

# ***In the House of Representatives, U. S.,***

*October 16, 2013.*

*Resolved*, That the resolution from the Senate (S. Con. Res. 8) entitled “Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.”, do pass with the following

## **AMENDMENT:**

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

1 ***SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET***  
2 ***FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.***

3 *(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and de-*  
4 *clares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget*  
5 *for fiscal year 2014 and sets forth appropriate budgetary*  
6 *levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.*

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

*Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014.*

### ***TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS***

*Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.*

*Sec. 102. Major functional categories.*

### ***TITLE II—RECONCILIATION***

*Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.*

*TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2030, 2040,  
AND 2050*

*Sec. 301. Long-term budgeting.*

*TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS*

*Sec. 401. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.*

*Sec. 402. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the reform of the 2010 health care laws.*

*Sec. 403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the  
2010 health care laws.*

*Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medi-  
care program.*

*Sec. 405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.*

*Sec. 406. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.*

*Sec. 407. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.*

*Sec. 408. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.*

*Sec. 409. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.*

*TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING*

*Sec. 501. Direct spending.*

*TITLE VI—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT*

*Sec. 601. Limitation on advance appropriations.*

*Sec. 602. Concepts and definitions.*

*Sec. 603. Adjustments of aggregates, allocations, and appropriate budgetary lev-  
els.*

*Sec. 604. Limitation on long-term spending.*

*Sec. 605. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.*

*Sec. 606. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.*

*Sec. 607. Congressional Budget Office estimates.*

*Sec. 608. Transfers from the general fund of the treasury to the highway trust  
fund that increase public indebtedness.*

*Sec. 609. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on  
terrorism.*

*Sec. 610. Exercise of rulemaking powers.*

*TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS*

*Sec. 701. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.*

*Sec. 702. Policy statement on tax reform.*

*Sec. 703. Policy statement on Medicare.*

*Sec. 704. Policy statement on Social Security.*

*Sec. 705. Policy statement on higher education affordability.*

*Sec. 706. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobli-  
gated balances.*

*Sec. 707. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.*

*Sec. 708. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unneces-  
sary and wasteful spending.*

*Sec. 709. Policy statement on unauthorized spending.*

*TITLE VIII—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS*

*Sec. 801. Sense of the House on the importance of child support enforcement.*

# ***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 2023:*

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

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

*Fiscal year 2014: \$2,270,932,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2015: \$2,606,592,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2016: \$2,778,891,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2017: \$2,903,673,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2018: \$3,028,951,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2019: \$3,149,236,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2020: \$3,284,610,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2021: \$3,457,009,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2022: \$3,650,699,000,000.*

*Fiscal year 2023: \$3,832,145,000,000.*

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

*Fiscal year 2014: \$0.*

*Fiscal year 2015: \$0.*

*Fiscal year 2016: \$0.*

1       *Fiscal year 2017: \$0.*

2       *Fiscal year 2018: \$0.*

3       *Fiscal year 2019: \$0.*

4       *Fiscal year 2020: \$0.*

5       *Fiscal year 2021: \$0.*

6       *Fiscal year 2022: \$0.*

7       *Fiscal year 2023: \$0.*

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

12       *Fiscal year 2014: \$2,769,406,000,000.*

13       *Fiscal year 2015: \$2,681,581,000,000.*

14       *Fiscal year 2016: \$2,857,258,000,000.*

15       *Fiscal year 2017: \$2,988,083,000,000.*

16       *Fiscal year 2018: \$3,104,777,000,000.*

17       *Fiscal year 2019: \$3,281,142,000,000.*

18       *Fiscal year 2020: \$3,414,838,000,000.*

19       *Fiscal year 2021: \$3,540,165,000,000.*

20       *Fiscal year 2022: \$3,681,407,000,000.*

21       *Fiscal year 2023: \$3,768,151,000,000.*

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

25       *Fiscal year 2014: \$2,815,079,000,000.*

1        *Fiscal year 2015: \$2,736,849,000,000.*

2        *Fiscal year 2016: \$2,850,434,000,000.*

3        *Fiscal year 2017: \$2,958,619,000,000.*

4        *Fiscal year 2018: \$3,079,296,000,000.*

5        *Fiscal year 2019: \$3,231,642,000,000.*

6        *Fiscal year 2020: \$3,374,336,000,000.*

7        *Fiscal year 2021: \$3,495,489,000,000.*

8        *Fiscal year 2022: \$3,667,532,000,000.*

9        *Fiscal year 2023: \$3,722,071,000,000.*

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

13        *Fiscal year 2014: -\$544,147,000,000.*

14        *Fiscal year 2015: -\$130,257,000,000.*

15        *Fiscal year 2016: -\$71,544,000,000.*

16        *Fiscal year 2017: -\$54,947,000,000.*

17        *Fiscal year 2018: -\$50,345,000,000.*

18        *Fiscal year 2019: -\$82,405,000,000.*

19        *Fiscal year 2020: -\$89,726,000,000.*

20        *Fiscal year 2021: -\$38,480,000,000.*

21        *Fiscal year 2022: -\$16,833,000,000.*

22        *Fiscal year 2023: \$110,073,000,000.*

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

25        *Fiscal year 2014: \$17,776,278,000,000.*

1        *Fiscal year 2015: \$18,086,450,000,000.*

2        *Fiscal year 2016: \$18,343,824,000,000.*

3        *Fiscal year 2017: \$18,635,129,000,000.*

4        *Fiscal year 2018: \$18,938,669,000,000.*

5        *Fiscal year 2019: \$19,267,212,000,000.*

6        *Fiscal year 2020: \$19,608,732,000,000.*

7        *Fiscal year 2021: \$19,900,718,000,000.*

8        *Fiscal year 2022: \$20,162,755,000,000.*

9        *Fiscal year 2023: \$20,319,503,000,000.*

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

12        *Fiscal year 2014: \$12,849,621,000,000.*

13        *Fiscal year 2015: \$13,069,788,000,000.*

14        *Fiscal year 2016: \$13,225,569,000,000.*

15        *Fiscal year 2017: \$13,362,146,000,000.*

16        *Fiscal year 2018: \$13,485,102,000,000.*

17        *Fiscal year 2019: \$13,648,470,000,000.*

18        *Fiscal year 2020: \$13,836,545,000,000.*

19        *Fiscal year 2021: \$13,992,649,000,000.*

20        *Fiscal year 2022: \$14,154,363,000,000.*

21        *Fiscal year 2023: \$14,210,984,000,000.*

22        **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

23            *The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal*

24

1 years 2014 through 2023 for each major functional category  
 2 are:

3 (1) *National Defense (050):*

4 *Fiscal year 2014:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
 6 \$560,225,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$579,235,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2015:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
 10 \$574,359,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$563,976,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2016:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
 14 \$585,556,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$570,288,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2017:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
 18 \$598,822,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$575,457,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2018:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
 22 \$612,125,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$582,678,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2019:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$625,445,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$600,508,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2020:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$639,780,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$614,250,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2021:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$654,096,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$628,265,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2022:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$671,181,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$649,221,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2023:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$688,640,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$660,461,000,000.

