113TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
113–405

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 96) ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2016 THROUGH 2024, AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 11, 2014, THROUGH APRIL 25, 2014

APRIL 7, 2014.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 544]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 544, by a record vote of 9 to 3, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 96, establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2015 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024, under a structured rule. The resolution provides four hours of general debate with three hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Rep. Brady of Texas and Rep. Carolyn Maloney of New York or their designees. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution and provides that it shall be considered as read. The resolution makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in this report except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment. The resolution pro-

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vides, upon the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. The resolution permits the Chair of the Budget Committee to offer amendments in the House pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to achieve mathematical consistency. The resolution provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

Section 2 of the resolution provides that on any legislative day during the period from April 11, 2014 through April 25, 2014: (a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and (b) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

Section 3 of the resolution provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2 of the resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

Section 4 of the resolution provides that each day during the period addressed by section 2 of the resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).

Section 5 of the resolution provides that the Committee on Appropriations may, at any time before 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 17, 2014, file privileged reports to accompany measures making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015.

EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

Although the resolution waives all points of order against consideration of H. Con. Res. 96, the Committee is not aware of any points of order. The waiver is prophylactic in nature.

The waiver of all points order against the amendments printed in this report include a waiver of clause 10(c) of rule XVIII, which prohibits amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution.

COMMITTEE VOTES

The results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee record vote No. 125

Motion by Mr. Hastings of Florida to make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for amendment #1, offered by Rep. Cárdenas (CA) and Rep. Garcia (FL) and Rep. Polis (CO), which relates to Comprehensive Immigration Reform. Defeated: 4–8

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx	Nay	Ms. Slaughter	Yea
Mr. Bishop of Utah	Nay	Mr. McGovern	Yea
Mr. Cole	Nay	Mr. Hastings of Florida	Yea
Mr. Woodall	Nay	Mr. Polis	....
Mr. Nugent	Nay		
Mr. Webster	Nay		

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Ros-Lehtinen	Yea		
Mr. Burgess	Nay		
Mr. Sessions, Chairman	Nay		

Rules Committee record vote No. 126

Motion by Ms. Foxx to report the rule. Adopted: 9–3

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx	Yea	Ms. Slaughter	Nay
Mr. Bishop of Utah	Yea	Mr. McGovern	Nay
Mr. Cole	Yea	Mr. Hastings of Florida	Nay
Mr. Woodall	Yea	Mr. Polis	....
Mr. Nugent	Yea		
Mr. Webster	Yea		
Ms. Ros-Lehtinen	Yea		
Mr. Burgess	Yea		
Mr. Sessions, Chairman	Yea		

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. Mulvaney (SC): SUBSTITUTE inserts President Obama's budget proposal. (20 minutes)

2. Fudge (OH), Scott, Bobby (VA), Moore, Gwen (WI), Lee, Barbara (CA): CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE makes significant investments in education, job training, transportation and infrastructure, and advanced research and development programs that will accelerate our economic recovery. Includes funding for a comprehensive jobs bill and targeted investments to reduce and eradicate poverty in America. Protects the social safety net without cutting Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, or SNAP and makes tough but responsible decisions to raise new revenue by making our tax system fairer, saving more than $1.7 trillion on the deficit over the next decade. Puts our nation on a sustainable fiscal path by reducing our annual budget deficit to 2.5% of GDP by FY 2024. (30 minutes)

3. Ellison (MN), Grijalva (AZ), Pocan (WI), Lee, Barbara (CA), Edwards (MD), Schakowsky (IL), McDermott (WA): CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE restores economic health by creating 8.8 million jobs by 2017 through investments in education, infrastructure and research and to reduce deficits by $4 trillion by 2024. (30 minutes)

4. Woodall (GA), Scalise (LA): REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE balances in four years and cuts discretionary spending to FY2008 levels. (30 minutes)

5. Van Hollen (MD): DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE supports the American dream with investments in job creation and education, tax reform that promotes the growth of American businesses and tax fairness, and policies that support access to health care, retirement security, and a safe and secure nation. (30 minutes)

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE MULVANEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SEC. 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2015 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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: $2,579,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,756,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,960,779,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,131,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,281,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,465,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,663,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,860,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,069,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,283,190,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $84,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $107,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $152,779,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $175,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $158,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $171,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $190,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $207,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $231,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $249,190,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $3,207,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,269,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,415,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,577,619,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,782,980,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,978,461,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,151,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,341,912,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,509,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,671,785,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $3,143,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,291,521,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,409,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,527,332,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,752,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,923,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,103,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,309,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,443,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,580,858,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -$563,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$534,569,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$448,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$395,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$471,490,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$458,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$440,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$449,351,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$374,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -$297,668,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $18,686,049,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,486,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $20,239,159,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,940,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,652,866,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,361,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $23,052,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $23,737,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $24,380,608,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $24,980,565,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $13,591,802,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $14,256,587,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $14,843,459,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $15,370,490,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,981,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,602,649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $17,213,324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $17,849,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $18,440,724,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $18,986,039,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $636,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $631,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $569,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $592,448,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $577,059,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,212,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $586,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,662,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $594,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,786,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $603,536,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $591,358,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $612,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $601,232,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $622,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $610,434,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $637,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $623,036,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $654,543,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $638,219,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $38,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,086,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $35,823,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $38,001,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,630,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,938,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $44,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $47,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $49,552,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,482,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $52,257,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $53,605,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,735,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $29,307,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,839,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $29,872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,098,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $30,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,296,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $31,190,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $31,886,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,268,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $32,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,032,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $33,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $34,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $34,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,516,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $35,824,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,174,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $7,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $5,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,232,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $4,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $4,039,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,634,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $3,848,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $4,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $4,689,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,557,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $4,599,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $2,046,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $4,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,274,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $37,224,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $39,041,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,809,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $40,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $41,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,713,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $43,070,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $43,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $44,866,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,120,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $46,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,209,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $46,831,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,031,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $16,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,953,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $22,774,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,937,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $26,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $24,721,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,482,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $18,284,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $18,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,045,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $18,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $18,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,719,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $18,297,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $18,363,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,773,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, -$5,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$30,472,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, -$2,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$31,493,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, -$5,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$32,398,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$5,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$34,779,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $649,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$26,473,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $9,876,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$23,010,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $4,504,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$19,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $5,518,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$24,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $7,237,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$26,709,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $8,411,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$28,684,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $103,036,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $97,825,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $104,006,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $102,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $105,507,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $105,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $107,134,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $105,375,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $90,760,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $104,156,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $92,607,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $100,883,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $94,486,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $99,026,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $96,516,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $98,836,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $98,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $99,558,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $102,274,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $102,224,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $43,452,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,865,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $11,931,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,755,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $11,975,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,398,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $12,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $13,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $13,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $13,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,394,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $14,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $14,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $14,598,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,897,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $119,387,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $117,350,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $112,886,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $118,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $114,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $123,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $120,107,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $126,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $124,328,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $129,820,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $132,667,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $130,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $135,231,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $136,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,037,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $136,157,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,733,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $522,827,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $512,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $547,922,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $549,421,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $571,302,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $578,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $596,443,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $597,459,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $626,796,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $627,997,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $668,279,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $657,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $690,729,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $689,115,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $727,139,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $724,669,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $765,608,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $763,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $804,072,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $802,627,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $532,454,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $532,324,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $574,941,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $574,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $581,535,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $581,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $595,126,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $594,983,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $654,304,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $654,127,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $696,643,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $696,478,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $743,885,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $743,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $824,172,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $823,992,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $850,147,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $849,958,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $870,141,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $869,945,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $537,399,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $535,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $546,350,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $549,292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $551,622,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $548,598,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $558,261,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $547,955,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $577,957,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $570,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $590,235,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $582,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $603,845,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $595,615,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $622,482,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $619,967,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $631,837,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $623,391,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $639,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $625,245,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $32,246,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,388,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $35,273,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $38,811,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $42,391,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,391,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $46,076,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $49,867,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $53,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $57,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $62,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $66,591,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,591,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $161,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $158,524,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $169,322,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,653,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $175,705,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,046,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $184,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $192,648,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $190,186,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $201,063,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $198,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $209,647,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $206,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $218,987,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $224,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $228,415,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $225,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $238,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $224,121,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $54,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $56,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,934,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $59,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $58,535,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $59,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,331,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $60,986,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,208,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $62,190,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,734,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $63,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $65,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $69,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,171,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $26,563,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $27,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,464,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $29,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,610,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $31,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $34,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $36,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,459,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $38,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $41,472,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $44,131,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,007,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $46,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,944,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $348,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $348,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $410,576,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $410,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $483,679,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $483,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $565,227,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $565,227,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $641,890,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $641,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $705,785,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $705,785,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $759,722,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $759,722,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $807,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $807,961,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $855,812,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $855,812,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $894,074,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $894,074,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $45,644,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $60,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,315,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $64,251,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $61,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $66,398,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $66,843,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $58,284,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $62,613,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $68,761,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $41,563,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $55,051,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $49,470,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $52,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $60,662,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $60,591,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, -$79,627,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$79,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, -$87,634,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$87,634,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, -$86,614,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$86,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$85,742,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$85,742,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$82,803,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$82,803,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$83,164,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$83,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$85,610,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$85,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$88,097,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$88,097,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$90,601,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$90,601,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -$92,827,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$92,827,000,000.

TITLE II—DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 201. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimate average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) Earned Income Tax Credit Reforms:

(i) Expand EITC for workers without qualifying children.

(ii) Conform treatment of State and local government EITC and child tax credit (CTC) for SSI.

(B) Health-Related:

(i) Align Medicare drug payment policies with Medicaid policies for low income beneficiaries.

(ii) Increase income-related premium under Medicare Parts B and D.

(iii) Modify Part B deductible for new enrollees.

(iv) Introduce home health co-payments for new beneficiaries.

(v) Introduce a Part B premium surcharge for new beneficiaries who purchase near first-dollar Medigap coverage.

(vi) Encourage the use of generic drugs by low-income beneficiaries.

(vii) Limit Medicaid reimbursement of durable medical equipment based on Medicare rates.

(viii) Rebase future Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) allotments.

(ix) Reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in Medicaid.

(x) Strengthen the Medicaid drug rebate program.

(xi) Exclude brand-name and authorized generic drug prices from Medicaid Federal upper limit (FUL).

(xii) Improve and extend the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration through 2020.

(xiii) Provide home and community-based services to children eligible for psychiatric residential treatment facilities.

(xiv) Create demonstration to address over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children in foster care.

(xv) Permanently extend Express Lane Eligibility (ELE) option for children.

(xvi) Expand State flexibility to provide benchmark benefit packages.

(xvii) Extend the Qualified Individuals (QI) program through CY2015.

(xviii) Extend the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program through CY2015.

(xix) Prohibit brand and generic drug companies from delaying the availability of new generic drugs and biologics.

(xx) Modify length of exclusivity to facilitate faster development of generic biologics.

(xxi) Ensure retroactive Part D coverage of newly-eligible low-income beneficiaries.

(xxii) Establish integrated appeals process for Medicare-Medicaid enrollees.

