au-
21 thority above the base amount and the outlays re-
22 sulting from that additional budget authority.

23 (2) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENT.—The
24 total allowable discretionary adjustment for disaster
25 relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Bal-

1 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
2 1985 shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to
3 the sum of allocation increases made pursuant to
4 paragraph (1) in the previous year.

5 (e) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House,
6 prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amend-
7 ment, or conference report, the chairman of the House
8 Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set
9 forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) for the incremental
10 new budget authority in that measure and the outlays re-
11 sulting from that budget authority if that measure meets
12 the requirements set forth in this section.

13 **SEC. 404. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRE-**
14 **TIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding
16 section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of
17 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of
18 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconcili-
19 ation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accom-
20 panying the conference report on any concurrent resolu-
21 tion on the budget shall include in its allocation under sec-
22 tion 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to
23 the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the
24 discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Secu-
25 rity Administration and of the Postal Service.

1 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-
2 tion 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, esti-
3 mates of the level of total new budget authority and total
4 outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget
5 discretionary amounts.

6 **SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
7 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

8 (a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of
9 allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolu-
10 tion shall—

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

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

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

17 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
18 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
19 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
20 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
21 tions and aggregates included in this resolution.

22 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House
23 Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allo-
24 cations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation
25 which has received final congressional approval in the

1 same form by the House of Representatives and the Sen-
2 ate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the Presi-
3 dent at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

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

5 In the House, and pursuant to section 301(b)(8) of
6 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the remainder
7 of the 113th Congress, the following shall apply in lieu
8 of “CUTGO” rules and principles:

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

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

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

22 (B) The effect of such measure on the def-
23 icit or surplus shall be determined on the basis
24 of estimates made by the Committee on the
25 Budget.

1 (C) For the purpose of this section, the
2 terms “budget year”, “current year”, and “di-
3 rect spending” have the meanings specified in
4 section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
5 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that
6 the term “direct spending” shall also include
7 provisions in appropriation Acts that make out-
8 year modifications to substantive law as de-
9 scribed in section 3(4) (C) of the Statutory
10 Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

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

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

25 (i) a bill or joint resolution;

- 1 (ii) an amendment made in order as
2 original text by a special order of business;
3 (iii) a conference report; or
4 (iv) an amendment between the
5 Houses.

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

11 (C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amend-
12 ment made in order as original text by a special
13 order of business, a conference report, or an
14 amendment between the Houses includes a pro-
15 vision expressly designated as an emergency for
16 purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair
17 shall put the question of consideration with re-
18 spect thereto.

19 **SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

20 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

21 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
22 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
23 be considered as part of the rules of the House, and
24 these rules shall supersede other rules only to the

1 extent that they are inconsistent with other such
2 rules; and

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

8 **TITLE V—POLICY**

9 **SEC. 501. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON JOBS: MAKE IT IN** 10 **AMERICA.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

12 (1) the economy entered a deep recession in De-
13 cember 2007 that was worsened by a financial crisis
14 in 2008 – by January 2009, the private sector was
15 shedding about 800,000 jobs per month;

16 (2) actions by the President, Congress, and the
17 Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job cre-
18 ation resumed in 2010, with the economy creating
19 8.9 million private jobs over the past 49 consecutive
20 months;

21 (3) as part of a “Make it in America” agenda,
22 United States manufacturing has been leading the
23 Nation’s economic recovery as domestic manufactur-
24 ers regain their economic and competitive edge and
25 a wave of insourcing jobs from abroad begins;

1 (4) despite the job gains already made, job
2 growth needs to accelerate and continue for an ex-
3 tended period for the economy to fully recover from
4 the recession; and

5 (5) job creation is vital to Nation building at
6 home and to deficit reduction – CBO has noted that
7 if the country were at full employment, the deficit
8 would be about half its current size.

9 (b) POLICY.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this reso-
11 lution that Congress should pursue a “Make it in
12 America” agenda with a priority to consider and
13 enact legislation to help create jobs, remove incen-
14 tives to out-source jobs overseas and instead support
15 incentives that bring jobs back to the United States,
16 and help middle class families by increasing the min-
17 imum wage.

18 (2) JOBS.—This resolution—

19 (A) provides funding to support President
20 Obama’s four-year, \$302 billion surface trans-
21 portation reauthorization proposal;

22 (B) provides \$1 billion for the President’s
23 proposal to establish a Veterans Job Corps; and

24 (C) establishes a reserve fund that would
25 allow for passage of additional job creation

1 measures, including further infrastructure im-
2 provements and support for biomedical research
3 that both creates jobs and advances scientific
4 knowledge and health, or other spending or rev-
5 enue proposals.