20 (2) *International Affairs (150):*

21 *Fiscal year 2014:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$41,010,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$42,005,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2015:*



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$39,357,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$40,876,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2016:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$40,355,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,019,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2017:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$41,343,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,821,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2018:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$42,342,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,922,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2019:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$43,349,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$40,248,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2020:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$44,366,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$41,070,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2021:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$44,898,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,970,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$46,240,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$43,208,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$47,304,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$44,030,000,000.

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

14 *Fiscal year 2014:*

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$27,733,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$27,811,000,000.

18 *Fiscal year 2015:*

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$28,318,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$28,193,000,000.

22 *Fiscal year 2016:*

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$28,994,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$28,641,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2017:*

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$29,677,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$29,251,000,000.

5 *Fiscal year 2018:*

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$30,386,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$29,932,000,000.

9 *Fiscal year 2019:*

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$31,088,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$30,574,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2020:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$31,798,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$31,275,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2021:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$32,506,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$31,886,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2022:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$33,244,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$32,609,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2023:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$33,991,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,344,000,000.

4 (4) *Energy* (270):

5 *Fiscal year 2014:*

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$1,218,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$1,366,000,000.

9 *Fiscal year 2015:*

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$1,527,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$2,024,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2016:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$1,433,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$984,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2017:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$1,570,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$1,091,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2018:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$1,764,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,331,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2019:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$1,932,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,612,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2020:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$2,121,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,864,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2021:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$2,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$2,039,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2022:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$2,105,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,989,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2023:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$12,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$147,000,000.

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

21 *Fiscal year 2014:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$38,146,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$41,002,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2015:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$37,457,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$40,169,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2016:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$36,445,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$39,860,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2017:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$37,295,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,612,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2018:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$38,120,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,378,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2019:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$38,552,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$39,655,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2020:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$39,530,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$40,167,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2021:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$39,730,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$40,332,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$40,124,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,330,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$39,792,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,382,000,000.

12 (6) Agriculture (350):

13 *Fiscal year 2014:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$21,731,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$20,377,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2015:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,737,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$16,452,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2016:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$21,254,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,827,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2017:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$19,344,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$18,856,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2018:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$18,776,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,238,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2019:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$19,087,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$18,461,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2020:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$19,380,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$18,864,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2021:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$19,856,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,365,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2022:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$19,736,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,244,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2023:*



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,335,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,859,000,000.

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

5 *Fiscal year 2014:*

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$2,548,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$9,000,000,000..

9 *Fiscal year 2015:*

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$7,818,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$19,413,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2016:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$7,398,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$21,697,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2017:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$6,328,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$22,908,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2018:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$2,946,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$20,314,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2019:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$866,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$23,410,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2020:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$579,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$22,954,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2021:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$295,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$17,517,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2022:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$1,076,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$19,406,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2023:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$1,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$20,654,000,000.

20 (8) *Transportation (400):*

21 *Fiscal year 2014:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$87,056,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$93,142,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2015:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$40,030,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$82,089,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2016:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$81,453,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$74,235,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2017:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$91,498,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$85,791,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2018:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$68,776,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$84,548,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2019:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$92,602,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$82,681,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2020:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$72,693,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$84,625,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2021:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$92,988,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$85,244,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$74,694,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$85,945,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$99,499,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$86,906,000,000.

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

14 *Fiscal year 2014:*

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$8,533,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$27,669,000,000.

18 *Fiscal year 2015:*

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$8,401,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$22,978,000,000.

22 *Fiscal year 2016:*

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$8,341,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$16,911,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2017:*

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$8,442,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$13,910,000,000.

5 *Fiscal year 2018:*

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$8,556,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$10,925,000,000.

9 *Fiscal year 2019:*

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$8,766,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$9,787,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2020:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$8,962,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,418,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2021:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$9,172,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$9,283,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2022:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$9,424,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$9,209,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2023:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$9,641,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$9,271,000,000.

4 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and So-  
5 cial Services (500):

6 Fiscal year 2014:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$56,440,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$77,310,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$73,848,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$77,042,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$85,577,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$84,250,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$95,462,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$93,615,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$100,910,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$99,755,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2019:*

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$95,734,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$95,741,000,000.

5 *Fiscal year 2020:*

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$97,329,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$97,270,000,000.

9 *Fiscal year 2021:*

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$98,900,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$98,917,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2022:*

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$99,965,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$100,219,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2023:*

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$101,606,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$101,780,000,000.

21 (11) *Health (550):*

22 *Fiscal year 2014:*

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$363,762,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$378,695,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2015:*

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$358,156,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$353,470,000,000.

5 *Fiscal year 2016:*

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$359,280,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$362,833,000,000.

9 *Fiscal year 2017:*

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$375,308,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$375,956,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2018:*

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$387,073,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$386,264,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2019:*

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$393,079,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$392,141,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2020:*

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$422,229,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$410,876,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2021:*



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$420,834,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$419,365,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$441,207,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$439,353,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$456,935,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$455,134,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 *Fiscal year 2014:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$515,944,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$515,713,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2015:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$534,494,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$534,400,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2016:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$581,788,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$581,834,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2017:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$597,570,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$597,637,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2018:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$621,384,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$621,480,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2019:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$679,457,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$679,661,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2020:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$723,313,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$723,481,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2021:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$770,764,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$771,261,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2022:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$845,828,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$843,504,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2023:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$875,417,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$874,988,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$509,418,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$508,082,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$480,285,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$476,897,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$487,623,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$487,046,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$484,222,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$479,516,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$484,653,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$475,612,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$495,065,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$490,660,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2020:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$501,101,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$496,983,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2021:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$505,927,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$501,832,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2022:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$515,637,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$516,362,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2023:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$510,654,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$506,354,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 *Fiscal year 2014:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$27,506,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$27,616,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2015:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$30,233,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$30,308,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2016:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$33,369,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$33,407,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2017:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$36,691,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$36,691,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2018:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$40,005,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$40,005,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2019:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$43,421,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$43,421,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2020:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$46,954,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,954,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2021:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$50,474,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$50,474,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$54,235,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$54,235,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

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

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

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

13 *Fiscal year 2014:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$145,730,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$145,440,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2015:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$149,792,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$149,313,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2016:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$162,051,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$161,441,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2017:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$160,947,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$160,117,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2018:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$159,423,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$158,565,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2019:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$171,032,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$170,144,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2020:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$175,674,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$174,791,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2021:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$179,585,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$178,655,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2022:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$191,294,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$190,344,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2023:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$187,945,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$186,882,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$51,933,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$53,376,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$53,116,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$52,918,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$56,644,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$55,745,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$56,712,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$57,949,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$58,586,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$59,859,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$60,495,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$60,666,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2020:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$62,400,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$61,878,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2021:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$64,507,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$63,950,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2022:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$70,150,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$69,561,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2023:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$72,809,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$72,195,000,000.