(xxiii) Create pilot to expand PACE eligibility to individuals between ages 21 and 55.

(xxiv) Accelerate the issuance of State innovation waivers.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For nonmeans-test direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending:

(A) Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative:

(i) Reduce subsidies for crop insurance companies and farmer premiums.

(ii) Reform the aviation passenger security user fee to more accurately reflect the costs of aviation security.

(iii) Offset Disability Insurance (DI) benefits for period of concurrent Unemployment Insurance (UI) receipt.

(iv) Enact Spectrum License User Fee and allow the FCC to auction predominantly domestic satellite services.

(v) Limit the total accrual of tax-favored retirement benefits.

(B) Surface Transportation Reauthorization:

(i) Invest in surface transportation reauthorization.

(C) Early Childhood Investments:

(i) Support Preschool for All.

(ii) Extend and expand voluntary home visiting.

(D) Agriculture:

(i) Reauthorize Secure Rural Schools.

(ii) Enact Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) fee.

(iii) Enact bio based labeling fee.

(iv) Enact Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) fee.

(v) Enact Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) fee Education.

(E) Education:

(i) Recognize Educational Success, Professional Excellence, and Collaborative Teaching (RESPECT).

(ii) Reform and expand Perkins loan program.

(iii) Provide mandatory appropriation to sustain recent Pell Grant increases.

(iv) Expand and reform student loan income-based repayment.

(v) Implement College Opportunity and Graduation Bonus Program.

(vi) Establish State Higher Education Performance Fund.

(F) Energy:

(i) Reauthorize special assessment from domestic nuclear utilities.

(ii) Establish Energy Security Trust Fund Enact nuclear waste management program.

(iii) Enact nuclear waste management program.

(G) Health and Human Services:

(i) Reduce Medicare coverage of bad debts.

(ii) Better align graduate medical education payments with patient care costs.

(iii) Reduce Critical Access Hospital (CAH) payments from 101 percent of reasonable costs to 100 percent of reasonable costs.

(iv) Prohibit CAH designation for facilities that are less than miles from the nearest hospital.

(v) Reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in Medicare.

(vi) Accelerate manufacturer discounts for brand drugs to provide relief to Medicare beneficiaries in the coverage gap.

(vii) Suspend coverage and payment for questionable Part D prescriptions and incomplete clinical information.

(viii) Establish quality bonus payments for high-performing Part D plans.

(ix) Adjust payment updates for certain post-acute care providers.

(x) Equalize payments for certain conditions commonly treated in inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) and skilled nursing facilities (SNFs).

(xi) Encourage appropriate use of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals by requiring that 75 percent of IRF patients require intensive rehabilitation services.

(xii) Adjust SNF payments to reduce hospital readmissions.

(xiii) Implement bundled payment for post-acute care.

(xiv) Exclude certain services from the in office ancillary services exception.

(xv) Modify the documentation requirement for face-to-face encounters for durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) claims.

(xvi) Modify reimbursement of Part B drugs.

(xvii) Modernize payments for clinical laboratory services.

(xviii) Expand sharing Medicare data with qualified entities.

(xix) Clarify the Medicare Fraction in the Medicare DHS statue.

(xx) Implement Value-Based Purchasing for SNFs, Home Health Agencies (HHAs), Ambulatory Surgical Centers (ASCs), and Hospital Outpatient Departments (HOPDs).

(xxi) Strengthen the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB) to reduce long-term drivers of Medicare cost growth.

(xxii) Enact survey and certification revisit fees.

(xxiii) Invest in CMS Quality Measurement.

(xxiv) Increase the minimum MA coding intensity adjustment.

(xxv) Align employer group waiver plan payments with average MA plan bids.

(xxvi) Allow CMS to reinvest civil monetary penalties recovered from home health agencies.

(xxvii) Allow CMS to assess a fee on Medicare providers for payments subject to the Federal Payment Levy Program.

(xxviii) Extend special diabetes program at the National Institutes of Health and Indian Health Services.

(xxix) Permit HIS/Tribal/Urban Indian Health programs to pay Medicare like rates for outpatient services funded through the Purchased and Referred Care program.

(xxx) Extend Health Centers.

(xxxi) Create a competitive, value-based graduate medical education grant program funded through the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(xxxii) Extend the Medicaid primary care payment increase through CY2015 with modifications to expand provider eligibility and better target primary care services.

(xxxiii) Invest in the National Health Services Corps.

(xxxiv) Program management implementation funding.

(xxxv) Provide dedicated, mandatory funding for Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program (HCFAC) program integrity.

(xxxvi) Continue funding for the Personal Responsibility Education Program and Health Profession Opportunity Grants.

(xxxvii) Repurpose Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Contingency Fund to support Pathways to Jobs initiative.

(xxxviii) Establish hold harmless for Federal poverty guidelines.

(xxxix) Expand access to quality child care.

(xl) Modernize child support.

(xli) Provide funding for Aging and Disability Resource Centers.

(xlii) Reauthorize Family Connection Grants.

(xliii) Support demonstration to address over-prescription of psychothropic medications for children in foster care (funding in Adminstration for Children and Families).

(H) Homeland Security:

(i) Permanently extend and reallocate the travel promotion surcharge.

(I) Housing and Urban Development:

(i) Provide funding for Project Rebuild.

(ii) Provide funding for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

(J) Interior:

(i) Establish dedicated funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs.

(ii) Provide funding for a National Park Service Centennial Initiative.

(iii) Extend funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

(iv) Enact Federal oil and gas management reforms.

(v) Reform hard rock mining on public lands.

(vi) Repeal geothermal payments to counties.

(vii) Terminate Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) payments to certified States.

(viii) Establish an AML hard rock reclamation fund.
(ix) Increase coal AML fee to pre–2006 levels.
(x) Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA).
(xi) Permanently reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).
(xii) Increase duck stamp fees.
(xiii) Extend the Palau Compact of Free Association.

(K) Labor:
(i) Create Back to Work Partnerships for the long term unemployed.
(ii) Establish a New Career Pathways program for displaced workers.
(iii) Establish Summer Jobs Plus program for youth.
(iv) Support Bridge Work and other work-based UI program reforms.
(v) Enhance UI program integrity.
(vi) Extend Emergency Unemployment Compensation.
(vii) Implement cap adjustments for UI program integrity activities.
(viii) Strengthen UI system solvency.
(ix) Improve Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) solvency.
(x) Provide the Secretary of the Treasury authority to access and disclose prisoner data to prevent and identify improper payments.
(xi) Reform the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA).

(L) Transportation:
(i) Establish a mandatory surcharge for air traffic services.
(ii) Establish a co-insurance program for aviation war risk insurance.

(M) Treasury:
(i) Establish a Pay for Success Incentive Fund.
(ii) Reauthorize and reform the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.
(iii) Authorize Treasury to locate and recover assets of the United States and to retain a portion of amounts collected to pay for the costs of recovery.
(iv) Increase delinquent Federal non-tax debt collections by authorizing administrative bank garnishment for non-tax debts.
(v) Increase levy authority for payments to Medicare providers with delinquent tax debt.
(vi) Allow offset of Federal income tax refunds to collect delinquent State income taxes for out-of-State residents.
(vii) Reduce costs for States collecting delinquent income tax obligations.
(viii) Implement tax enforcement program integrity cap adjustment.
(ix) Provide authority to contact delinquent debtors via their cellphones.

(x) Reauthorize the State Small Business Credit Initiative.

(N) Veterans Affairs:

(i) Establish Veterans Job Corps.

(ii) Extend round-down of cost of living adjustments (compensation).

(iii) Extend round-down of cost of living adjustments (education).

(iv) Provide burial receptacles for certain new casketed gravesites.

(v) Make permanent the pilot for certain work study activities.

(vi) Increase cap on vocational rehabilitation contract counseling.

(vii) Increase annual limitation on new Independent Living cases.

(viii) Improve housing grant program.

(ix) Extend supplemental service disabled veterans insurance coverage.

(O) Corps of Engineers:

(i) Reform inland waterways funding.

(P) Environmental Protection Agency:

(i) Enact pre-manufacture notice fee.

(ii) Establish Confidential Business Information management fee.

(Q) International Assistance Programs:

(i) Mandatory effects of discretionary proposal to implement 2010 International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement (non-scoreable).

(R) Other Defense—Civil Programs:

(i) Increase TRICARE pharmacy copayments.

(ii) Increase annual premiums for TRICARE-For-Life (TFL) enrollment.

(iii) Increase TRICARE pharmacy copayments.

(iv) Increase annual premiums for TFL enrollment.

(S) Office of Personnel Management:

(i) Streamline FEHBP pharmacy benefit contracting.

(ii) Provide FEHBP benefits to domestic partners.

(iii) Expand FEHBP plan types.

(iv) Adjust FEHBP premiums for wellness.

(T) Social Security Administration:

(i) Provide dedicated, mandatory funding for program integrity (benefit savings).

(ii) Allow SSA to electronically certify certain RRB payments.

(iii) Eliminate aggressive Social Security claiming strategies.

(iv) Establish Workers Compensation Information Reporting.

(v) Extend SSI time limits for qualified refugees.

(vi) Improve collection of pension information from States and localities.

(vii) Lower electronic wage reporting threshold to 25 employees.

(viii) Move from annual to quarterly wage reporting.

(ix) Reauthorize and expand demonstration authority for DI and SSI.

(x) Terminate step-child benefits in the same month as step-parent.

(xi) Use the Death Master File to prevent Federal improper payments.

(U) Other Independent Agencies:

(i) Dispose of unneeded real property.

(ii) Create infrastructure bank.

(iii) Enact Postal Service financial relief and reform.

(W) Multi-Agency:

(i) Enact immigration reform.

(ii) Auction or assign via fee 1675–1680 megahertz.

(iii) Reconcile OPM/SSA retroactive disability payments.

(iv) Establish a consolidated TRICARE program (mandatory effects in Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

(v) Special Immigrant Visa extension.

(c) IN GENERAL.—

(1) This section is required by section 3(e) of H. Res. 5 (113th Congress), which requires information related to Means-Tested and Nonmeans-Tested programs and is required to be included in a proposed concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) The reforms of programs listed herein are derived from Table S-9 (page 177) included in the Budget Volume of the President's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2015.

(3) All the reforms of both Means-Tested and Nonmeans-Tested programs are hereby incorporated into this section by reference as they are detailed in the President's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2015.

TITLE III—POLICY STATEMENT

SEC. 1. POLICY STATEMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL DATA AND POLICIES.

The budgetary assumptions underlying this concurrent resolution are based on the data and policies contained in the "Fiscal Year 2015 Budget of the U.S. Government", prepared by the Office of Management and Budget on behalf of the President and submitted to Congress on March 4 and March 10, 2014, pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code. This concurrent resolution adopts and incorporates by reference all data, policy provisions and information contained therein.