6 **SEC. 502. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SURFACE TRANSPOR-**
7 **TATION.**

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

9 (1) Supporting the President’s four-year, \$302
10 billion surface transportation reauthorization pro-
11 posal will sharpen America’s global competitive edge
12 in the 21st century by allowing infrastructure expan-
13 sion and modernization.

14 (2) Many of our roads, bridges, and transit sys-
15 tems are in disrepair, and fail to move as many
16 goods and people as the economy demands. The
17 American Society of Engineers gives the United
18 States infrastructure an overall grade of D+.

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

23 (4) Increasing transportation investments im-
24 proves our quality of life by building new ladders of
25 opportunity—improving our competitive edge, facili-

1 tating American exports, creating new jobs and in-
2 creasing access to existing ones, and fostering eco-
3 nomic growth, while also providing critical safety im-
4 provements and reduced commute times.

5 (5) The highway trust fund provides critical
6 funding for repairing, expanding, and modernizing
7 roads, bridges, and transit systems, and according to
8 recent CBO projections, it is expected to become in-
9 solvent this summer. This could force a halt to con-
10 struction projects, which would put 700,000 jobs at
11 risk.

12 (b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House to provide
13 funding in support of the President’s proposed four-year,
14 \$302 billion surface transportation reauthorization that
15 prevents the imminent insolvency of the highway trust
16 fund and increases investment in our highway and transit
17 programs. Such an investment sharpens our competitive
18 edge, increases access to jobs, reduces commute times,
19 makes our highways and transit systems safer, facilitates
20 American exports, creates jobs, and fosters economic
21 growth.

22 **SEC. 503. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM AND**
23 **FAIRNESS FOR MIDDLE-CLASS AMERICANS.**

24 (a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

1 (1) According to the United States Census Bu-
2 reau, American families lost ground during the
3 2000s as median income slipped 4.9 percent in real
4 terms between 2000 and 2009.

5 (2) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
6 fice, between 1979 and 2007, real after-tax incomes
7 for the top 1 percent of income earners grew 278
8 percent – or a stunning \$973,100 – per household.
9 In contrast, real after-tax incomes of the middle 20
10 percent of families grew just 25 percent, and in-
11 comes of the poorest 20 percent increased by 16 per-
12 cent.

13 (3) Past Republican tax plans have made reduc-
14 ing taxes for the wealthiest Americans the top pri-
15 ority. The result has been legislation that increased
16 deficits while giving a disproportionate share of any
17 tax cuts to the wealthy.

18 (4) Recent Republican tax plans, including this
19 year's House Republican Budget, have emphasized
20 reducing the top marginal rates to 25 percent. Anal-
21 ysis by the non-partisan Tax Policy Center has
22 shown that it is impossible to achieve such a reduc-
23 tion and be revenue-neutral without large reductions
24 in tax deductions and credits for middle-income tax-

1 payers that would lead to a net tax increase on those
2 families.

3 (5) Analyses of proposals to reduce top rates to
4 25 percent within a revenue-neutral tax reform plan
5 indicate that the plans would raise taxes on middle-
6 class families with children by an average of at least
7 \$2,000.

8 (6) Such a tax increase would—

9 (A) make it even harder for working fami-
10 lies to make ends meet;

11 (B) cost the economy millions of jobs over
12 the coming years by reducing consumer spend-
13 ing, which will greatly weaken economic growth;
14 and

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

18 (7) The tax code contains numerous, wasteful
19 tax breaks for special interests.

20 (8) these special tax breaks can greatly com-
21 plicate the effort to administer the code and the tax-
22 payer's ability to fully comply with its terms, while
23 also undermining our basic sense of fairness.

24 (9) they can distort economic incentives for
25 businesses and consumers and encourage businesses

1 to ship American jobs and capital overseas for tax
2 purposes; in many cases, the revenues lost to various
3 tax expenditures can be put to better use for more
4 targeted initiatives.

5 (b) POLICY.—

6 (1) This resolution would accommodate action
7 to simplify the tax code and eliminate special inter-
8 est tax breaks without increasing the tax burden on
9 middle-class taxpayers.