20 (17) *General Government (800):*

21 *Fiscal year 2014:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$23,225,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,172,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2015:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$21,922,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,749,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2016:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$23,263,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,559,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2017:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$23,814,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,435,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2018:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$24,573,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$24,158,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2019:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$25,454,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$24,803,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2020:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$26,293,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$25,645,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2021:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$27,178,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$26,566,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$27,821,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$27,219,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$28,717,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$28,116,000,000.

12 (18) *Net Interest (900):*

13 *Fiscal year 2014:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$341,099,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$341,099,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2015:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$367,647,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$367,647,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2016:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$405,960,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$405,960,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2017:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$476,448,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$476,448,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2018:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$555,772,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$555,772,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2019:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$613,411,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$613,411,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2020:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$661,810,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$661,810,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2021:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$694,647,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$694,647,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2022:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$723,923,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$723,923,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2023:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$745,963,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$745,963,000,000.

4 (19) Allowances (920):

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$59,061,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$44,044,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$58,840,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$53,255,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$65,587,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$59,258,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$71,859,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$65,151,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$77,299,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$71,278,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$82,155,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$76,769,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2020:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$85,543,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$81,785,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2021:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$89,377,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$85,845,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2022:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$88,897,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$85,661,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2023:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$92,469,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$89,323,000,000.

20 (20) Government-wide savings (930):

21 *Fiscal year 2014:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$9,407,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$6,660,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2015:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$21,577,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$9,971,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2016:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$17,617,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$8,873,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2017:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$13,371,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$6,739,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2018:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$11,556,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$3,340,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2019:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$9,584,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$703,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2020:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$8,457,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$1,740,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2021:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$7,094,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,666,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2022:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$21,151,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$2,703,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2023:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$35,807,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$13,555,000,000.

12 (21) *Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):*

13 *Fiscal year 2014:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$75,946,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$75,946,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2015:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$80,864,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$80,864,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2016:*

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$86,525,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$86,525,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2017:*



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$90,525,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$90,525,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2018:*

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$91,645,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$91,645,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2019:*

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$99,220,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$99,220,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2020:*

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$101,316,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$101,316,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2021:*

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$106,332,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$106,332,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2022:*

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$109,276,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$109,276,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2023:*

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$115,049,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$115,049,000,000.

4 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global  
5 War on Terrorism (970):

6 Fiscal year 2014:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$93,000,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$46,621,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$35,000,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$40,851,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$35,000,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$39,948,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$35,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$38,789,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$35,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$37,451,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2019:*

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$35,000,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$37,570,000,000.

5 *Fiscal year 2020:*

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$35,000,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$37,431,000,000.

9 *Fiscal year 2021:*

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$35,000,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$37,466,000,000.

13 *Fiscal year 2022:*

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$35,000,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$38,102,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2023:*

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$35,000,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$37,694,000,000.

## 21 ***TITLE II—RECONCILIATION***

22 ***SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-***  
23 ***ATIVES.***

24 (a) *SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—The*  
25 *House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit, not*

1 later than \_\_\_\_\_, 2013, recommendations to the  
 2 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.  
 3 After receiving those recommendations, such committee  
 4 shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out  
 5 all such recommendations without substantive revision.

6 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

7 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-  
 8 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws  
 9 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit  
 10 by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal  
 11 years 2013 through 2023.

12 (2) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORK-  
 13 FORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Work-  
 14 force shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdic-  
 15 tion sufficient to reduce the deficit by at least  
 16 \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013  
 17 through 2023.

18 (3) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—  
 19 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-  
 20 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient  
 21 to reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the  
 22 period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

23 (4) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The  
 24 Committee on Financial Services shall submit  
 25 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to

1        *reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the*  
2        *period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.*

3            (5) *COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Com-*  
4        *mittee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in laws*  
5        *within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit*  
6        *by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal*  
7        *years 2013 through 2023.*

8            (6) *COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The*  
9        *Committee on Natural Resources shall submit changes*  
10       *in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the*  
11       *deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fis-*  
12       *cal years 2013 through 2023.*

13           (7) *COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-*  
14       *MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and*  
15       *Government Reform shall submit changes in laws*  
16       *within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit*  
17       *by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal*  
18       *years 2013 through 2023.*

19           (8) *COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The*  
20       *Committee on Ways and Means shall submit changes*  
21       *in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the*  
22       *deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fis-*  
23       *cal years 2013 through 2023.*

1 ***TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEV-***  
 2 ***ELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2030,***  
 3 ***2040, AND 2050***

4 ***SEC. 301. LONG-TERM BUDGETING.***

5 *The following are the recommended revenue, spending,*  
 6 *and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2040, and*  
 7 *2050 as a percent of the gross domestic product of the*  
 8 *United States:*

9 (1) *FEDERAL REVENUES.—The appropriate lev-*  
 10 *els of Federal revenues are as follows:*

11 *Fiscal year 2030: 19.1 percent.*

12 *Fiscal year 2040: 19.1 percent.*

13 *Fiscal year 2050: 19.1 percent.*

14 (2) *BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels*  
 15 *of total budget outlays are not to exceed:*

16 *Fiscal year 2030: 19.1 percent.*

17 *Fiscal year 2040: 19.1 percent.*

18 *Fiscal year 2050: 19.1 percent.*

19 (3) *DEFICITS.—The appropriate levels of deficits*  
 20 *are not to exceed:*

21 *Fiscal year 2030: 0 percent.*

22 *Fiscal year 2040: 0 percent.*

23 *Fiscal year 2050: 0 percent.*

1       ***TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS***

2       ***SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010***

3                       ***HEALTH CARE LAWS.***

4           *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 5   *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 6   *priate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary*  
 7   *effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto*  
 8   *or conference report thereon, that only consists of a full re-*  
 9   *peal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and*  
 10   *the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and*  
 11   *Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.*

12       ***SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-***

13                       ***FORM OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.***

14           *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 15   *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 16   *priate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary*  
 17   *effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto*  
 18   *or conference report thereon, that reforms or replaces the*  
 19   *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health*  
 20   *Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such*  
 21   *measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fis-*  
 22   *cal years 2014 through 2023.*

1 **SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO**  
 2 **THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010**  
 3 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

4 *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 5 *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 6 *priate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary*  
 7 *effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto*  
 8 *or conference report thereon, that repeals all or part of the*  
 9 *decreases in Medicare spending included in the Patient Pro-*  
 10 *tection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and*  
 11 *Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure*  
 12 *would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years*  
 13 *2014 through 2023.*

14 **SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-**  
 15 **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE**  
 16 **PROGRAM.**

17 *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 18 *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 19 *priate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary*  
 20 *effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto*  
 21 *or conference report thereon, that includes provisions*  
 22 *amending or superseding the system for updating payments*  
 23 *under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such meas-*  
 24 *ure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal*  
 25 *years 2014 through 2023.*



1 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**  
 2 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