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2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FUDGE OF OHIO OR HER DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year

2015 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

SEC. 2. 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 resolution:

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

Fiscal year 2015: $2,697,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,852,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,984,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,104,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,240,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,385,490,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,547,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,725,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,915,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,112,238,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $163,459,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $176,904,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $195,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $214,111,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $225,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $236,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $253,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $269,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $288,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $304,785,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $3,443,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,400,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,473,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,601,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,809,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,000,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,166,166,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,397,911,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,555,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,711,021,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $3,257,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,448,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,518,207,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,610,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,806,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,968,446,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,139,595,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,372,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,516,239,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,657,148,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -$560,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$595,585,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$533,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$505,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$566,793,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$582,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$591,914,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$646,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$600,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -$544,910,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $18,429,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,181,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,926,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,661,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,438,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,222,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $23,007,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $23,827,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $24,633,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $25,419,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $13,338,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,973,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $14,554,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $15,109,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,744,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,421,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $17,137,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $17,944,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $18,732,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $19,505,000,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

(B) Outlays, $586,488,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

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

(B) Outlays, $595,519,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

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

(B) Outlays, $604,662,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $50,508,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,984,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $47,680,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,034,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $48,736,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,276,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $49,838,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,793,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $50,917,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,826,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $52,065,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $48,328,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $52,734,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,044,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $54,172,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $55,361,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $51,339,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $56,602,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $52,465,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $37,883,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,551,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $32,476,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,333,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $32,138,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,622,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $32,836,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $33,535,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,294,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $34,272,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,693,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $35,014,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,286,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $35,782,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,036,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $36,556,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,797,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $37,360,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,582,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $11,560,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $7,636,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $6,012,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,137,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $5,816,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,870,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $5,902,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $5,994,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

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

(B) Outlays, $5,656,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $6,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,841,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $6,445,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,048,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $6,982,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,270,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $45,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,218,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $43,251,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $41,598,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $42,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,266,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $44,969,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $44,848,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $46,092,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,734,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $47,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,919,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $48,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,617,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $18,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $23,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,772,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $22,822,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,023,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $22,707,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,904,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $21,743,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,344,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $22,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $22,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $23,081,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,553,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $23,457,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,932,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $12,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $13,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$832,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $11,227,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,423,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $11,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,165,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $11,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$10,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $13,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$8,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $13,025,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,179,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $14,142,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $14,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $14,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$6,172,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $224,774,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $156,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,973,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $111,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $140,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $101,705,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $120,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $100,697,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $115,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $101,764,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $110,317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $102,870,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $109,213,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $104,030,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $110,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $105,210,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $112,416,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $106,439,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $114,299,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $49,327,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,739,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $28,387,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $18,337,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $14,462,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,759,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $14,408,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,822,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $14,275,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,720,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

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

(B) Outlays, $16,953,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $14,532,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,787,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $14,775,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,580,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $15,068,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,704,000,000.

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

(A) New budget authority, $216,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,097,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $158,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,376,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $125,492,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $143,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $118,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $129,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $115,816,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $125,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $117,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $120,183,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $118,614,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $120,472,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $122,325,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,611,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $124,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $123,548,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $507,449,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $497,501,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $556,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $561,299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $614,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $613,019,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $634,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $635,653,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $666,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $666,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $710,614,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $700,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $737,724,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $736,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $776,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $775,495,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $816,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $815,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $858,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $857,258,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $523,538,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $523,428,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $570,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $570,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $585,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $610,478,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $610,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $672,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $672,827,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $720,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $720,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $771,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $770,949,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $854,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $854,479,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $883,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $883,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $913,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $913,119,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $548,028,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $537,560,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $552,594,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $551,208,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $555,223,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $551,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $552,717,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $547,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $572,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $569,575,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $585,693,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $581,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $599,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,008,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $618,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $617,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $627,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $621,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $635,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $624,020,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $31,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $34,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $37,133,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $53,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $57,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $58,441,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,441,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $158,993,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $155,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $170,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $169,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $168,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $168,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $167,388,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $166,463,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $179,305,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $178,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $184,269,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $183,317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $188,571,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $187,569,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $200,680,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $199,612,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $197,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $196,384,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $194,292,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $193,155,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $71,342,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $57,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $62,293,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $62,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $61,045,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,242,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $61,594,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,704,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $63,347,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $64,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $65,273,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $64,951,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $67,423,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $70,160,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $69,530,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $72,257,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $71,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $77,968,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $77,291,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $27,402,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,605,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $27,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $28,521,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $29,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,836,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $30,142,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $30,952,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $31,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $32,741,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,227,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $33,585,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $34,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,979,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $367,414,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $367,414,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $426,582,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $426,582,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $506,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $506,101,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $595,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $670,430,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $670,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $733,465,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $733,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $786,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $786,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $837,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $837,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $889,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $889,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $934,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $934,712,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $4,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $1,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,873,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $4,696,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,440,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $6,354,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,333,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $7,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,606,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $3,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $5,183,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,706,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $8,793,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,037,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $14,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $21,340,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,164,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, -$78,532,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$78,532,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,632,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$90,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$90,374,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$91,882,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$91,882,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$95,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$95,566,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

SEC. 4. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

(3) This concurrent resolution retains the social safety net that has lifted millions of Americans out of poverty and protects both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid from draconian spending cuts.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For nonmeans-test direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending:

(A) For Medicare, this budget rejects proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in health-care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare.

(B) Any savings derived from changes or reforms to Medicare and Social Security should be used to extend the solvency of these vital programs and not be used to offset the cost of cutting taxes.

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3. An Amendment To Be Offered by Representative Ellison of Minnesota or His Designee, Debatable for 30 Minutes

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2015 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2014 and for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2024:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014: $2,267,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,831,675,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,212,240,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,374,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,506,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,641,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,802,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,981,657,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,177,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,381,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,601,863,000,000

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

Fiscal year 2014: -$18,146,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $297,834,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $536,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $585,516,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $616,487,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $627,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $653,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $687,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $721,598,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $755,118,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $794,410,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $3,247,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,519,727,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,641,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,702,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,807,478,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,993,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,179,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,345,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,582,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,737,205,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,885,880,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $3,208,699,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,501,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,620,608,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,679,942,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,783,105,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,959,198,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,128,470,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,307,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,545,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,687,974,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,823,437,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: -$941,519,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: -$669,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$408,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$305,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$276,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$317,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$326,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$325,423,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$367,937,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$306,338,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -$221,574,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $18,065,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,906,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,464,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,967,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,459,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $20,980,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $21,501,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $22,019,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $22,553,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $23,061,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $23,520,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $13,106,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $13,815,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $14,256,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $14,594,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $14,908,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,287,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $15,701,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $16,148,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $16,671,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $17,159,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $17,607,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2014 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $613,587,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $611,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $529,658,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $567,234,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $531,585,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $547,345,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $544,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $541,996,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $557,935,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $545,358,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $571,220,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $560,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $585,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $599,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $587,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $615,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $607,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $631,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $618,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $647,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $628,997,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $60,107,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,493,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $60,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,815,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $66,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $65,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,027,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $63,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,630,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $64,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $66,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $66,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,985,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $68,857,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $70,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $72,711,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,968,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $33,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,940,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $37,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $40,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $39,888,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,209,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $39,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $40,035,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $40,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $41,514,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,767,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $42,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $43,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $44,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,844,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $16,109,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,037,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $22,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,159,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $26,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,660,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $22,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $19,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $19,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $20,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,097,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,831,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,886,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $23,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,773,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $39,106,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,209,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $45,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $48,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $48,577,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $49,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,695,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $50,492,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $52,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $52,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $54,222,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $55,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,217,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $57,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,347,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $21,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,773,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $19,017,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $21,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $20,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $20,113,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,415,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $20,261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $20,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,364,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,544,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,025,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $21,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,418,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority,- $78,271,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$90,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $19,572,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $23,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,166,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,977,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $19,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,793,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $18,883,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$2,792,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,215,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$1,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $22,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $23,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,069,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $160,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $201,774,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $208,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $172,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $179,129,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $173,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $179,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $164,705,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $169,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $160,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $166,142,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $151,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $157,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $154,327,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $160,238,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $156,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $159,648,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $162,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $170,501,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $20,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,424,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $25,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $29,178,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $28,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $27,005,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $27,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,189,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $27,062,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $27,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $27,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $28,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,781,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $29,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,623,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $261,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $258,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $230,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $230,478,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $160,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $159,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $135,667,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $132,191,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $131,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $131,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $127,945,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $129,527,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $129,101,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $130,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $130,596,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $133,923,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $132,653,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $136,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,505,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $140,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $138,546,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $424,420,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $419,542,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $513,727,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $504,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $579,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,234,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $632,324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $630,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $653,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $654,868,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $688,193,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $688,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $734,634,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $724,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $765,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $764,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $807,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $806,128,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $850,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $848,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $897,725,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $896,110,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $525,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $525,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $537,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $537,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $578,698,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,619,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $584,606,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $584,530,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $607,547,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $607,461,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $668,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $667,913,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $713,427,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $713,329,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $761,672,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $761,573,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $844,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $844,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $870,769,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $870,659,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $894,893,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $894,776,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $609,097,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $601,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $679,289,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $667,543,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $698,462,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $691,417,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $650,569,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $645,904,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $636,789,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $630,050,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $643,578,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $639,657,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $660,956,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $656,666,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $679,518,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $674,485,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $704,717,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $703,166,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $721,635,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $714,933,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $737,608,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $725,532,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $28,711,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,821,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $155,374,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $150,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $167,617,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $163,117,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $184,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $180,688,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $181,358,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $180,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $177,388,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $177,547,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $189,305,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $188,757,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $194,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $193,441,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $198,571,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $197,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $211,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $209,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $208,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $207,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $206,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $204,744,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $56,658,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $74,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $69,293,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,982,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $67,795,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,488,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $68,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $69,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $71,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $73,923,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $77,002,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,168,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $79,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $85,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,553,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $24,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $25,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,955,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $25,605,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $26,202,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $27,013,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,736,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $27,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $28,705,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $29,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $30,545,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,078,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $31,416,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $32,356,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,886,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $337,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $337,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $372,402,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $372,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $431,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $431,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $506,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $506,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $587,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $587,294,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $651,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $651,403,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $704,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $704,759,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $745,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $745,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $785,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $785,189,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $822,741,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $822,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $854,052,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $854,052,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $11,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $4,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $1,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $1,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $1,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $1,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $1,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $2,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $2,299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,355,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, -$72,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$72,355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, -$78,532,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$78,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,956,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

TITLE II—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 201. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 5.8 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act expanded a number of tax credits targeted at working families to boost relief during hard economic times. The Better Off Budget retains the improvements made to the Earned Income Tax Credit (qualifying children and phase-out range), Child and Dependent Care Credit, and the American Opportunity Tax Credit. These credits fuel demand for American businesses by putting money in the hands of families. The Better Off Budget also adopts the EITC improvements proposed in President Obama's Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request, which would double the maximum credit and increase the income level at which the credit is fully phased out. The proposal would also make the credit available to young adult workers and raise the upper age to 67, which harmonizes it with recent increases in the Social Security full retirement age. With this reform, the Better Off Budget would help reduce poverty for childless households and provide substantial relief to approximately 13.5 million low-income workers.