10 **SEC. 504. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INCREASING THE MIN-**
11 **IMUM WAGE.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

13 (1) the minimum wage has not been increased
14 since 2009;

15 (2) the real value of the minimum wage today
16 is less than it was in 1956;

17 (3) increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per
18 hour would give a raise to about 28,000,000 work-
19 ers;

20 (4) increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per
21 hour would lift about 1,000,000 Americans out of
22 poverty;

23 (5) minimum wage workers bring home an av-
24 erage of 50 percent of their family's total income;

(6) a higher minimum wage would put more money in the pockets of individuals who are likely to spend additional income, which would help expand the economy and create jobs;

(7) in part because of this effect, recent studies have indicated that increases in the minimum wage do not adversely impact job creation as much as had been previously thought, and that modest increases in the minimum wage may actually create jobs;

(8) the higher minimum wage is important to victims of wage discrimination, who are more likely to find themselves in low-paying jobs;

(9) a higher minimum wage will reduce govern-
ment spending to provide assistance to minimum
wage workers; and

(10) a higher minimum wage will benefit businesses by increasing productivity, reducing absenteeism, and reducing turnover.

(b) POLICY.—This resolution assumes action by the House of Representatives to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour in three annual steps, as proposed in H.R. 1010, the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2013.

23 SEC. 505. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON IMMIGRATION RE-
24 FORM.

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

1 (1) Fixing the country's broken immigration
2 system will mean a stronger economy and lower
3 budget deficits.

4 (2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) es-
5 timates that enacting H.R. 15, the Border Security,
6 Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Moderniza-
7 tion Act, will reduce the deficit by \$900 billion over
8 the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 per-
9 cent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent.

10 (3) The Social Security Actuary estimates that
11 immigration reform will add up to \$300 billion to
12 the Social Security Trust Fund over the next decade
13 and will extend Social Security solvency by up to two
14 years.

15 (4) The passage of H.R. 15 recognizes that the
16 primary tenets of its success depend on securing the
17 sovereignty of the United States of America and es-
18 tablishing a coherent and just system for integrating
19 those who seek to join American society.

20 (5) We have a right, and duty, to maintain and
21 secure our borders, and to keep our country safe and
22 prosperous. As a Nation founded, built and sus-
23 tained by immigrants we also have a responsibility
24 to harness the power of that tradition in a balanced

1 way that secures a more prosperous future for
2 America.

3 (6) We have always welcomed newcomers to the
4 United States and will continue to do so. But in
5 order to qualify for the honor and privilege of even-
6 tual citizenship, our laws must be followed. The
7 world depends on America to be strong—economy-
8 cally, militarily and ethically. The establishment of a
9 stable, just, and efficient immigration system only
10 supports those goals. As a Nation, we have the right
11 and responsibility to make our borders safe, to es-
12 tablish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to
13 control the flow of legal immigration, and to elimi-
14 nate illegal immigration, which in some cases has be-
15 come a threat to our national security.

16 (7) All parts of H.R. 15 are premised on the
17 right and need of the United States to achieve these
18 goals, and to protect its borders and maintain its
19 sovereignty.

20 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
21 full House vote on comprehensive immigration reform—
22 such as H.R. 15, the Border Security, Economic Oppor-
23 tunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—to boost our
24 economy, lower deficits, establish clear and just rules for
25 citizenship, and secure our borders.

1 **SEC. 506. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON EXTENSION OF EMER-**
2 **GENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**

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

4 (1) Since the expiration of emergency unem-
5 ployment compensation at the end of 2013, over
6 2,000,000 workers and their families have lost bene-
7 fits. Thousands more are losing benefits each week.

8 (2) The long-term unemployment rate at the
9 time of the expiration, and still today, was nearly
10 twice as high as it was at the expiration of any pre-
11 vious extended unemployment benefits program.

12 (3) Extending unemployment is good for the af-
13 fected workers and their families, and the economy
14 as a whole. The CBO has estimated that extending
15 emergency unemployment compensation will create
16 200,000 jobs by the end of the year.

17 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that
18 emergency unemployment compensation be extended for 1
19 year, retroactive to its expiration. The resolution assumes
20 this would be accomplished in two steps with passage of
21 the bipartisan Senate bill adding 5 months and future leg-
22 islation completing the task. Over the full year, this will
23 benefit 5,000,000 Americans and their families as well as
24 their communities and the Nation as a whole.

1 **SEC. 507. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE EARNED INCOME**

2 **TAX CREDIT.**

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

4 (1) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) has
5 long been considered one of our most effective anti-
6 poverty programs. It has generally enjoyed strong,
7 bipartisan support from Members of Congress and
8 Presidents of each party.

9 (2) The EITC rewards work. Benefits are only
10 available to taxpayers with earned income. Encour-
11 aging workforce participation among low earners is
12 generally thought to benefit the workers, their fami-
13 lies, the community and the overall economy.

14 (3) Many of our income security programs tar-
15 get their benefits towards children. The EITC is no
16 different; the credit for childless workers is signifi-
17 cantly less generous. As a result, low-income child-
18 less workers often receive little support from our
19 anti-poverty efforts. Expanding the EITC for child-
20 less workers would help close that gap and has been
21 supported by anti-poverty experts with varying ideo-
22 logical perspectives, consistent with the Credit's bi-
23 partisan history.