3 *In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means*  
 4 *reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal*  
 5 *Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the*  
 6 *Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other ap-*  
 7 *propriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-*  
 8 *etary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amend-*  
 9 *ment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure*  
 10 *would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years*  
 11 *2014 through 2023.*

12 **SEC. 406. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**  
 13 **AGREEMENTS.**

14 *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 15 *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 16 *priate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary*  
 17 *effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Com-*  
 18 *mittee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or con-*  
 19 *ference report thereon, that implements a trade agreement,*  
 20 *but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for*  
 21 *the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.*

22 **SEC. 407. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**  
 23 **MEASURES.**

24 *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 25 *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 26 *priate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary*

1 *effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Com-*  
 2 *mittee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or con-*  
 3 *ference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if*  
 4 *such measure would not increase the deficit for the period*  
 5 *of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.*

6 **SEC. 408. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**  
 7 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

8 *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 9 *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*  
 10 *priate levels and limits in this resolution for the budgetary*  
 11 *effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto*  
 12 *or conference report thereon, that makes changes to or pro-*  
 13 *vides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools*  
 14 *and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public*  
 15 *Law 106–393) by the amounts provided by that legislation*  
 16 *for those purposes, if such legislation requires sustained*  
 17 *yield timber harvests obviating the need for funding under*  
 18 *P.L. 106–393 in the future and would not increase the def-*  
 19 *icit or direct spending for fiscal year 2014, the period of*  
 20 *fiscal years 2014 through 2018, or the period of fiscal years*  
 21 *2014 through 2023.*

22 **SEC. 409. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-TERM**  
 23 **DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.**

24 *In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 25 *may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-*

1 *priate levels in this concurrent resolution to accommodate*  
 2 *the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt reduction*  
 3 *agreement if it includes permanent spending reductions*  
 4 *and reforms to direct spending programs.*

## 5 ***TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT*** 6 ***SPENDING***

### 7 ***SEC. 501. DIRECT SPENDING.***

8 *(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—*

9 *(1) For means-tested direct spending, the average*  
 10 *rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the*  
 11 *10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014 is 6.7 per-*  
 12 *cent.*

13 *(2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-*  
 14 *mated average rate of growth in the total level of out-*  
 15 *lays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal*  
 16 *year 2014 is 6.2 percent under current law.*

17 *(3) The following reforms are proposed in this*  
 18 *concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-*  
 19 *ing:*

20 *(A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a*  
 21 *Democratic president reformed welfare by lim-*  
 22 *iting the duration of benefits, giving States more*  
 23 *control over the program, and helping recipients*  
 24 *find work. In the five years following passage,*  
 25 *child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and*

1        *workers' wages increased. This budget applies the*  
2        *lessons of welfare reform to both the Supple-*  
3        *mental Nutrition Assistance Program and Med-*  
4        *icaid.*

5                *(B) For Medicaid, this budget converts the*  
6        *Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexi-*  
7        *ble State allotment tailored to meet each State's*  
8        *needs, indexed for inflation and population*  
9        *growth. Such a reform would end the misguided*  
10       *one-size-fits-all approach that has tied the hands*  
11       *of State governments. Instead, each State would*  
12       *have the freedom and flexibility to tailor a Med-*  
13       *icaid program that fits the needs of its unique*  
14       *population. Moreover, this budget repeals the*  
15       *Medicaid expansions in the President's health*  
16       *care law, relieving State governments of its crip-*  
17       *pling one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates.*

18               *(C) For the Supplemental Nutrition Assist-*  
19       *ance Program, this budget converts the program*  
20       *into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet*  
21       *each State's needs, increases in the Department*  
22       *of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan index and ben-*  
23       *eficiary growth. Such a reform would provide in-*  
24       *centives for States to ensure dollars will go to-*  
25       *wards those who need them most. Additionally,*

1           *it requires that more stringent work require-*  
 2           *ments and time limits apply under the program.*

3           ***(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—***

4           *(1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the av-*  
 5           *erage rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-*  
 6           *ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014 is*  
 7           *5.9 percent.*

8           *(2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the es-*  
 9           *timated average rate of growth in the total level of*  
 10          *outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-*  
 11          *cal year 2014 is 5.3 percent under current law.*

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

15               *(A) For Medicare, this budget advances*  
 16               *policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-*  
 17               *ment, in control of their health care decisions.*  
 18               *Those in or near retirement will see no changes,*  
 19               *while future retirees would be given a choice of*  
 20               *private plans competing alongside the tradi-*  
 21               *tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare*  
 22               *would provide a premium-support payment ei-*  
 23               *ther to pay for or offset the premium of the plan*  
 24               *chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's*  
 25               *cost. The Medicare premium-support payment*

1        *would be adjusted so that the sick would receive*  
 2        *higher payments if their conditions worsened;*  
 3        *lower-income seniors would receive additional*  
 4        *assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and*  
 5        *wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for*  
 6        *a greater share of their premiums. Putting sen-*  
 7        *iors in charge of how their health care dollars*  
 8        *are spent will force providers to compete against*  
 9        *each other on price and quality. This market*  
 10       *competition will act as a real check on wide-*  
 11       *spread waste and skyrocketing health care costs.*

12        *(B) In keeping with a recommendation*  
 13        *from the National Commission on Fiscal Re-*  
 14        *sponsibility and Reform, this budget calls for*  
 15        *Federal employees—including Members of Con-*  
 16        *gress and congressional staff—to make greater*  
 17        *contributions toward their own retirement.*

## 18        ***TITLE VI—BUDGET*** 19        ***ENFORCEMENT***

### 20        ***SEC. 601. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.***

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

22        *(1) The Veterans Health Care Budget and Re-*  
 23        *form Transparency Act of 2009 provides advance ap-*  
 24        *propriations for the following veteran medical care*

1        *accounts: Medical Services, Medical Support and*  
 2        *Compliance, and Medical Facilities.*

3            *(2) The President has yet to submit a budget re-*  
 4        *quest as required under section 1105(a) of title 31,*  
 5        *United States Code, including the request for the De-*  
 6        *partment of Veterans Affairs, for fiscal year 2014,*  
 7        *hence the request for veteran medical care advance*  
 8        *appropriations for fiscal year 2015 is unavailable as*  
 9        *of the writing of this concurrent resolution.*

10           *(3) This concurrent resolution reflects the most*  
 11        *up-to-date estimate on veterans' health care needs in-*  
 12        *cluded in the President's fiscal year 2013 request for*  
 13        *fiscal year 2015.*

14           *(b) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided*  
 15        *for in subsection (c), any bill or joint resolution, or amend-*  
 16        *ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a general*  
 17        *appropriation or continuing appropriation may not pro-*  
 18        *vide for advance appropriations.*

19           *(c) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be*  
 20        *provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-*  
 21        *ferred to in subsection (d)(1) or identified in the report to*  
 22        *accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint explana-*  
 23        *tory statement of managers to accompany this concurrent*  
 24        *resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Ad-*  
 25        *vance Appropriations".*

1       (d) *LIMITATIONS.*—For fiscal year 2015, the aggregate  
2 level of advance appropriations shall not exceed—

3           (1) \$55,483,000,000 for the following programs  
4 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

5                   (A) *Medical Services;*

6                   (B) *Medical Support and Compliance; and*

7                   (C) *Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-*  
8 *erans Health Administration; and*

9           (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority for  
10 all programs identified pursuant to subsection (c).