(B) As a part of its response to the recent financial crisis, Congress wisely enacted tax provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and subsequent job creation legislative packages that provided direct assistance to working individuals. The expiration of both the Making Work Pay tax credit and the temporary cut to the payroll tax have slowed our country's economic recovery and taken money out of the pockets of hard-working Americans. The Better Off Budget implements a new Hard Work Tax Credit to reward Americans for their hard work. This policy would provide a refundable tax credit for 2014 and 2015 for up to $600 for working individuals earning less than $95,000 and up to $1,200 for households earning less than $190,000. The credit would be continued in 2016 with the maximum amount of $300 for individuals and $600 for households. Through the enactment of the Hard Work Tax Credit, the Better Off Budget would immediately increase the disposable income of low and middle income families.

(C) The unemployment rate is still far higher than it was when President George W. Bush signed the emergency benefits program into law. Cutting unemployment benefits has damaged our economic recovery. The Better Off Budget extends Emergency Unemployment Compensation to allows those who have lost a job through no fault of their own to claim up to 99 weeks of unemployment benefits in high-unemployment states for up to two years. According to the Economic Policy Institute, this would boost real GDP growth by 0.4 percentage points and increase employment by 539,000 jobs in 2014.

(D) The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act temporarily increased benefit levels for beneficiaries of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The Better Off Budget would reverse recent SNAP cuts adopted in the Agricultural Act of 2014 and return benefits to ARRA levels. These reforms will help combat hunger and boost economic growth.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For non means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 5.0 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for non means-tested direct spending:

(A) Medicare is a cornerstone of the American health care system for more than 45 million American seniors. It is an exemplary program that provides the most efficient care to a segment of the population that costs more to treat. The Better Off Budget protects beneficiaries and makes the system even more efficient. It amends Part D of Medicare to allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prescription drug prices with pharmaceutical manufacturers, as the Department of Veterans Affairs currently does, which will save Medicare $157 billion over 10 years and will reduce costs for seniors. The budget adopts policies to prohibit "pay for delay" agreements that reduce competition and modifies periods of exclusivity to increase availability of needed therapies. The budget also accelerates the use of bundling payments as an alternative to fee-for-service payments. It builds on Affordable Care Act efficiencies in administration of information and payments. Using standardized electronic systems of administration information such as claims, billing payments and eligibility creates a more efficient and less fragmented health care system.

(B) The Better Off Budget recognizes that the economic security of veterans, retirees, and the disabled has eroded during the recent economic recession. The Better Off Budget would reverse this trend by expanding benefits for these Americans by adopting the Experimental Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E) to calculate cost-of-living adjustments for federal retirement programs other than Social Security. Affected programs include civil service retirement, military retirement, Supplemental Security Income, veteran's pensions and compensations. CPI-E is the most sensible and accurate measure of the real costs that seniors face in retirement. Other measures do not adequately take into account rising expenditures in retirement, such as health care costs, and amount to cutting benefits for those on fixed incomes.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided for all programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2015.

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4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE WOODALL OF GEORGIA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2015 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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: $2,533,142,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,675,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,789,406,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,890,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,014,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,148,143,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,294,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,456,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,626,464,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,807,341,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $0.
Fiscal year 2016: $0.
Fiscal year 2017: $0.
Fiscal year 2018: $0.
Fiscal year 2019: $0.
Fiscal year 2020: $0.
Fiscal year 2021: $0.
Fiscal year 2022: $0.
Fiscal year 2023: $0.
Fiscal year 2024: $0.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $2,743,504,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,778,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,848,957,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,925,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,033,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,162,619,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,241,898,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,361,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,414,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,434,808,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $2,818,544,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,808,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,840,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,901,664,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,009,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,124,872,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,215,785,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,351,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,387,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,405,674,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: -$285,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$133,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$51,552,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$11,598,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $5,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $23,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $78,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $104,675,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $239,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $401,667,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $18,204,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $18,414,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $19,267,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $19,603,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $20,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $20,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $20,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $20,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $21,220,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $13,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,206,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $13,640,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $13,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $13,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $14,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $14,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022; $14,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $15,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $15,307,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $528,927,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $566,503,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $573,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,064,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $597,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $584,252,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $611,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $593,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $624,416,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $611,902,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $638,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $626,175,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $653,001,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $640,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $669,967,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $661,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $687,393,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $672,922,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $706,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $685,796,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $368,359,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $368,359,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $408,990,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $408,990,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $465,411,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $465,411,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $525,481,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $525,481,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $568,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $568,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $606,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $606,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $626,835,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $626,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $643,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $643,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $656,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $656,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $660,760,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $660,760,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $1,846,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,883,682,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $1,795,765,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,826,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $1,785,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,791,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $1,788,927,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,782,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $1,840,739,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,828,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $1,917,231,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,892,007,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $1,962,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,948,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $2,047,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,046,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $2,070,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,058,169,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $2,067,830,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,059,117,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 201. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts referred to in subsection (c)(1) or identified in the report to accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this concurrent resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations".

(c) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2016, the aggregate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed—

(1) $58,662,202,000 for the following programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

(A) Medical Services;

(B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

(C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration; and

(2) $28,781,000,000 in new budget authority for all programs identified pursuant to subsection (b).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2016.

SEC. 202. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

SEC. 203. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—If a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2015 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) ADJUSTMENTS TO FUND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In order to take into account any new information included in the budget submission by the President for fiscal year 2015, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations set forth in the report of this concurrent resolution to conform with section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as adjusted by section 251A of such Act).

(c) REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE BASELINE.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes resulting from technical and economic assumptions in the most recent baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

(d) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2015 and the period of fiscal years 2015 through fiscal year 2024 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 204. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of increasing direct spending in excess of $5,000,000,000 for any period described in subsection (b).

(b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for purposes of this section are any of the four consecutive ten fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 205. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

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

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sections 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that reforms the Federal retirement system, if such adjustments do not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year 2015 and the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 206. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMPLIANCE.—The consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 504.

SEC. 207. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.

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

(1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value accounting to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal loan and loan-guarantee programs on the basis of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 ("FCRA").

(2) The fair-value accounting method uses discount rates which incorporate the risk inherent to the type of liability being estimated in addition to Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity length. In contrast, FCRA accounting solely uses the discount rates of the Treasury, failing to incorporate all of the risks attendant to these credit activities.

(3) The Congressional Budget Office estimates that if fair-value were used to estimate the cost of all new credit activity in 2014, the deficit would be approximately $50 billion higher than under the current methodology.

(b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, any estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office for a measure under the terms of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, "credit reform", as a supplement to such estimate shall, to the extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the "fair value" of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

(c) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Director determines that such bill or joint resolution has a cost related to a housing or residential mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Director shall also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the "fair value" of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution that result in such cost.

(d) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (b) or (c), the chair of the Committee on the Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement controls.

SEC. 208. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

SEC. 209. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a separate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the "first fiscal year" and the "total of fiscal years" shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2015. Such separate allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism under section 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Appropriations may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that counts toward the allocation established by this section shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2015, no adjustment shall be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 210. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE III—POLICY

SEC. 301. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

SEC. 302. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

(1) Too many people are trapped at the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, and every citizen should have the opportunity to rise, escape from poverty, and achieve their own potential.

(2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

(3) According to the most recent projections, over the next 10 years we will spend approximately $9.7 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

(4) Today, there are approximately 92 Federal programs that provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income Americans.

(5) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent information on how well these programs are working, and how much the Federal Government is spending on means-tested welfare.

(6) It should be the goal of welfare programs to encourage work and put people on a path to self-reliance.

(b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the welfare system should be reformed to give states flexibility to implement and improve safety net programs and that to be eligible for benefits, able bodied adults without dependents should be required to work or be preparing for work, including enrolling in educational or job training programs, contributing community service, or participating in a supervised job search; and

(2) the President's budget should disclose, in a clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an estimate of State and local spending for this purpose, over the next ten years.

SEC. 303. POLICY STATEMENT ON BLOCK GRANTING MEDICAID.

It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should be block granted to the States in a manner prescribed by the State Health Flexibility Act of 2013 (H.R. 567, 113th Congress).

SEC. 304. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.

It is the policy of this resolution that a carbon tax would be detrimental to American families and businesses, and is not in the best interest of the United States.

SEC. 305. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE USE OF OFFICIAL TIME BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FOR UNION ACTIVITIES.

It is the policy of this resolution that, as called for in H.R. 107, the Federal Employee Accountability Act of 2013, Federal employees shall not use official time to conduct union activities.

SEC. 306. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATION OF A COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND WASTE.

It is the policy of this resolution that a new committee, styled after the post-World War II "Byrd Committee" shall be created to act on GAO's annual waste and duplication reports as well as Oversight and Government Reform Inspector General reports.

SEC. 307. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTION.

It is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer dollars shall go to any entity that provides abortion services.

SEC. 308. POLICY STATEMENT ON READABLE LEGISLATION.

It is the policy of this resolution that bills should be made more readable and for Members of Congress and more accessible to the public as called for in H.R. 760, the Readable Legislation Act of 2013.

SEC. 309. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the work requirements in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program should be preserved as called for in H.R. 890, 113th Congress.

SEC. 310. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and currently unavailable areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be open for energy exploration and production. To ensure States' rights, states are given the option to withdrawal from leasing within certain areas of the OCS. Specifically, a State, through enactment of a State statute, may withdrawal from leasing from all or part of any area within 75 miles of that State's coast.

SEC. 311. POLICY STATEMENT ON REGULATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Environmental Protection Agency should be prohibited from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change.

SEC. 312. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal budget process should be reformed to promote accountability, increase transparency, and make it easier to reduce spending.

SEC. 313. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PUTTING AMERICANS BACK TO WORK.

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

(1) Although the United States economy technically emerged from recession nearly five years ago, the subsequent recovery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth over the past four years has averaged just over 2 percent, well below the 3 percent trend rate of growth in the United States.

(2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) did a study in late 2012 examining why the United States economy was growing so slowly after the recession. They found, among other things, that United States economic output was growing at less than half of the typical rate exhibited during other recoveries since World War II. CBO said that about two-thirds of this "growth gap" was due to a pronounced sluggishness in the growth of potential GDP—particularly in potential employment levels (such as people leaving the labor force) and the growth in productivity (which is in turn related to lower capital investment).

(3) The prolonged economic sluggishness is particularly troubling given the amount of fiscal and monetary policy actions taken in recent years to cushion the depth of the downturn and to spark higher rates of growth and employment. In addition to the large stimulus package passed in early 2009, many other initiatives have been taken to boost growth, such as the new homebuyer tax credit and the "cash for clunkers" program. These stimulus efforts may have led to various short term

"pops" in activity but the economy and job market has since reverted back to a sub-par trend.

(4) The unemployment rate has declined in recent years, from a peak of nearly 10 percent in 2009-2010 to 6.7 percent in the latest month. However, a significant chunk of this decline has been due to people leaving the labor force (and therefore no longer being counted as "unemployed") and not from a surge in employment. The slow decline in the unemployment rate in recent years has occurred alongside a steep decline in the economy's labor force participation rate. The participation rate stands at 63.2 percent, close to the lowest level since 1978. The flipside of this is that over 90 million Americans are now "on the sidelines" and not in the labor force, representing a 10 million increase since early 2009.