24 (4) Expansion of the EITC can be viewed as a
25 tax cut. There is significant room to expand the
26 EITC for childless workers that would still leave

1 those workers as net taxpayers, when you include
2 both the employee- and employer-paid portion of
3 their Medicare and Social Security payroll taxes.

4 (5) A tax cut for these workers is appropriate
5 as very low-income childless workers, because of the
6 limited tax benefits available to them, can, in some
7 circumstances actually fall below the poverty line as
8 a result of their tax burden.

9 (b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that
10 the House should pass legislation to expand the Earned
11 Income Tax Credit for childless workers. This expansion
12 could take several forms, including larger phase-in and
13 phase-out rates, higher thresholds for beginning the
14 phase-out range, and extension of the credit to older and
15 younger adults.

16 **SEC. 508. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON WOMEN’S EMPOWER-**
17 **MENT: WHEN WOMEN SUCCEED, AMERICA**
18 **SUCCEEDS.**

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

20 (1) Wage inequality still exists in this country.
21 Women make only 77 cents for every dollar earned
22 by men, and the pay gap for African American
23 women and Latinas is even larger.

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

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

9 (4) Nearly one-quarter of adults in the United
10 States (23 percent) report that they have lost a job
11 or have been threatened with job loss for taking time
12 off due to illness or to care for a sick child or rel-
13 ative.

14 (5) Fully 89 percent of the United States work-
15 force does not have paid family leave through their
16 employers, and more than 60 percent of the work-
17 force does not have paid personal medical leave
18 through an employer-provided temporary disability
19 program, which some new mothers use.

20 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Con-
21 gress should make a positive difference in the lives of
22 women, enacting measures to address economic equality
23 and women’s health and safety. To address economic fair-
24 ness, Congress should enact the Paycheck Fairness Act,
25 increase the minimum wage, support women entre-

1 preneurs and small businesses, and support work and fam-
2 ily balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned
3 paid and expanded family and medical leave. To address
4 health and safety concerns, Congress should increase
5 funding for the prevention and treatment of women's
6 health issues such as breast cancer and heart disease, sup-
7 port access to family planning, and enact measures to pre-
8 vent and protect women from domestic violence.

9 **SEC. 509. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON A NATIONAL STRAT-**
10 **EGY TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INCREASE**
11 **OPPORTUNITY.**

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

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

15 (2) Poverty has declined by more than one-third
16 since 1967. More than 40,000,000 Americans are
17 not in poverty today because of programs and tax
18 policies that strengthen economic security and in-
19 crease opportunity. Continued Federal support is es-
20 sential to build on these gains.

21 (3) Antipoverty programs have increasingly
22 been focused on encouraging and rewarding work for
23 those who are able. The programs can empower
24 their beneficiaries to rise to the middle class through

1 job training, educational assistance, adequate nutri-
2 tion, housing and health care.

3 (4) Social Security has played a major role in
4 reducing poverty. Without it, the poverty rate in
5 2012 would have been 8.5 percentage points higher.
6 Its positive impact on older Americans is even
7 starker, lowering the poverty rate among this group
8 by 40 percentage points.

9 (5) Unemployment insurance benefits provide
10 critical support to millions of workers, who lost their
11 jobs through no fault of their own, and their fami-
12 lies. Without these benefits, 2,500,000 more people
13 would have lived in poverty in 2012.

14 (6) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
15 Program alone lifts nearly 5,000,000 people out of
16 poverty, including over 2,000,000 children. It is par-
17 ticularly effective in keeping children—over
18 1,000,000—out of deep poverty (below half the pov-
19 erty line). School breakfast and lunch programs help
20 keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach
21 their full potential.

22 (7) Medicaid improves health, access to health
23 care and financial security. Medicaid coverage lowers
24 infant, child, and adult mortality rates. Medicaid
25 coverage virtually eliminates catastrophic out-of-

1 pocket medical expenditures, providing much needed
2 financial security and peace of mind.

3 (8) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and
4 Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift over 9,000,000
5 people, including 5,000,000 children, out of poverty.
6 President Ronald Reagan proposed the major EITC
7 expansion in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which he re-
8 ferred to as “the best antipoverty, the best pro-fam-
9 ily, the best job creation measure to come out of
10 Congress”. Studies indicate that children in families
11 that receive the type of income supports EITC and
12 CTC offer do better at school and have higher in-
13 comes as adults.