11       (e) *DEFINITION.*—In this section, the term “advance  
12 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-  
13 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment  
14 thereto or conference report thereon, making general appro-  
15 priations or any new discretionary budget authority pro-  
16 vided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appro-  
17 priations for fiscal year 2015.

18 **SEC. 602. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

19       Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution pro-  
20 viding for a change in budgetary concepts or definitions,  
21 the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any  
22 allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this  
23 concurrent resolution accordingly.



1 **SEC. 603. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS,**  
 2 **AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

3 (a) *ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT*  
 4 *SPENDING LEVELS.*—If a committee (other than the Com-  
 5 mittee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution,  
 6 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, pro-  
 7 viding for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority  
 8 and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also  
 9 provides for an authorization of appropriations for the  
 10 same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the  
 11 chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allo-  
 12 cation to such committee and increase the allocation of dis-  
 13 cretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing  
 14 therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal  
 15 year 2014 by an amount equal to the new budget authority  
 16 (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or  
 17 joint resolution making appropriations for the same pur-  
 18 pose.

19 (b) *ADJUSTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT DISCRETIONARY*  
 20 *SPENDING CAPS AND TO FUND VETERANS' PROGRAMS AND*  
 21 *OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON*  
 22 *TERRORISM.*—

23 (1) *FINDINGS.*—(A) *The President has not sub-*  
 24 *mitted a budget for fiscal year 2014 as required pur-*  
 25 *suant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States*  
 26 *Code, by the date set forth in that section.*

1           (B) *In missing the statutory date by which the*  
 2           *budget must be submitted, this will be the fourth time*  
 3           *in five years the President has not complied with that*  
 4           *deadline.*

5           (C) *This concurrent resolution reflects the levels*  
 6           *of funding for veterans' medical programs as set forth*  
 7           *in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget request.*

8           (2) *PRESIDENT'S BUDGET SUBMISSION.—In*  
 9           *order to take into account any new information in-*  
 10          *cluded in the budget submission by the President for*  
 11          *fiscal year 2014, the chair of the Committee on the*  
 12          *Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and*  
 13          *other appropriate budgetary levels for veterans' pro-*  
 14          *grams, Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War*  
 15          *on Terrorism, or the 302(a) allocation to the Com-*  
 16          *mittee on Appropriations set forth in the report of*  
 17          *this concurrent resolution to conform with section*  
 18          *251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit*  
 19          *Control Act of 1985 (as adjusted by section 251A of*  
 20          *such Act).*

21          (3) *REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE*  
 22          *BASELINE.—The chair of the Committee on the Budg-*  
 23          *et may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other*  
 24          *appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes result-*  
 25          *ing from technical and economic assumptions in the*

1        *most recent baseline published by the Congressional*  
 2        *Budget Office.*

3        (c) *DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing*  
 4        *this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the*  
 5        *allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,*  
 6        *outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-*  
 7        *nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2014 and the*  
 8        *period of fiscal years 2014 through fiscal year 2023 shall*  
 9        *be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair*  
 10       *of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust*  
 11       *such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.*

12       **SEC. 604. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

13       (a) *IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in*  
 14       *order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a*  
 15       *committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations),*  
 16       *or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon,*  
 17       *if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of in-*  
 18       *creasing direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for any*  
 19       *period described in subsection (b).*

20       (b) *TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-*  
 21       *poses of this section are any of the four consecutive ten fis-*  
 22       *cal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2024.*

1 **SEC. 605. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**  
2 **ACTIONS.**

3       (a) *IN GENERAL.*—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1)  
4 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of  
5 the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of  
6 the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the report  
7 accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or  
8 the joint explanatory statement accompanying the con-  
9 ference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget  
10 shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the  
11 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Ap-  
12 propriations amounts for the discretionary administrative  
13 expenses of the Social Security Administration and the  
14 United States Postal Service.

15       (b) *SPECIAL RULE.*—For purposes of applying sec-  
16 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of  
17 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority  
18 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any  
19 off-budget discretionary amounts.

20       (c) *ADJUSTMENTS.*—The chair of the Committee on the  
21 Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other  
22 appropriate levels for legislation reported by the Committee  
23 on Oversight and Government Reform that reforms the Fed-  
24 eral retirement system, if such adjustments do not cause a  
25 net increase in the deficit for fiscal year 2014 and the pe-  
26 riod of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

1 **SEC. 606. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
2 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

3 (a) *APPLICATION.*—Any adjustments of the allocations,  
4 aggregates, and other appropriate levels made pursuant to  
5 this concurrent resolution shall—

6 (1) *apply while that measure is under consider-*  
7 *ation;*

8 (2) *take effect upon the enactment of that meas-*  
9 *ure; and*

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

12 (b) *EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGRE-*  
13 *GATES.*—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from  
14 these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the  
15 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggre-  
16 gates included in this concurrent resolution.

17 (c) *BUDGET COMPLIANCE.*—(1) *The consideration of*  
18 *any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-*  
19 *ference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee*  
20 *on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the alloca-*  
21 *tions, aggregates, and other appropriate levels of this con-*  
22 *current resolution shall not be subject to the points of order*  
23 *set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House*  
24 *of Representatives or section 604.*

25 (2) *Section 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of*  
26 *1974 shall not apply in the House of Representatives to any*

1 *bill, joint resolution, or amendment that provides new budg-*  
 2 *et authority for a fiscal year or to any conference report*  
 3 *on any such bill or resolution, if—*

4 *(A) the enactment of that bill or resolution;*

5 *(B) the adoption and enactment of that amend-*  
 6 *ment; or*

7 *(C) the enactment of that bill or resolution in the*  
 8 *form recommended in that conference report;*

9 *would not cause the appropriate allocation of new budget*  
 10 *authority made pursuant to section 302(a) of such Act for*  
 11 *that fiscal year to be exceeded or the sum of the limits on*  
 12 *the security and non-security category in section 251A of*  
 13 *the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act*  
 14 *as reduced pursuant to such section.*

15 **SEC. 607. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.**

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

17 *(1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan*  
 18 *guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The*  
 19 *Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value account-*  
 20 *ing to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie*  
 21 *Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal housing*  
 22 *programs on the basis of the Federal Credit Reform*  
 23 *Act of 1990 (“FCRA”).*

24 *(2) The fair-value accounting method uses dis-*  
 25 *count rates which incorporate the risk inherent to the*

1        *type of liability being estimated in addition to Treas-*  
 2        *ury discount rates of the proper maturity length. In*  
 3        *contrast, cash-basis accounting solely uses the dis-*  
 4        *count rates of the Treasury, failing to incorporate*  
 5        *risks such as prepayment and default risk.*