(5) Real median household income declined for the fifth consecutive year in 2012 (latest data available) and, at just over $51,000, is currently at its lowest level since 1995. Weak wage and income growth as a result of a subpar labor market not only means lower tax revenue coming in to the Treasury, it also means higher government spending on income support programs.

(6) A stronger economy is vital to lowering deficit levels and eventually balancing the budget. According to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window, deficits would be reduced by $311 billion.

(7) This budget resolution therefore embraces pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform, that will help foster a stronger economy and more job creation.

(8) Reining in government spending and lowering budget deficits has a positive long-term impact on the economy and the budget. According to CBO, a significant deficit reduction package (i.e. $4 trillion), would boost longer-term economic output by 1.7 percent. Their analysis concludes that deficit reduction creates long-term economic benefits because it increases the pool of national savings and boosts investment, thereby raising economic growth and job creation.

(9) The greater economic output that stems from a large deficit reduction package would have a sizeable impact on the Federal budget. For instance, higher output would lead to greater revenues through the increase in taxable incomes. Lower interest rates, and a reduction in the stock of debt, would lead to lower government spending on net interest expenses.

(b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution to promote faster economic growth and job creation. By putting the budget on a sustainable path, this resolution ends the debt-fueled uncertainty holding back job creators. Reforms to the tax code to put American businesses and workers in a better position to compete and thrive in the 21st century global economy. This resolution targets the regulatory red tape and cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special interests. All of the reforms in this resolution serve as means to the larger end of growing the economy and expanding opportunity for all Americans.

(2) JOBS ACT.—It is the policy of this resolution that to create jobs, opportunity, and economic growth, H.R. 4304, the Jumpstarting Opportunities with Bold Solutions (JOBS) Act, should be enacted. This legislation, introduced by the Republican Study Committee, would unleash North American energy production, reform labor laws, reduce the regulatory burden, and increase access to capital.

SEC. 314. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.

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

(1) A world-class tax system should be simple, fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic growth. The United States tax code fails on all three counts – it is notoriously complex, patently unfair, and highly inefficient. The tax code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation.

(2) Over the past decade alone, there have been more than 4,400 changes to the tax code, more than one per day. Many of the major changes over the years have involved carving out special preferences, exclusions, or deductions for various activities or groups. These loopholes add up to more than $1 trillion per year and make the code unfair, inefficient, and highly complex.

(3) The large amount of tax preferences that pervade the code end up narrowing the tax base. A narrow tax base, in turn, requires much higher tax rates to raise a given amount of revenue.

(4) It is estimated that American taxpayers end up spending $160 billion and roughly 6 billion hours a year complying with the tax code – a waste of time and resources that could be used in more productive activities.

(5) Standard economic theory shows that high marginal tax rates dampen the incentives to work, save, and invest, which reduces economic output and job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax rates.

(6) Roughly half of United States active business income and half of private sector employment are derived from business entities (such as partnerships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed on a "pass-through" basis, meaning the income flows through to the tax returns of the individual owners and is taxed at the individual rate structure rather than at the corporate rate. Small businesses, in particular, tend to choose this form for Federal tax purposes, and the top Federal rate on such small business income reaches 44.6 percent. For these reasons, sound economic policy requires lowering marginal rates on these pass-through entities.

(7) The United States corporate income tax rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to just over 39 percent, the highest rate in the industrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages and discourage investment and job creation, distort business activity, and put American businesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

(8) By deterring potential investment, the United States corporate tax restrains economic growth and job creation. The United States tax rate differential with other countries also

fosters a variety of complicated multinational corporate behaviors intended to avoid the tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing corporate revenue.

(9) The "worldwide" structure of United States international taxation essentially taxes earnings of United States firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive disadvantage with competitors with more competitive international tax systems.

(10) Reforming the United States tax code to a more competitive international system would boost the competitiveness of United States companies operating abroad and it would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.

(11) The tax code imposes costs on American workers through lower wages, on consumers in higher prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

(12) Revenues have averaged about 17.5 percent of the economy throughout modern American history. Revenues rise above this level under current law to 18.4 percent of the economy by the end of the 10-year budget window.

(13) Attempting to raise revenue through tax increases to meet out-of-control spending would damage the economy.

(14) This resolution also rejects the idea of instituting a carbon tax in the United States, which some have offered as a "new" source of revenue. Such a plan would damage the economy, cost jobs, and raise prices on American consumers.

(15) Closing tax loopholes to fund spending does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

(16) The goal of tax reform should be to curb or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower tax rates across the board—not to fund more wasteful Government spending. Tax reform should be revenue-neutral and should not be an excuse to raise taxes on the American people. Washington has a spending problem, not a revenue problem.

(b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should enact legislation that provides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax code to promote economic growth, create American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American consumers, investors, and workers through revenue-neutral fundamental tax reform that provides for the following:

(1) Aims for revenue neutrality (relative to the CBO baseline revenue projection) based on a dynamic score that takes into account macroeconomic effects.

(2) Simplifies the individual rates from seven brackets to two, with a top rate of 25 percent.

(3) Simplifies the tax code by ensuring that fewer Americans will be required to itemize their deductions.

(4) Gives equal tax treatment to individual and employer health care expenditures modeled on the American Health Care Reform Act (H.R. 3121).

(5) Eliminates the current Earned Income Tax Credit that is given in a yearly lump-sum payment and replaces it with a program that would allow workers to exempt a portion of their payroll taxes every month.

(6) Repeals the death tax or inheritance tax.

(7) Reduces the rate of double taxation by lowering the top corporate rate to 25 percent and setting a maximum long-term capital gains tax rate at 15 percent.

(8) Sets a maximum dividend tax rate at 15 percent.

(9) Encourages (on net) investment and entrepreneurial activity.

(10) Moves to a competitive international system of taxation.

SEC. 315. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.

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

(1) The President's health care law has failed to reduce health care premiums as promised. Health care premiums were supposed to decline by $2,500. Instead, according to the 2013 Employer Health Benefits Survey, health care premiums have increased by 5 percent for individual plans and 4 percent for family since 2012. Moreover, according to a report from the Energy and Commerce Committee, premiums for individual market plans may go up as much as 50 percent because of the law.

(2) The President pledged that Americans would be able to keep their health care plan if they liked it. But the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office now estimates 2 million Americans with employment-based health coverage will lose those plans.

(3) Then-Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi, said that the President's health care law would create 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the law will reduce full-time equivalent employment by about 2.0 million hours in 2017 and 2.5 million hours in 2024, "compared with what would have occurred in the absence of the ACA.".

(4) The implementation of the law has been a failure. The main website that Americans were supposed to use in purchasing new coverage was broken for over a month. Since the President's health care law was signed into law, the Administration has announced 23 delays. The President has also failed to submit any nominees to sit on the Independent Payment Advisory Board, a panel of bureaucrats that will cut Medicare by an additional $12.1 billion over the next ten years, according to the President's own budget.

(5) The President's health care law should be repealed and replaced with reforms that make affordable and quality health care coverage available to all Americans.

(b) POLICY ON REPLACING THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE LAW.—It is the policy of this resolution that the President's health care law must not only be repealed, but also replaced by enacting H.R. 3121, the American Health Care Reform Act.

SEC. 316. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

(1) More than 50 million Americans depend on Medicare for their health security.

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condi-

tion of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Congressional Budget Office—

(A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted in 2026 and unable to pay scheduled benefits; and

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy and Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 6 percent per year over the next ten years, and according to the Congressional Budget Office's 2013 Long-Term Budget Outlook, spending on Medicare is projected to reach 5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2040 and 9.4 percent of GDP by 2088.

(3) The President's health care law created a new Federal agency called the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB) empowered with unilateral authority to cut Medicare spending. As a result of that law—

(A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018, the target growth rate is based on the five-year average of overall inflation and medical inflation. Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate will be the five-year average increase in the nominal GDP plus one percentage point, which the President has twice proposed to reduce to GDP plus one-half percentage point;

(B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable bureaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that will reduce seniors access to care;

(C) the nonpartisan Office of the Medicare Chief Actuary estimates that the provider cuts already contained in the Affordable Care Act will force 15 percent of hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and home health agencies to become unprofitable in 2019; and

(D) additional cuts from the IPAB board will force even more health care providers to close their doors, and the Board should be repealed.

(4) Failing to address this problem will leave millions of American seniors without adequate health security and younger generations burdened with enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer future beneficiaries the same health care options available to Members of Congress.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform of the Medicare program such that:

(1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for those in or near retirement.

(2) For future generations, when they reach eligibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs.

(3) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-service as an option.

(4) Medicare will provide additional assistance for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater health risks.

(5) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable path and the Medicare program becomes solvent over the long-term.

SEC. 317. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Security. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the "three-legged stool" of retirement security, which includes employer provided pensions as well as personal savings.

(2) The Social Security Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Social Security's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Social Security becomes more precarious and the threat to seniors and those receiving Social Security disability benefits becomes more pronounced:

(A) In 2016, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(B) In 2033, the combined Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be exhausted, and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut nearly 25 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The recession and continued low economic growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis facing Social Security. The most recent CBO projections find that Social Security will run cash deficits of $1.7 trillion over the next 10 years.

(4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Security for a larger proportion of their retirement income. Therefore, reforms should take into consideration the need to protect lower-income Americans' retirement security.

(5) The Disability Insurance program provides an essential income safety net for those with disabilities and their families. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and 2012, the number of people receiving disability benefits (both disabled workers and their dependent family members) has increased by over 300 percent from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase is not due strictly to population growth or decreases in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have found that the increase in individuals on disability does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health. CBO attributes program growth to changes in demographics, changes in the composition of the labor force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

(6) If this program is not reformed, families who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits provide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance the most.

(7) In the past, Social Security has been reformed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the "Greenspan Commission" which helped to address Social Security shortfalls for over a generation.

(8) Americans deserve action by the President, the House, and the Senate to preserve and strengthen Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan action be taken to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent. This resolution assumes these reforms will include the following:

(1) Adoption of a more accurate measure for calculating cost of living adjustments.

(2) Adoption of adjustments to the full retirement age to reflect longevity.

(c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress and the President should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement system without reforms to the Disability Insurance system. This resolutions assumes that reforms to the Disability Insurance program will include—

(1) encouraging work;

(2) updates of the eligibility rules;

(3) reducing fraud and abuse; and

(4) enactment of H.R. 1502, the Social Security Disability Insurance and Unemployment Benefits Double Dip Elimination Act, to prohibit individuals from drawing benefits from both programs at the same time.

SEC. 318. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.

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

(1) A well-educated workforce is critical to economic, job, and wage growth.

(2) 19.5 million students are enrolled in American colleges and universities.

(3) Over the last decade, tuition and fees have been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the 2002-2003 Academic Year and the 2012-2013 Academic Year—

(A) published tuition and fees for in-State students at public four-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 5.2 percent per year beyond the rate of general inflation;

(B) published tuition and fees for in-State students at public two-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 3.9 percent per year beyond the rate of general inflation; and

(C) published tuition and fees for in-State students at private four-year colleges and universities increased at an average rate of 2.4 percent per year beyond the rate of general inflation.