14 (9) Despite our progress, there is still work to
15 be done. Nearly 50,000,000 Americans still live
16 below the poverty line. Parental income still has a
17 major impact on children’s income after they become
18 adults.

19 (10) The minimum wage has not changed since
20 2007 and is worth less today than it was in real
21 terms at the beginning of 1950. The Congressional
22 Budget Office estimates that an incremental in-
23 crease in the minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour
24 would lift 900,000 people out of poverty.

1 (11) In addition, some areas of the country
2 have been left behind. They face persistent high lev-
3 els of poverty and joblessness. Residents of these
4 areas often lack access to quality schools, affordable
5 health care, and adequate job opportunities.

6 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House to support
7 a goal of developing a national strategy to eliminate pov-
8 erty, with the initial goal of cutting poverty in half in ten
9 years, and to extend equitable access to economic oppor-
10 tunity to all Americans. The strategy must include a
11 multi-pronged approach that would—

12 (1) ensure a livable wage for workers, including
13 raising the minimum wage so that a full time worker
14 earns enough to be above the poverty line;

15 (2) provide education and job training to make
16 sure workers have the skills to succeed;

17 (3) provide supports for struggling families in
18 difficult economic times and while developing skills;

19 (4) remove barriers and obstacles that prevent
20 individuals from taking advantage of economic and
21 educational opportunities; and

22 (5) provide supports for the most vulnerable
23 who are not able to work: seniors, the severely dis-
24 abled, and children.

1 As the strategy is developed and implemented, Congress
2 must work to protect low-income and middle-class Ameri-
3 cans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the crit-
4 ical domestic programs that help millions of struggling
5 American families. The strategy should maximize the im-
6 pact of antipoverty programs across Federal, State, and
7 local governments. Improving the effective coordination
8 and oversight across agencies and implementing a true
9 unity of programs under a “whole of government” ap-
10 proach to shared goals and client-based outcomes will help
11 to streamline access, improve service delivery, and
12 strengthen and extend the reach of every Federal dollar
13 to fight poverty. The plan should consider additional tar-
14 geting of spending toward persistent poverty areas to revi-
15 talize these areas of pervasive historical poverty, unem-
16 ployment, and general distress.

17 **SEC. 510. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY RE-**
18 **FORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RE-**
19 **TIREES.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

21 (1) Social Security is America’s most important
22 retirement resource, especially for seniors, because it
23 provides an income floor to keep them, their spouses
24 and their survivors out of poverty during retire-

1 ment—benefits earned based on their past payroll
2 contributions;

3 (2) in January 2013, 58,000,000 people relied
4 on Social Security;

5 (3) 9 out of 10 individuals 65 and older re-
6 ceived Social Security benefits;

7 (4) Social Security helps keep people out of
8 poverty and has lowered the poverty rate among sen-
9 iors by nearly 40 percentage points;

10 (5) Social Security benefits are modest, with an
11 average annual benefit for retirees of about \$15,000,
12 which is the majority of total retirement income for
13 more than half of all beneficiaries;

14 (6) diverting workers' payroll contributions to-
15 ward private accounts undermines retirement secu-
16 rity and the social safety net by subjecting the work-
17 ers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of
18 the stock market;

19 (7) diverting trust fund payroll contributions
20 toward private accounts jeopardizes Social Security
21 because the program will not have the resources to
22 pay full benefits to current retirees; and

23 (8) privatization increases Federal debt because
24 the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds

1 from the public to pay full benefits to current retir-
2 ees.

3 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Social
4 Security should be strengthened for its own sake and not
5 to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization pro-
6 posals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the retire-
7 ment security of seniors at risk, any Social Security re-
8 form legislation shall reject partial or complete privatiza-
9 tion of the program.

10 **SEC. 511. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE**
11 **MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

13 (1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities
14 highly value the Medicare program and rely on
15 Medicare to guarantee their health and financial se-
16 curity;

17 (2) in 2013, 52,000,000 people relied on Medi-
18 care for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits,
19 prescription drugs, and other necessary medical
20 goods and services;

21 (3) the Medicare program has lower administra-
22 tive costs than private insurance, and Medicare pro-
23 gram costs per enrollee have grown at a slower rate
24 than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

1 (4) people with Medicare already have the abil-
2 ity to choose a private insurance plan within Medi-
3 care through the Medicare Advantage option, yet 72
4 percent of Medicare beneficiaries chose the tradi-
5 tional fee-for-service program instead of a private
6 plan in 2013;

7 (5) rising health care costs are not unique to
8 Medicare or other Federal health programs, they are
9 endemic to the entire health care system;

10 (6) converting Medicare into a voucher for the
11 purchase of health insurance will merely force sen-
12 iors and individuals with disabilities to pay much
13 higher premiums if they want to use their voucher
14 to purchase traditional Medicare coverage;

15 (7) a voucher system in which the voucher pay-
16 ment fails to keep pace with growth in health costs
17 would expose seniors and persons with disabilities on
18 fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

19 (8) shifting more health care costs onto Medi-
20 care beneficiaries would not reduce overall health
21 care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would
22 face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both;
23 and

24 (9) versions of voucher policies that do not im-
25 mediately end the traditional Medicare program will

1 merely set it up for a death spiral as private plans
2 siphon off healthier and less expensive beneficiaries,
3 leaving the sickest beneficiaries in a program that
4 will wither away.