6            (3) *The Congressional Budget Office estimates*  
 7        *that the \$635 billion of loans and loan guarantees*  
 8        *issued in 2013 alone would generate budgetary sav-*  
 9        *ings of \$45 billion over their lifetime using FCRA ac-*  
 10       *counting. However, these same loans and loan guar-*  
 11       *antees would have a lifetime cost of \$11 billion under*  
 12       *fair-value methodology.*

13           (4) *The majority of loans and guarantees issued*  
 14        *in 2013 would show deficit reduction of \$9.1 billion*  
 15        *under FCRA methodology, but would increase the def-*  
 16        *icit by \$4.7 billion using fair-value accounting.*

17        (b) *FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.*—*Upon the request of the*  
 18        *chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget,*  
 19        *any estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional*  
 20        *Budget Office for a measure under the terms of title V of*  
 21        *the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform”, as*  
 22        *a supplement to such estimate shall, to the extent prac-*  
 23        *ticable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or*  
 24        *estimated market values representing the “fair value” of as-*  
 25        *sets and liabilities affected by such measure.*

1       (c) *FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PRO-*  
 2 *GRAMS.*—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budg-  
 3 *et Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section 402 of*  
 4 *the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs which*  
 5 *would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint resolu-*  
 6 *tion and if the Director determines that such bill or joint*  
 7 *resolution has a cost related to a housing or residential*  
 8 *mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Director shall*  
 9 *also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated*  
 10 *market values representing the “fair value” of assets and*  
 11 *liabilities affected by the provisions of such bill or joint res-*  
 12 *olution that result in such cost.*

13       (d) *ENFORCEMENT.*—If the Director of the Congres-  
 14 *sional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to sub-*  
 15 *section (b) or (c), the chair of the Committee on the Budget*  
 16 *may use such estimate to determine compliance with the*  
 17 *Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary en-*  
 18 *forcement controls.*

19 **SEC. 608. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE**  
 20 **TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND**  
 21 **THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

22       *For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,*  
 23 *the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act*  
 24 *of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of Representa-*  
 25 *tives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto*



1 or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the  
 2 general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund  
 3 shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal  
 4 to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer  
 5 occurs.

6 **SEC. 609. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**  
 7 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**  
 8 **RORISM.**

9 (a) *ALLOCATION.*—In the House, there shall be a sepa-  
 10 rate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for  
 11 overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.  
 12 For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under  
 13 section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the  
 14 “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be  
 15 deemed to refer to fiscal year 2014. Such separate allocation  
 16 shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contingency op-  
 17 erations/global war on terrorism under section 302(a) of  
 18 such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such  
 19 separate allocation. The Committee on Appropriations may  
 20 provide suballocations of such separate allocation under sec-  
 21 tion 302(b) of such Act. Spending that counts toward the  
 22 allocation established by this section shall be designated  
 23 pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget  
 24 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

1       (b) *ADJUSTMENT.*—*In the House, for purposes of sub-*  
 2 *section (a) for fiscal year 2014, no adjustment shall be made*  
 3 *under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of*  
 4 *1974 if any adjustment would be made under section*  
 5 *251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency*  
 6 *Deficit Control Act of 1985.*

7   **SEC. 610. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

8       *The House adopts the provisions of this title—*

9           (1) *as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the*  
 10 *House of Representatives and as such they shall be*  
 11 *considered as part of the rules of the House of Rep-*  
 12 *resentatives, and these rules shall supersede other*  
 13 *rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with*  
 14 *other such rules; and*

15          (2) *with full recognition of the constitutional*  
 16 *right of the House of Representatives to change those*  
 17 *rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the*  
 18 *same extent as in the case of any other rule of the*  
 19 *House of Representatives.*

20   **TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS**

21   **SEC. 701. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**  
 22       **JOB CREATION.**

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

24           (1) *Although the U.S. economy technically*  
 25 *emerged from recession roughly four years ago, the re-*

1       covery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound  
2       with the unemployment rate still elevated and real  
3       economic growth essentially flat in the final quarter  
4       of 2012.

5           (2) The enormous build-up of Government debt  
6       in the past four years has worsened the already  
7       unsustainable course of Federal finances and is an in-  
8       creasing drag on the U.S. economy.

9           (3) During the recession and early stages of re-  
10      covery, the Government took a variety of measures to  
11      try to boost economic activity. Despite the fact that  
12      these stimulus measures added over \$1 trillion to the  
13      debt, the economy continues to perform at a sub-par  
14      trend.

15          (4) Investors and businesses make decisions on a  
16      forward-looking basis. They know that today's large  
17      debt levels are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest  
18      rate increases, or inflation – and they act accord-  
19      ingly. It is this debt overhang, and the uncertainty it  
20      generates, that is weighing on U.S. growth, invest-  
21      ment, and job creation.

22          (5) Economists have found that the key to jump-  
23      starting U.S. economic growth and job creation is  
24      tangible action to rein in the growth of Government  
25      spending with the aim of getting debt under control.

1           (6) *Stanford economist John Taylor has con-*  
 2           *cluded that reducing Government spending now*  
 3           *would “reduce the threats of higher taxes, higher in-*  
 4           *terest rates and a fiscal crisis”, and would therefore*  
 5           *provide an immediate stimulus to the economy.*

6           (7) *Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke has*  
 7           *stated that putting in place a credible plan to reduce*  
 8           *future deficits “would not only enhance economic per-*  
 9           *formance in the long run, but could also yield near-*  
 10          *term benefits by leading to lower long-term interest*  
 11          *rates and increased consumer and business con-*  
 12          *fidence.”*

13          (8) *Lowering spending would boost market con-*  
 14          *fidence and lessen uncertainty, leading to a spark in*  
 15          *economic expansion, job creation, and higher wages*  
 16          *and income.*

17          (b) *POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CRE-*  
 18          *ATION.—It is the policy of this resolution to promote faster*  
 19          *economic growth and job creation. By putting the budget*  
 20          *on a sustainable path, this resolution ends the debt-fueled*  
 21          *uncertainty holding back job creators. Reforms to the tax*  
 22          *code put American businesses and workers in a better posi-*  
 23          *tion to compete and thrive in the 21st century global econ-*  
 24          *omy. This resolution targets the regulatory red tape and*  
 25          *cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special interests.*

1 *All of the reforms in this resolution serve as means to the*  
 2 *larger end of growing the economy and expanding oppor-*  
 3 *tunity for all Americans.*

4 **SEC. 702. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

6 (1) *A world-class tax system should be simple,*  
 7 *fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic*  
 8 *growth. The U.S. tax code fails on all three counts –*  
 9 *it is notoriously complex, patently unfair, and highly*  
 10 *inefficient. The tax code’s complexity distorts deci-*  
 11 *sions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower*  
 12 *economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation.*