(4) Over that same period, Federal financial aid has increased 105 percent.

(5) This spending has failed to make college more affordable.

(6) In his 2012 State of the Union Address, President Obama noted that, "We can't just keep subsidizing skyrocketing tuition; we'll run out of money.".

(7) American students are chasing ever-increasing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student debt more than quadrupled between 2003 and 2013, and now stands at nearly $1.1 trillion. Student debt now has the second largest balance after mortgage debt.

(8) Students are carrying large debt loads and too many fail to complete college or end up defaulting on these loans due to their debt burden and a weak economy and job market.

(9) Based on estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2016 and continuing in each subsequent year in the current budget window.

(10) Failing to address these problems will jeopardize access and affordability to higher education for America's young people.

(b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORDABILITY.—It is the policy of this resolution to address the root drivers of tuition inflation, by—

(1) targeting Federal financial aid to those most in need;

(2) streamlining programs that provide aid to make them more effective;

(3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award level at $5,730 in each year of the budget window; and

(4) removing regulatory barriers in higher education that act to restrict flexibility and innovative teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional models such as online coursework and competency-based learning.

(c) FINDINGS ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—The House finds the following:

(1) Over ten million Americans are currently unemployed.

(2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce development system that fails to connect workers with assistance and employers with trained personnel.

(4) According to a 2011 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, in fiscal year 2009, the Federal Government spent $18 billion across 9 agencies to administer 47 Federal job training programs, almost all of which overlapped with another program in terms of offered services and targeted population.

(5) Since the release of that GAO report, the Education and Workforce Committee, which has done extensive work in this area, has identified more than 50 programs.

(3) Without changes, this flawed system will continue to fail those looking for work or to improve their skills, and jeopardize economic growth.

(d) POLICY ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—It is the policy of this resolution to address the failings in the current workforce development system, by—

(1) streamlining and consolidating Federal job training programs as advanced by the House-passed Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong Skills Act (SKILLS Act); and

(2) empowering states with the flexibility to tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of their workforce, including the development of career scholarships.

SEC. 319. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

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

(1) According to the most recent estimate from the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies were expected to hold $739 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2014.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending made available by Congress that remains available for expenditure beyond the fiscal year for which they are provided.

(3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from unneeded balances of funds.

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congressional committees shall through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should continue to make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

SEC. 320. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.

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

(1) The budget for the House of Representatives is $188 million less than it was when Republicans became the majority in 2011.

(2) The House of Representatives has achieved significant savings by consolidating operations and renegotiating contracts.

(b) POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.—It is the policy of this resolution that:

(1) The House of Representatives must be a model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer resources and therefore must identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on

House Administration should review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members and committees of the House, and should identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, barber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

(2) No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

(3) Retirement benefits for Members of Congress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health care for life.

SEC. 321. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.

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

(1) The Government Accountability Office ("GAO") is required by law to identify examples of waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs, and has so identified dozens of such examples.

(2) In testimony before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs "could potentially save tens of billions of dollars."

(3) In 2011, 2012, and 2013 the Government Accountability Office issued reports showing excessive duplication and redundancy in Federal programs including—

(A) 209 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education programs in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost of $3 billion annually;

(B) 200 separate Department of Justice crime prevention and victim services grant programs with an annual cost of $3.9 billion in 2010;

(C) 20 different Federal entities administer 160 housing programs and other forms of Federal assistance for housing with a total cost of $170 billion in 2010;

(D) 17 separate Homeland Security preparedness grant programs that spent $37 billion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

(E) 14 grant and loan programs, and 3 tax benefits to reduce diesel emissions;

(F) 94 different initiatives run by 11 different agencies to encourage "green building" in the private sector; and

(G) 23 agencies implemented approximately 670 renewable energy initiatives in fiscal year 2010 at a cost of nearly $15 billion.

(4) The Federal Government spends about $80 billion each year for approximately 800 information technology investments. GAO has identified broad acquisition failures, waste, and unnecessary duplication in the Government's information technology infrastructure. Experts have estimated that eliminating these problems could save 25 percent – or $20 billion – of the Government's annual information technology budget.

(5) GAO has identified strategic sourcing as a potential source of spending reductions. In 2011 GAO estimated that saving 10 percent of the total or all Federal procurement could generate over $50 billion in savings annually.

(6) Federal agencies reported an estimated $108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2012.

(7) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(8) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire, possibly resulting in $693 billion in unauthorized appropriations. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(9) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs should result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated.

SEC. 322. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.

It is the policy of this resolution that the committees of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs funded through annual appropriations to determine if the programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Committees should reauthorize those programs that in the committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.

SEC. 323. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY POLICY.

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

(1) Excessive regulation at the Federal level has hurt job creation and dampened the economy, slowing our recovery from the economic recession.

(2) In the first two months of 2014 alone, the Administration issued 13,166 pages of regulations imposing more than $13 billion in compliance costs on job creators and adding more than 16 million hours of compliance paperwork.

(3) The Small Business Administration estimates that the total cost of regulations is as high as $1.75 trillion per year. Since 2009, the White House has generated over $494 billion in regulatory activity, with an additional $87.6 billion in regulatory costs currently pending.

(4) The Dodd-Frank financial services legislation (Public Law 111–203) resulted in more than $17 billion in compliance costs and saddled job creators with more than 58 million hours of compliance paperwork.

(5) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act to date has added 132.9 million annual hours of compliance paperwork, imposing $24.3 billion of compliance costs on the private sector and an $8 billion cost burden on the states.

(6) The highest regulatory costs come from rules issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); these regulations

are primarily targeted at the coal industry. In September 2013, the EPA proposed a rule regulating greenhouse gas emissions from new coal-fired power plants. The proposed standards are unachievable with current commercially available technology, resulting in a de-facto ban on new coal-fired power plants. Additional regulations for existing coal plants are expected in the summer of 2014.

(7) Coal-fired power plants provide roughly forty percent of the United States electricity at a low cost. Unfairly targeting the coal industry with costly and unachievable regulations will increase energy prices, disproportionately disadvantaging energy-intensive industries like manufacturing and construction, and will make life more difficult for millions of low-income and middle class families already struggling to pay their bills.

(8) Three hundred and thirty coal units are being retired or converted as a result of EPA regulations. Combined with the de-facto prohibition on new plants, these retirements and conversions may further increase the cost of electricity.

(9) A recent study by Purdue University estimates that electricity prices in Indiana will rise 32 percent by 2023, due in part to EPA regulations.

(10) The Heritage Foundation recently found that a phase out of coal would cost 600,000 jobs by the end of 2023, resulting in an aggregate gross domestic product decrease of $2.23 trillion over the entire period and reducing the income of a family of four by $1,200 per year. Of these jobs, 330,000 will come from the manufacturing sector, with California, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Georgia seeing the highest job losses.

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATION.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should, in consultation with the public burdened by excessive regulation, enact legislation that—

(1) seeks to promote economic growth and job creation by eliminating unnecessary red tape and streamlining and simplifying Federal regulations;

(2) pursues a cost-effective approach to regulation, without sacrificing environmental, health, safety benefits or other benefits, rejecting the premise that economic growth and environmental protection create an either/or proposition;

(3) ensures that regulations do not disproportionately disadvantage low-income Americans through a more rigorous cost-benefit analysis, which also considers who will be most affected by regulations and whether the harm caused is outweighed by the potential harm prevented;

(4) ensures that regulations are subject to an open and transparent process, rely on sound and publicly available scientific data, and that the data relied upon for any particular regulation is provided to Congress immediately upon request;

(5) frees the many commonsense energy and water projects currently trapped in complicated bureaucratic approval processes;

(6) maintains the benefits of landmark environmental, health safety, and other statutes while scaling back this administration's heavy-handed approach to regulation, which has

added $494 billion in mostly ideological regulatory activity since 2009, much of which flies in the face of these statutes' intended purposes; and

(7) seeks to promote a limited government, which will unshackle our economy and create millions of new jobs, providing our Nation with a strong and prosperous future and expanding opportunities for the generations to come.

SEC. 324. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.

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

(1) Opening foreign markets to American exports is vital to the United States economy and beneficial to American workers and consumers. The Commerce Department estimates that every $1 billion of United States exports supports more than 5,000 jobs here at home.

(2) A modern and competitive international tax system would facilitate global commerce for United States multinational companies and would encourage foreign business investment and job creation in the United States

(3) The United States currently has an antiquated system of international taxation whereby United States multinationals operating abroad pay both the foreign-country tax and United States corporate taxes. They are essentially taxed twice. This puts them at an obvious competitive disadvantage.

(4) The ability to defer United States taxes on their foreign operations, which some erroneously refer to as a "tax loophole," cushions this disadvantage to a certain extent. Eliminating or restricting this provision (and others like it) would harm United States competitiveness.

(5) This budget resolution advocates fundamental tax reform that would lower the United States corporate rate, now the highest in the industrialized world, and switch to a more competitive system of international taxation. This would make the United States a much more attractive place to invest and station business activity and would chip away at the incentives for United States companies to keep their profits overseas (because the United States corporate rate is so high).

(6) The status quo of the current tax code undermines the competitiveness of United States businesses and costs the United States economy investment and jobs.

(7) Global trade and commerce is not a zero-sum game. The idea that global expansion tends to "hollow out" United States operations is incorrect. Foreign-affiliate activity tends to complement, not substitute for, key parent activities in the United States such as employment, worker compensation, and capital investment. When United States headquartered multinationals invest and expand operations abroad it often leads to more jobs and economic growth at home.

(8) American businesses and workers have shown that, on a level playing field, they can excel and surpass the international competition.

(b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this resolution to pursue international trade, global commerce, and a modern and competitive United States international tax system in order to promote job creation in the United States.

SEC. 325. NO BUDGET, NO PAY.

It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should agree to a concurrent resolution on the budget every year pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. If by April 15, a House of Congress has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget, the payroll administrator of that House should carry out this policy in the same manner as the provisions of Public Law 113-3, the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013, and place in an escrow account all compensation otherwise required to be made for Members of that House of Congress. Withheld compensation should be released to Members of that House of Congress the earlier of the day on which that House of Congress agrees to a concurrent resolution on the budget, pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or the last day of that Congress.

SEC. 326. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORM OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) SNAP.—It is the policy of the resolution that the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program be reformed so that:

(1) Nutrition assistance funds should be distributed to the states as a block grant with funding subject to the annual discretionary appropriations process.

(2) Funds from the grant must be used by the states to establish and maintain a work activation program for able-bodied adults without dependents.

(3) It is the goal of this proposal to move those in need off of the assistance rolls and back into the workforce and towards self-sufficiency.

(4) In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget is permitted to revise allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels, including discretionary limits, accordingly.

(b) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes that, pending the enactment of reforms described in (a), the conversion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. Additionally, it assumes that more stringent work requirements and time limits apply under the program.

SEC. 327. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION REFORM.