5 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
6 Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabili-
7 ties should be preserved and strengthened, and that any
8 legislation to end the Medicare guarantee, financially pe-
9 nalize people for choosing traditional Medicare, or shift
10 rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare
11 with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of
12 health insurance, should be rejected.

13 **SEC. 512. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH**
14 **CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

16 (1) making health care coverage affordable and
17 accessible for all American families will improve
18 families' health and economic security, which will
19 make the economy stronger;

20 (2) the Affordable Care Act will expand afford-
21 able coverage to 25,000,000 people by the end of the
22 decade, and already, millions of Americans have
23 health insurance under this law — more than
24 7,000,000 individuals have signed up for private
25 health insurance through new health insurance Mar-

1 ketplaces, 3,000,000 young adults have been able to
2 stay on their parent's health insurance plan, and
3 3,000,000 people have new Medicaid coverage;

4 (3) the Affordable Care Act ensures the right to
5 equal treatment for people who have preexisting
6 health conditions and for women;

7 (4) the Affordable Care Act ensures that health
8 insurance coverage will always include basic nec-
9 essary services such as prescription drugs, mental
10 health care, and maternity care and that insurance
11 companies cannot impose lifetime or annual limits
12 on these benefits;

13 (5) the Affordable Care Act increases trans-
14 parency in health care, helping to reduce health care
15 cost growth by requiring transparency around hos-
16 pital charges, insurer cost-sharing, and kick-back
17 payments from pharmaceutical companies to physi-
18 cians;

19 (6) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal
20 health entitlements by using nearly every health
21 cost-containment provision experts recommend, in-
22 cluding new incentives to reward quality and coordi-
23 nation of care rather than simply quantity of serv-
24 ices provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and
25 the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to

1 private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the
2 projected annual growth rate of national health ex-
3 penditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the
4 essence of “bending the cost curve”; and

5 (7) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the
6 Federal deficit by more than \$1,000,000,000,000
7 over the next 20 years.

8 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
9 law of the land should support making affordable health
10 care coverage available to every American family, and
11 therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

12 **SEC. 513. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

14 (1) Medicaid is a central component of the Na-
15 tion’s health care safety net, providing health cov-
16 erage to 60,000,000 Americans, including 1 in 3
17 children;

18 (2) Medicaid improves health outcomes, access
19 to health services, and financial security;

20 (3) senior citizens and people with disabilities
21 account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spend-
22 ing and consequently would be at particular risk of
23 losing access to important health care assistance
24 under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid

1 funding and the actual costs of providing services to
2 the currently eligible Medicaid population;

3 (4) Medicaid is the primary payer for long-term
4 care services in the United States, providing a crit-
5 ical health care safety net for senior citizens and
6 people with disabilities facing significant costs for
7 long-term care; and

8 (5) at least 70 percent of people over age 65
9 will likely need long-term care services at some point
10 in their lives.

11 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
12 important health care safety net for children, senior citi-
13 zens, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable Ameri-
14 cans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should
15 not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block
16 grant, per capita cap, or other financing arrangement that
17 would limit Federal contributions and render the program
18 incapable of responding to increased need that may result
19 from trends in demographics or health care costs or from
20 economic conditions.

21 **SEC. 514. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

23 (1) we must continue to support a strong mili-
24 tary that is second to none and the size and the

1 structure of our military have to be driven by a
2 strategy;

3 (2) those who serve in uniform are our most
4 important security resource and the Administration
5 and Congress shall continue to provide the support
6 they need to successfully carry out the missions the
7 country gives them;

8 (3) a growing economy is the foundation of our
9 security and enables the country to provide the re-
10 sources for a strong military, sound homeland secu-
11 rity agencies, and effective diplomacy and inter-
12 national development;

13 (4) the Nation's projected long-term debt could
14 have serious consequences for our economy and se-
15 curity, and that more efficient military spending has
16 to be part of an overall plan that effectively deals
17 with this problem;