13 (2) *Since 2001 alone, there have been more than*  
 14 *3,250 changes to the code. Many of the major changes*  
 15 *over the years have involved carving out special pref-*  
 16 *erences, exclusions, or deductions for various activities*  
 17 *or groups. These loopholes add up to more than \$1*  
 18 *trillion per year and make the code unfair, ineffi-*  
 19 *cient, and very complex.*

20 (3) *These tax preferences are disproportionately*  
 21 *used by upper-income individuals. For instance, the*  
 22 *top 1 percent of taxpayers reap about 3 times as*  
 23 *much benefit from special tax credits and deductions*  
 24 *(excluding refundable credits) than the middle class*

1        *and 13 times as much benefit than the lowest income*  
 2        *quintile.*

3            (4) *The large amount of tax preferences that per-*  
 4        *vade the code end up narrowing the tax base by as*  
 5        *much as 50 percent. A narrow tax base, in turn, re-*  
 6        *quires much higher tax rates to raise a given amount*  
 7        *of revenue.*

8            (5) *The National Taxpayer Advocate reports that*  
 9        *taxpayers spent 6.1 billion hours in 2012 complying*  
 10       *with tax requirements.*

11          (6) *Standard economic theory shows that high*  
 12        *marginal tax rates dampen the incentives to work,*  
 13        *save, and invest, which reduces economic output and*  
 14        *job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes*  
 15        *the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax*  
 16        *rates.*

17          (7) *Roughly half of U.S. active business income*  
 18        *and half of private sector employment are derived*  
 19        *from business entities (such as partnerships, S cor-*  
 20        *porations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed on*  
 21        *a “pass-through” basis, meaning the income flows*  
 22        *through to the tax returns of the individual owners*  
 23        *and is taxed at the individual rate structure rather*  
 24        *than at the corporate rate. Small businesses in par-*  
 25        *ticular tend to choose this form for Federal tax pur-*

1       poses, and the top Federal rate on such small business  
 2       income reaches 44.6 percent. For these reasons, sound  
 3       economic policy requires lowering marginal rates on  
 4       these pass-through entities.

5           (8) The U.S. corporate income tax rate (includ-  
 6       ing Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to just over  
 7       39 percent, the highest rate in the industrialized  
 8       world. The total Federal marginal tax rate on cor-  
 9       porate income now reaches 55 percent, when includ-  
 10      ing the shareholder-level tax on dividends and capital  
 11      gains. Tax rates this high suppress wages and dis-  
 12      courage investment and job creation, distort business  
 13      activity, and put American businesses at a competi-  
 14      tive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

15          (9) By deterring potential investment, the U.S.  
 16      corporate tax restrains economic growth and job cre-  
 17      ation. The U.S. tax rate differential with other coun-  
 18      tries also fosters a variety of complicated multi-  
 19      national corporate behaviors intended to avoid the  
 20      tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base off-  
 21      shore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing cor-  
 22      porate revenue.

23          (10) The “worldwide” structure of U.S. inter-  
 24      national taxation essentially taxes earnings of U.S.  
 25      firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive

1        *disadvantage with competitors with more competitive*  
 2        *international tax systems.*

3            (11) *Reforming the U.S. tax code to a more com-*  
 4        *petitive international system would boost the competi-*  
 5        *tiveness of U.S. companies operating abroad and it*  
 6        *would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.*

7            (12) *The tax code imposes costs on American*  
 8        *workers through lower wages, on consumers in higher*  
 9        *prices, and on investors in diminished returns.*

10          (13) *Revenues have averaged 18 percent of the*  
 11        *economy throughout modern American history. Reve-*  
 12        *nues rise above this level under current law to 19.1*  
 13        *percent of the economy, and – if the spending re-*  
 14        *straints in this budget are enacted – this level is suffi-*  
 15        *cient to fund Government operations over time.*

16          (14) *Attempting to raise revenue through tax in-*  
 17        *creases to meet out-of-control spending would sink the*  
 18        *economy.*

19          (15) *Closing tax loopholes to fund spending does*  
 20        *not constitute fundamental tax reform.*

21          (16) *The goal of tax reform should be to curb or*  
 22        *eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower tax*  
 23        *rates across the board – not to fund more wasteful*  
 24        *Government spending. Tax reform should be revenue-*



1        *neutral and should not be an excuse to raise taxes on*  
 2        *the American people.*

3        *(b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this*  
 4        *resolution that Congress should enact legislation during fis-*  
 5        *cal year 2014 that provides for a comprehensive reform of*  
 6        *the U.S. tax code to promote economic growth, create Amer-*  
 7        *ican jobs, increase wages, and benefit American consumers,*  
 8        *investors, and workers through revenue-neutral funda-*  
 9        *mental tax reform, which should be reported by the Com-*  
 10       *mittee on Ways and Means to the House not later than De-*  
 11       *cember 31, 2013, that—*

12                *(1) simplifies the tax code to make it fairer to*  
 13        *American families and businesses and reduces the*  
 14        *amount of time and resources necessary to comply*  
 15        *with tax laws;*

16                *(2) substantially lowers tax rates for individuals,*  
 17        *with a goal of achieving a top individual rate of 25*  
 18        *percent and consolidating the current seven indi-*  
 19        *vidual income tax brackets into two brackets with a*  
 20        *first bracket of 10 percent;*

21                *(3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;*

22                *(4) reduces the corporate tax rate to 25 percent;*  
 23        *and*

24                *(5) transitions the tax code to a more competi-*  
 25        *tive system of international taxation.*

1 **SEC. 703. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

3 (1) *More than 50 million Americans depend on*  
4 *Medicare for their health security.*

5 (2) *The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly*  
6 *recommended that Medicare’s long-term financial*  
7 *challenges be addressed soon. Each year without re-*  
8 *form, the financial condition of Medicare becomes*  
9 *more precarious and the threat to those in or near re-*  
10 *irement becomes more pronounced. According to the*  
11 *Congressional Budget Office—*

12 (A) *the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will*  
13 *be exhausted in 2023 and unable to pay sched-*  
14 *uled benefits; and*

15 (B) *Medicare spending is growing faster*  
16 *than the economy and Medicare outlays are cur-*  
17 *rently rising at a rate of 6.2 percent per year,*  
18 *and under the Congressional Budget Office’s al-*  
19 *ternative fiscal scenario, direct spending on*  
20 *Medicare is projected to exceed 7 percent of GDP*  
21 *by 2040 and reach 13 percent of GDP by 2085.*

22 (3) *The President’s health care law created a*  
23 *new Federal agency called the Independent Payment*  
24 *Advisory Board (“IPAB”) empowered with unilateral*  
25 *authority to cut Medicare spending. As a result of*  
26 *that law—*

1           (A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the  
2 Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare  
3 per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018, the  
4 target growth rate is based on the five-year aver-  
5 age of overall inflation and medical inflation.  
6 Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate will  
7 be the five-year average increase in the nominal  
8 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus one percent-  
9 age point;

10           (B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable bu-  
11 reaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that will  
12 reduce seniors access to care;

13           (C) the nonpartisan Office of the Medicare  
14 Chief Actuary estimates that the provider cuts  
15 already contained in the Affordable Care Act  
16 will force 15 percent of hospitals, skilled nursing  
17 facilities, and home health agencies to close in  
18 2019; and

19           (D) additional cuts from the IPAB board  
20 will force even more health care providers to  
21 close their doors, and the Board should be re-  
22 pealed.