It is the policy of this resolution that State and local officials are in a much better position to understand the needs of local commuters, not bureaucrats in Washington. Federal funding for transportation should be phased down and limited to core Federal duties, including the interstate highway system, transportation infrastructure on Federal land, responding to emergencies, and research. As the level of Federal responsibility for transportation is reduced, Congress should also concurrently reduce the Federal gas tax.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that only consists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF OBAMACARE.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms or replaces the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes provisions amending or superseding the system for updating payments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.

In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024 when the macroeconomic effects of such reforms are taken into account.

SEC. 406. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that implements a trade agreement, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 407. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 408. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legislation requires sustained yield timber harvests obviating the need for funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future and would not increase the deficit or direct spending for the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2019, or the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 409. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION REFORM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms the Federal transportation funding system, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 410. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2024.

SEC. 411. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accommodate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement if it includes permanent spending reductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

SEC. 412. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR REFORMING SNAP.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP).

SEC. 413. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE REFORM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the Social Security Disability Insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act.

TITLE V—EARMARK MORATORIUM

SEC. 501. EARMARK MORATORIUM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider—

(1) a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

(2) a bill or joint resolution not reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this resolution, the terms "congressional earmark", "limited tax benefit", and "limited tariff benefit" have the meaning given those terms in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) INAPPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall not apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to a State, locality, or congressional district.

SEC. 502. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives may not report a rule or order that would waive the point of order set forth in section 501(a).

TITLE VI—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 601. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a Democratic president reformed welfare by limiting the duration of benefits, giving States more control over the program, and helping recipients find work. In the five years following passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages increased. This resolution applies the lessons of welfare reform to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid.

(B) For Medicaid, this resolution recommends conversion from direct spending to a discretionary program subject to appropriation. Pending this reform, this resolution assumes the conversion of the Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. Such a reform would end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach that has tied the hands of State governments. Instead, each State would have the freedom and flexibility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits the needs of its unique population. Moreover, this resolution assumes the repeal of the Medicaid expansions in the President's health care law, relieving State governments of its crippling one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates.

(C) For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, recommends conversion from direct spending to a discretionary program subject to appropriation. Pending this reform, this resolution assumes the conversion of the program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs. The allotment would increase based on the Department of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform would provide incentives for States to ensure dollars will go towards those who need them most. Additionally, it requires that more stringent work requirements and time limits apply under the program.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending:

(A) For Medicare, this resolution advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Those in or near retirement will see no changes, while future retirees would be given a choice of private plans competing alongside the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare would provide a premium-support payment either to pay for or offset the premium of the plan chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support payment would be adjusted so that the sick would receive higher payments if their conditions worsened; lower-income seniors would receive additional assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for a greater share of their premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how their health care dollars are spent will force providers to compete against each other on price and quality. This market competition will act as a real check on widespread waste and skyrocketing health care costs.

(B) In keeping with a recommendation from the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, this resolution calls for Federal employees—including Members of Congress and congressional staff—to make greater contributions toward their own retirement.

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5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2015 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2014 and for fiscal years 2016 through 2024.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2015 through 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.
Fiscal year 2017: $93,898,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $109,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $111,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $116,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $125,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $198,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $316,093,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $330,901,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $3,077,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,233,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,405,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,570,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,772,232,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,966,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,137,989,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,369,350,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,520,421,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,668,170,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2015: $-477,782,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $-494,630,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $-503,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $-538,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $-628,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $-667,907,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $-692,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $-683,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $-542,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $-479,582,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $18,350,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,001,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,716,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,484,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,322,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,191,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $23,076,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $23,943,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $24,691,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $25,411,000,000,000.

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

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

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2015 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $529,658,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $567,234,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $569,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $570,714,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $577,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $570,915,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $586,874,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,937,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $595,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $586,489,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $604,440,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,520,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $613,753,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $604,663,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $624,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $619,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $639,335,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $627,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $656,669,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $637,835,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $43,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,562,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $46,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $47,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $48,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $49,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $51,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $51,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $53,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $54,361,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $55,602,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,486,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $29,307,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,239,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $30,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,895,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $31,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $31,836,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,307,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $32,535,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,942,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $33,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,670,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $34,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,307,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $34,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $35,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $36,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,603,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $7,178,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $6,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $5,012,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $4,816,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $4,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,156,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $4,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,428,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $5,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $5,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $5,445,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $5,982,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,291,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $35,996,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $39,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,208,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $40,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $42,546,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $45,297,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $45,705,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,414,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $46,982,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $48,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $49,571,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,545,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $16,492,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $22,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,592,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $21,822,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $21,707,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $21,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,555,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,387,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,858,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $21,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,321,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $22,090,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,569,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $22,581,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,044,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $22,957,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,443,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $9,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-1,205,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $13,392,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $122,145,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $124,411,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $125,730,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $125,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $126,673,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $126,993,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $126,886,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,011,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $490,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $492,926,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $554,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $557,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $611,852,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $609,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $635,432,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $635,628,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $669,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $668,913,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $714,614,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $703,684,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $743,224,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $741,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $782,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $780,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $823,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $821,591,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $866,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $864,887,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $524,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $523,974,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $562,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $562,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $573,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $597,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $596,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $659,248,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $37,133,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $53,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $57,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $58,441,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,441,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $154,027,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $153,028,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $166,618,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $165,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $164,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $164,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $162,770,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,558,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $174,305,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,022,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $179,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $178,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $183,571,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $182,736,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $195,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $194,736,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $192,458,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,491,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $189,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $188,262,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $54,730,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $59,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $59,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $60,693,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $62,467,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $64,404,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $66,557,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $69,298,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $71,399,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $73,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,916,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $25,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,745,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $25,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,123,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $26,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $27,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $28,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $29,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,975,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $30,399,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $31,357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $32,261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,799,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $33,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,760,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $366,897,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $366,897,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $423,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $423,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $500,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $500,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $589,466,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $589,466,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $665,970,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $665,970,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $731,425,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $731,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $787,730,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $787,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $842,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $842,243,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $893,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $893,181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $936,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $936,153,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $2,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $-1,978,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,705,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $2,328,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,288,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $3,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $-912,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,052,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $312,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $3,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $9,109,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,868,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $15,860,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,770,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $-78,532,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-78,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $-83,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-83,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $-83,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-83,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $-83,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-83,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $-90,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-90,374,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $-91,882,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-91,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $-95,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-95,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $-98,215,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-98,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $-101,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-101,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $-107,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-107,098,000,000.

(21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $85,357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $25,625,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $6,504,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $2,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $902,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $35,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $27,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $27,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $27,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

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

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

(1) provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;

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

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

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

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

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

(b) FUNDING OF ADDITIONAL PRIORITIES.—The increase in the discretionary caps will allow additional funding for key priorities, including—

(1) enhance early childhood and K-12 education;

(2) expand scientific research and innovation funding;

(3) provide jobs and meet infrastructure needs;

(4) expand opportunity and mobility for Americans;

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

(6) make the government more efficient and effective; and

(7) promote military readiness.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA’S VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE EXTENSION OF EXPIRED OR EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends provisions of the tax code that have expired or will expire in the future, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes improvements to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medicare payment system for physicians that build on delivery reforms underway, such as advancement of new care models, and—

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

(2) improves payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that patient-centered primary care receives appropriate compensation;

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

(4) holds providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care; and

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

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

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Medicaid or other children's health programs, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Such improvements may include demonstrations around psychiatric care for special populations and helping states improve the provision of long-term care.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXTENSION OF EXPIRING HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends expiring Medicare, Medicaid, or other health provisions, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

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

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the contemporary health care workforce's ability to meet emerging demands, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Such improvements may include an expansion of the National Health Service Corps, an extension of the enhanced Medicaid primary care reimbursement rates that bring Medicaid primary care payment rates up to Medicare levels using Federal funds, and an expansion of the enhanced reimbursement rates to mid-level providers who practice independently.

SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Improvements may include:

(1) Extension and expansion of child care assistance.

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

(3) Changes to child support enforcement to encourage increased parental support for children, particularly from noncustodial parents, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child or encourages States to provide access and visitation services to improve fathers' relationships with their children. Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty. When 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than to administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

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

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

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable and increases college completion, including efforts to: encourage States and higher education institutions to improve educational outcomes and access for low- and moderate-income students; ensure continued full funding for Pell grants; or help borrowers lower and manage their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COMPETITIVE WORKFORCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that helps ensure that all Americans have access to good-paying jobs by fully reauthorizing the Trade Adjustment Assistance program or funding other effective job training and employment programs by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

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

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

SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FULL FUNDING OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 301. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2015 is 6.8 percent.

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015 is 5.4 percent under current law.

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

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending: For Medicare, this budget rejects proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in health care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare. In other areas, the resolution assumes extension of emergency unemployment compensation, additional funding for surface transportation, a new initiative for early childhood education, and extension of the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which assists with higher education expenses.

TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(1) for fiscal year 2016 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2017, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

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

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2015.

SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates $9,445,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to $480,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates $133,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to $25,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

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

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

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

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount of budget authority the President requests for overseas contingency operations for 2015 in a detailed, account-level, submission to Congress and the new outlays resulting from that budget authority.

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

(d) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—

(1) CAP ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates a base amount equal to 70 percent of the average cost of wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years and provides an additional appropriation of up to but not to exceed $1.4 billion for wildfire suppression operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the additional amount of budget authority above the base amount and the outlays resulting from that additional budget authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) a bill or joint resolution;

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

(iii) a conference report; or

(iv) an amendment between the Houses.

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

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

SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE V—POLICY

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010,

with the economy creating 8.9 million private jobs over the past 49 consecutive months;

(3) as part of a "Make it in America" agenda, United States manufacturing has been leading the Nation's economic recovery as domestic manufacturers regain their economic and competitive edge and a wave of insourcing jobs from abroad begins;

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

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

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pursue a "Make it in America" agenda with a priority to consider and enact legislation to help create jobs, remove incentives to out-source jobs overseas and instead support incentives that bring jobs back to the United States, and help middle class families by increasing the minimum wage.

(2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) provides funding to support President Obama's four-year, $302 billion surface transportation reauthorization proposal;

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

(C) establishes a reserve fund that would allow for passage of additional job creation measures, including further infrastructure improvements and support for biomedical research that both creates jobs and advances scientific knowledge and health, or other spending or revenue proposals.

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

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

(1) Supporting the President's four-year, $302 billion surface transportation reauthorization proposal will sharpen America's global competitive edge in the 21st century by allowing infrastructure expansion and modernization.

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

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

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

(5) The highway trust fund provides critical funding for repairing, expanding, and modernizing roads, bridges, and transit systems, and according to recent CBO projections, it is ex-

pected to become insolvent this summer. This could force a halt to construction projects, which would put 700,000 jobs at risk.

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

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) According to the Congressional Budget Office, between 1979 and 2007, real after-tax incomes for the top 1 percent of income earners grew 278 percent – or a stunning $973,100 – per household. In contrast, real after-tax incomes of the middle 20 percent of families grew just 25 percent, and incomes of the poorest 20 percent increased by 16 percent.