18 (5) the bipartisan National Commission on Fis-
19 cal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan
20 Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force con-
21 cluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction
22 plan must put national security programs on the
23 table;

24 (6) former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of
25 Staff Admiral Mike Mullen argued that the permis-

1 sive budget environment over the last decade, a pe-
2 riod when defense spending increased by hundreds of
3 billions of dollars, had allowed the Pentagon to avoid
4 prioritizing;

5 (7) reining in wasteful spending at the Nation's
6 security agencies, including the Department of De-
7 fense—the last department still unable to pass an
8 audit—such as the elimination of duplicative pro-
9 grams that have been identified by the Government
10 Accountability Office needs to continue as a priority;

11 (8) effective implementation of weapons acquisi-
12 tion reforms at the Department of Defense can help
13 control excessive cost growth in the development of
14 new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons
15 systems are delivered on time and in adequate quan-
16 tities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

17 (9) the Department of Defense should continue
18 to review defense plans and requirements to ensure
19 that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era
20 threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st
21 century threats, which should include, with the par-
22 ticipation of the National Nuclear Security Adminis-
23 tration, examination of requirements for the nuclear
24 weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems,

1 and nuclear weapons and infrastructure moderniza-
2 tion;

3 (10) weapons technologies should be proven to
4 work through adequate testing before advancing
5 them to the production phase of the acquisition
6 process;

7 (11) the Pentagon's operation and maintenance
8 budget has grown for decades between 2.5 percent
9 and 3.0 percent above inflation each year on a per
10 service member basis, and it is imperative that
11 unsustainable cost growth be controlled in this area;

12 (12) nearly all of the increase in the Federal ci-
13 vilian workforce from 2001 to 2013 is due to in-
14 creases at security-related agencies—Department of
15 Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Depart-
16 ment of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Jus-
17 tice—and the increase, in part, represents a transi-
18 tion to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private
19 contractors, are performing inherently governmental
20 work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition
21 and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure
22 effective management of weapons systems programs,
23 to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other
24 contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

1 (13) proposals to implement an indiscriminate
2 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civil-
3 ian workforce would adversely affect security agen-
4 cies, leaving them unable to manage their total
5 workforce, which includes contractors, and their op-
6 erations in a cost-effective manner; and

7 (14) cooperative threat reduction and other
8 nonproliferation programs (securing “loose nukes”
9 and other materials used in weapons of mass de-
10 struction), which were highlighted as high priorities
11 by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a
12 level that is commensurate with the evolving threat.

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

14 (1) the sequester required by the Budget Con-
15 trol Act of 2011 for fiscal years 2016 through 2021
16 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduc-
17 tion plan that is balanced, that makes smart spend-
18 ing cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair
19 share, and that takes into account a comprehensive
20 national security strategy that includes careful con-
21 sideration of international, defense, homeland secu-
22 rity, and law enforcement programs; and

23 (2) savings can be achieved from the national
24 defense budget without compromising our security
25 through greater emphasis on eliminating duplicative

1 and wasteful programs, reforming the acquisition
2 process, identifying and constraining unsustainable
3 operating costs, and through careful analysis of our
4 national security needs.

5 **SEC. 515. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**
6 **SCIENCE.**

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

8 (1) The United States Government Account-
9 ability Office described climate change as, “a com-
10 plex, crosscutting issue that poses risks to many en-
11 vironmental and economic systems—including agri-
12 culture, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human
13 health—and presents a significant financial risk to
14 the Federal Government”.

15 (2) The United States Academy of Sciences and
16 the British Royal Society reported, “It is now more
17 certain than ever, based on many lines of evidence,
18 that humans are changing Earth’s climate. The at-
19 mosphere and oceans have warmed, accompanied by
20 sea-level rise, a strong decline in Arctic sea ice, and
21 other climate-related changes”.

22 (3) The United Nations’ Intergovernmental
23 Panel on Climate Change concluded the effects of
24 climate change are occurring worldwide, “Observed
25 impacts of climate change have already affected ag-

1 riculture, human health, ecosystems on land and in
2 the oceans, water supplies, and some people’s liveli-
3 hoods”.

4 (4) The United States National Research Coun-
5 cil’s National Climate Assessment and Development
6 Advisory Committee found climate change affects,
7 “human health, water supply, agriculture, transpor-
8 tation, energy, and many other aspects of society”.

9 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that cli-
10 mate change presents a significant financial risk to the
11 Federal Government. The scientific community has
12 reached a consensus regarding climate change science,
13 which provides critical information to preserve economic
14 and environmental systems throughout the world.

15 **SEC. 516. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INVESTMENTS IN**
16 **EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.**

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

18 (1) Investments in early education are among
19 the best investments we can make for children, fami-
20 lies, and the economy.

21 (2) Investments in early childhood benefit the
22 economy as a whole, generating at least \$7 in return
23 for every \$1 invested by lowering the need for spend-
24 ing on other services—such as remedial education,
25 grade repetition, and special education—and increas-

1 ing productivity and earnings for those children as
2 adults.

3 (3) Children who receive high-quality early edu-
4 cation benefit directly in both the short term and the
5 long term. They have better educational outcomes,
6 stronger job earnings, and lower crime and delin-
7 quency rates.

8 (4) Unfortunately, only 3 out of every 10 4-
9 year-olds are enrolled in high-quality early childhood
10 education programs in the United States. This low
11 level of participation ranks the United States 28th
12 out of 38 countries in the Organization of Economic
13 Cooperation and Development for the share of 4-
14 year-olds enrolled in early childhood education.

15 (5) In particular, children from low-income
16 families are less likely to have access to high-quality,
17 affordable preschool programs that will prepare
18 them for kindergarten. By third grade, children
19 from low-income families who are not reading at
20 grade level are six times less likely to graduate from
21 high school than students who are proficient.

22 (b) POLICY.—This resolution provides for enactment
23 of a \$76 billion, 10-year investment to provide access to
24 high-quality early education for all 4-year-olds. Early edu-
25 cation programs must meet quality benchmarks that are

1 linked to better outcomes for children, including a rigorous
2 curriculum tied to State-level standards, qualified teach-
3 ers, small class sizes, and effective evaluation and review
4 of programs.

5 **SEC. 517. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAKING A BALANCED**
6 **APPROACH TO DEFICIT REDUCTION.**

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

8 (1) Since 2010, the Congress has enacted sev-
9 eral major measures to reduce the deficit. Most of
10 the savings come from cuts to spending. Revenues
11 represent less than one-quarter of total savings
12 achieved.

13 (2) Allowing implementation of the remaining
14 spending sequester will damage our national secu-
15 rity, critical infrastructure, and other important in-
16 vestments.

17 (3) Every bipartisan commission has rec-
18 ommended, and the majority of Americans agree,
19 that we should take a balanced, bipartisan approach
20 to reducing the deficit that addresses both revenue
21 and spending.

22 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Con-
23 gress should develop a balanced plan to address the Na-
24 tion's long-term fiscal imbalance. The plan should—

1 (1) prevent job loss and economic drag in the
2 near term as the economy heals;

3 (2) increase revenues without increasing the tax
4 burden on middle-income Americans; and

5 (3) decrease spending through greater effi-
6 ciencies within the Government and improving incen-
7 tives for service providers while maintaining the
8 Medicare guarantee, protecting Social Security and
9 a strong social safety net, and making strategic in-
10 vestments in education, science, research, and crit-
11 ical infrastructure necessary to compete in the global
12 economy.

13 **SEC. 518. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
14 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECES-**
15 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

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

17 (1) The Government Accountability Office
18 (“GAO”) is required by law to identify examples of
19 waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs,
20 and has so identified dozens of such examples.

21 (2) In testimony before the Committee on Over-
22 sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-
23 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
24 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could
25 potentially save tens of billions of dollars”.

1 (3) The Federal Government spends about \$80
2 billion each year for information technology. GAO
3 has identified opportunities for savings and im-
4 proved efficiencies in the Government's information
5 technology infrastructure.

6 (4) Federal agencies reported an estimated
7 \$108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
8 2012.

9 (5) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of
10 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
11 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each
12 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
13 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
14 grams.

15 (6) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
16 fice, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire. Timely
17 reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assess-
18 ments of program justification and effectiveness.

19 (7) The findings resulting from congressional
20 oversight of Federal Government programs may re-
21 sult in programmatic changes in both authorizing
22 statutes and program funding levels.

23 (b) POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION
24 THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND
25 WASTEFUL SPENDING.—Each authorizing committee an-

1 nually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter re-
2 quired under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget
3 Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the
4 Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such com-
5 mittee whose funding should be changed.

6 **SEC. 519. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAX-**
7 **PAYER FUNDS.**

8 It is the policy of this resolution that the House
9 should lead by example and identify any savings that can
10 be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency
11 gains in the operation and maintenance of House services
12 and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, tele-
13 communications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage,
14 and rent. This should include a review of policies and pro-
15 cedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate
16 any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Ad-
17 ministration shall review the policies pertaining to the
18 services provided to Members of Congress and House
19 Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any sub-
20 sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barber-
21 shop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is
22 the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may
23 be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate
24 jets for Members of Congress.