(3) Past Republican tax plans have made reducing taxes for the wealthiest Americans the top priority. The result has been legislation that increased deficits while giving a disproportionate share of any tax cuts to the wealthy.

(4) Recent Republican tax plans, including this year's House Republican Budget, have emphasized reducing the top marginal rates to 25 percent. Analysis by the non-partisan Tax Policy Center has shown that it is impossible to achieve such a reduction and be revenue-neutral without large reductions in tax deductions and credits for middle-income taxpayers that would lead to a net tax increase on those families.

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

(6) Such a tax increase would—

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

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

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

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

(8) these special tax breaks can greatly complicate the effort to administer the code and the taxpayer's ability to fully comply with its terms, while also undermining our basic sense of fairness.

(9) they can distort economic incentives for businesses and consumers and encourage businesses to ship American jobs and capital overseas for tax purposes; in many cases, the reve-

nues lost to various tax expenditures can be put to better use for more targeted initiatives.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) This resolution would accommodate action to simplify the tax code and eliminate special interest tax breaks without increasing the tax burden on middle-class taxpayers.

SEC. 504. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

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

(3) increasing the minimum wage to $10.10 per hour would give a raise to about 28,000,000 workers;

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

(5) minimum wage workers bring home an average 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 government 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.

SEC. 505. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON IMMIGRATION REFORM.

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

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

(2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 15, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, will reduce the deficit by $900 billion over the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 percent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent.

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

(4) The passage of H.R. 15 recognizes that the primary tenets of its success depend on securing the sovereignty of the

United States of America and establishing a coherent and just system for integrating those who seek to join American society.

(5) We have a right, and duty, to maintain and secure our borders, and to keep our country safe and prosperous. As a Nation founded, built and sustained by immigrants we also have a responsibility to harness the power of that tradition in a balanced way that secures a more prosperous future for America.

(6) We have always welcomed newcomers to the United States and will continue to do so. But in order to qualify for the honor and privilege of eventual citizenship, our laws must be followed. The world depends on America to be strong—economically, militarily and ethically. The establishment of a stable, just, and efficient immigration system only supports those goals. As a Nation, we have the right and responsibility to make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security.

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

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

SEC. 506. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

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

(1) Since the expiration of emergency unemployment compensation at the end of 2013, over 2,000,000 workers and their families have lost benefits. Thousands more are losing benefits each week.

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

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

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

SEC. 507. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.

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

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

(2) The EITC rewards work. Benefits are only available to taxpayers with earned income. Encouraging workforce participation among low earners is generally thought to benefit the workers, their families, the community and the overall economy.

(3) Many of our income security programs target their benefits towards children. The EITC is no different; the credit for childless workers is significantly less generous. As a result, low-income childless workers often receive little support from our anti-poverty efforts. Expanding the EITC for childless workers would help close that gap and has been supported by anti-poverty experts with varying ideological perspectives, consistent with the Credit's bipartisan history.

(4) Expansion of the EITC can be viewed as a tax cut. There is significant room to expand the EITC for childless workers that would still leave those workers as net taxpayers, when you include both the employee- and employer-paid portion of their Medicare and Social Security payroll taxes.

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

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

SEC. 508. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT: WHEN WOMEN SUCCEED, AMERICA SUCCEEDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should make a positive difference in the lives of women, enacting measures to address economic equality and women's health and safety. To address economic fairness, Congress should enact the Paycheck Fairness Act, increase the minimum wage, support women entrepreneurs and small businesses, and support work and family balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned paid and expanded family and medical leave. To address health and safety concerns, Congress should increase funding for the prevention and treatment of women's health issues such as breast cancer and heart disease, support access to family planning, and enact measures to prevent and protect women from domestic violence.

SEC. 509. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program alone lifts nearly 5,000,000 people out of poverty, including over 2,000,000 children. It is particularly effective in keeping children—over 1,000,000—out of deep poverty (below half the poverty line). School breakfast and lunch programs help keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach their full potential.

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

(8) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift over 9,000,000 people, including 5,000,000 children, out of poverty. President Ronald Reagan proposed the major EITC expansion in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which he referred to as "the best antipoverty, the best profamily, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress". Studies indicate that children in families that receive the type of income supports EITC and CTC offer do better at school and have higher incomes as adults.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As the strategy is developed and implemented, Congress must work to protect low-income and middle-class Americans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the critical domestic programs that help millions of struggling American families. The strategy should maximize the impact of antipoverty programs across Federal, State, and local governments. Improving the effective coordination and oversight across agencies and implementing a true unity of programs under a "whole of government" approach to shared goals and client-based outcomes will help to streamline access, improve service delivery, and strengthen and extend the reach of every Federal dollar to fight poverty. The plan should consider additional targeting of spending toward persistent poverty areas to revitalize these areas of pervasive historical poverty, unemployment, and general distress.

SEC. 510. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Social Security is America's most important retirement resource, especially for seniors, because it provides an income floor to keep them, their spouses and their survivors out of poverty during retirement—benefits earned based on their past payroll contributions;

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

(3) 9 out of 10 individuals 65 and older received Social Security benefits;

(4) Social Security helps keep people out of poverty and has lowered the poverty rate among seniors by nearly 40 percentage points;

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

(6) diverting workers' payroll contributions toward private accounts undermines retirement security and the social safety net by subjecting the workers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of the stock market;

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

(8) privatization increases Federal debt because the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds from the public to pay full benefits to current retirees.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Social Security should be strengthened for its own sake and not to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization proposals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the retirement security of seniors at risk, any Social Security reform legislation shall reject partial or complete privatization of the program.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2013, 52,000,000 people relied on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative costs than private insurance, and Medicare program costs per enrollee have grown at a slower rate than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) people with Medicare already have the ability to choose a private insurance plan within Medicare through the Medicare Advantage option, yet 72 percent of Medicare beneficiaries chose the traditional fee-for-service program instead of a private plan in 2013;

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

(6) converting Medicare into a voucher for the purchase of health insurance will merely force seniors and individuals with disabilities to pay much higher premiums if they want to use their voucher to purchase traditional Medicare coverage;

(7) a voucher system in which the voucher payment fails to keep pace with growth in health costs would expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

(8) shifting more health care costs onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both; and

(9) versions of voucher policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely set it up for a death spiral as private plans siphon off healthier and less expensive beneficiaries, leaving the sickest beneficiaries in a program that will wither away.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee, financially penalize people for choosing traditional Medicare, or shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of health insurance, should be rejected.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) the Affordable Care Act will expand affordable coverage to 25,000,000 people by the end of the decade, and already, millions of Americans have health insurance under this law – more than 7,000,000 individuals have signed up for private health insurance through new health insurance Marketplaces, 3,000,000 young adults have been able to stay on their parent's health insurance plan, and 3,000,000 people have new Medicaid coverage;

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

(4) the Affordable Care Act ensures that health insurance coverage will always include basic necessary services such as prescription drugs, mental health care, and maternity care and that insurance companies cannot impose lifetime or annual limits on these benefits;

(5) the Affordable Care Act increases transparency in health care, helping to reduce health care cost growth by requiring transparency around hospital charges, insurer cost-sharing, and kick-back payments from pharmaceutical companies to physicians;

(6) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the projected annual growth rate of national health expenditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the essence of "bending the cost curve"; and

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

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

SEC. 513. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, providing health coverage to 60,000,000 Americans, including 1 in 3 children;

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

(3) senior citizens and people with disabilities account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spending and consequently would be at particular risk of losing access to important health care assistance under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

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

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

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable Americans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant, per capita cap, or other financing arrangement that would limit Federal contributions and render the program incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in demographics or health care costs or from economic conditions.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the structure of our military have to be driven by a strategy;

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

(3) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

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

(5) the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force concluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction plan must put national security programs on the table;

(6) former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen argued that the permissive budget environment over the last decade, a period when defense spending increased by hundreds of billions of dollars, had allowed the Pentagon to avoid prioritizing;

(7) reining in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense—the last department still unable to pass an audit—such as the elimination of duplicative programs that have been identified by the Government Accountability Office needs to continue as a priority;

(8) effective implementation of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(9) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans and requirements to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats, which should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization;

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

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

(12) nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 to 2013 is due to increases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Justice—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are performing inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(13) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agencies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner; and

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

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

(1) the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 for fiscal years 2016 through 2021 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduction plan that is balanced, that makes smart spending cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair share, and that takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of inter-

national, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

(2) savings can be achieved from the national defense budget without compromising our security through greater emphasis on eliminating duplicative and wasteful programs, reforming the acquisition process, identifying and constraining unsustainable operating costs, and through careful analysis of our national security needs.

SEC. 515. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE.

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

(1) The United States Government Accountability Office described climate change as, “a complex, crosscutting issue that poses risks to many environmental and economic systems—including agriculture, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human health—and presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government”.

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

(3) The United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded the effects of climate change are occurring worldwide, “Observed impacts of climate change have already affected agriculture, human health, ecosystems on land and in the oceans, water supplies, and some people’s livelihoods”.

(4) The United States National Research Council’s National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee found climate change affects, “human health, water supply, agriculture, transportation, energy, and many other aspects of society”.

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

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

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

(1) Investments in early education are among the best investments we can make for children, families, and the economy.

(2) Investments in early childhood benefit the economy as a whole, generating at least $7 in return for every $1 invested by lowering the need for spending on other services—such as remedial education, grade repetition, and special education—and increasing productivity and earnings for those children as adults.

(3) Children who receive high-quality early education benefit directly in both the short term and the long term. They have better educational outcomes, stronger job earnings, and lower crime and delinquency rates.

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

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

(b) POLICY.—This resolution provides for enactment of a $76 billion, 10-year investment to provide access to high-quality early education for all 4-year-olds. Early education programs must meet quality benchmarks that are linked to better outcomes for children, including a rigorous curriculum tied to State-level standards, qualified teachers, small class sizes, and effective evaluation and review of programs.

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

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

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

(2) Allowing implementation of the remaining spending sequester will damage our national security, critical infrastructure, and other important investments.

(3) Every bipartisan commission has recommended, and the majority of Americans agree, that we should take a balanced, bipartisan approach to reducing the deficit that addresses both revenue and spending.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should develop a balanced plan to address the Nation's long-term fiscal imbalance. The plan should—

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

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

(3) decrease spending through greater efficiencies within the Government and improving incentives for service providers while maintaining the Medicare guarantee, protecting Social Security and a strong social safety net, and making strategic investments in education, science, research, and critical infrastructure necessary to compete in the global economy.

SEC. 518. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.

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

(1) The Government Accountability Office ("GAO") is required by law to identify examples of waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs, and has so identified dozens of such examples.

(2) In testimony before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs "could potentially save tens of billions of dollars".

(3) The Federal Government spends about $80 billion each year for information technology. GAO has identified opportunities for savings and improved efficiencies in the Government's information technology infrastructure.

(4) Federal agencies reported an estimated $108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2012.

(5) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(7) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs may result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be changed.

SEC. 519. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House should lead by example and identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barbershop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

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