23           (4) Failing to address this problem will leave  
24 millions of American seniors without adequate health  
25 security and younger generations burdened with enor-

1        *mous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot be*  
 2        *sustained.*

3        *(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy*  
 4        *of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement from*  
 5        *any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer future*  
 6        *beneficiaries the same health care options available to Mem-*  
 7        *bers of Congress.*

8        *(c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform of*  
 9        *the Medicare program such that:*

10            *(1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for*  
 11            *those in or near retirement.*

12            *(2) For future generations, when they reach eli-*  
 13            *gibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium*  
 14            *support payment and a selection of guaranteed health*  
 15            *coverage options from which recipients can choose a*  
 16            *plan that best suits their needs.*

17            *(3) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-*  
 18            *service as an option.*

19            *(4) Medicare will provide additional assistance*  
 20            *for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater*  
 21            *health risks.*

22            *(5) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable*  
 23            *path and the Medicare program becomes solvent over*  
 24            *the long-term.*

1 **SEC. 704. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

3 (1) *More than 55 million retirees, individuals*  
4 *with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-*  
5 *curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served*  
6 *as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement*  
7 *security, which includes employer provided pensions*  
8 *as well as personal savings.*

9 (2) *The Social Security Trustees Report has re-*  
10 *peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-*  
11 *term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each*  
12 *year without reform, the financial condition of Social*  
13 *Security becomes more precarious and the threat to*  
14 *seniors and those receiving Social Security disability*  
15 *benefits becomes more pronounced:*

16 (A) *In 2016, the Disability Insurance Trust*  
17 *Fund will be exhausted and program revenues*  
18 *will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.*

19 (B) *In 2033, the combined Old-Age and*  
20 *Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be ex-*  
21 *hausted, and program revenues will be unable to*  
22 *pay scheduled benefits.*

23 (C) *With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds*  
24 *in 2033, benefits will be cut 25 percent across the*  
25 *board, devastating those currently in or near re-*

1           *tirement and those who rely on Social Security*  
2           *the most.*

3           *(3) The recession and continued low economic*  
4           *growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis fac-*  
5           *ing Social Security. The most recent CBO projections*  
6           *find that Social Security will run cash deficits of*  
7           *\$1.319 trillion over the next 10 years.*

8           *(4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-*  
9           *curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-*  
10          *come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-*  
11          *ation the need to protect lower-income Americans' re-*  
12          *tirement security.*

13          *(5) The Disability Insurance program provides*  
14          *an essential income safety net for those with disabil-*  
15          *ities and their families. According to the Congres-*  
16          *sional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and 2012,*  
17          *the number of people receiving disability benefits*  
18          *(both disabled workers and their dependent family*  
19          *members) has increased by over 300 percent from 2.7*  
20          *million to over 10.9 million. This increase is not due*  
21          *strictly to population growth or decreases in health.*  
22          *David Autor and Mark Duggan have found that the*  
23          *increase in individuals on disability does not reflect*  
24          *a decrease in self-reported health. CBO attributes pro-*  
25          *gram growth to changes in demographics, changes in*

1        *the composition of the labor force and compensation,*  
 2        *as well as Federal policies.*

3            (6) *If this program is not reformed, families who*  
 4        *rely on the lifeline that disability benefits provide will*  
 5        *face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in 2016, dev-*  
 6        *astating individuals who need assistance the most.*

7            (7) *Americans deserve action by the President,*  
 8        *the House, and the Senate to preserve and strengthen*  
 9        *Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan action*  
 10       *be taken to address the looming insolvency of Social*  
 11       *Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bi-*  
 12       *partisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring*  
 13       *policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains*  
 14       *a critical part of the safety net.*

15        (b) *POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is*  
 16       *the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on*  
 17       *a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably sol-*  
 18       *vent. This resolution assumes reform of a current law trig-*  
 19       *ger, such that:*

20            (1) *If in any year the Board of Trustees of the*  
 21        *Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund*  
 22        *and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund an-*  
 23        *ual Trustees Report determines that the 75-year ac-*  
 24        *tuarial balance of the Social Security Trust Funds is*  
 25        *in deficit, and the annual balance of the Social Secu-*

1        *urity Trust Funds in the 75th year is in deficit, the*  
2        *Board of Trustees shall, no later than September 30*  
3        *of the same calendar year, submit to the President*  
4        *recommendations for statutory reforms necessary to*  
5        *achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a*  
6        *positive annual balance in the 75th-year. Rec-*  
7        *ommendations provided to the President must be*  
8        *agreed upon by both Public Trustees of the Board of*  
9        *Trustees.*

10        *(2) Not later than December 1 of the same cal-*  
11        *endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit*  
12        *their recommendations, the President shall promptly*  
13        *submit implementing legislation to both Houses of*  
14        *Congress including his recommendations necessary to*  
15        *achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a*  
16        *positive annual balance in the 75th year. The Major-*  
17        *ity Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader of*  
18        *the House shall introduce the President's legislation*  
19        *upon receipt.*

20        *(3) Within 60 days of the President submitting*  
21        *legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which the*  
22        *legislation has been referred shall report the bill which*  
23        *shall be considered by the full House or Senate under*  
24        *expedited procedures.*



1           (4) *Legislation submitted by the President*  
 2     *shall—*

3                     (A) *protect those in or near retirement;*

4                     (B) *preserve the safety net for those who*  
 5     *count on Social Security the most, including*  
 6     *those with disabilities and survivors;*

7                     (C) *improve fairness for participants;*

8                     (D) *reduce the burden on, and provide cer-*  
 9     *tainty for, future generations; and*

10                    (E) *secure the future of the Disability In-*  
 11     *surance program while addressing the needs of*  
 12     *those with disabilities today and improving the*  
 13     *determination process.*

14     **SEC. 705. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AF-**  
 15                     **FORDABILITY.**

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

17                    (1) *A well-educated workforce is critical to eco-*  
 18     *nomic, job, and wage growth.*

19                    (2) *More than 21 million students are enrolled*  
 20     *in American colleges and universities.*

21                    (3) *Over the last decade, tuition and fees have*  
 22     *been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the*  
 23     *2001-2002 Academic Year and the 2011-2012 Aca-*  
 24     *demic Year:*

1           (A) *Published tuition and fees for in-State*  
 2           *students at public four-year colleges and univer-*  
 3           *sities increased at an average rate of 5.6 percent*  
 4           *per year beyond the rate of general inflation.*

5           (B) *Published tuition and fees for in-State*  
 6           *students at public two-year colleges and univer-*  
 7           *sities increased at an average rate of 3.8 percent*  
 8           *per year beyond the rate of general inflation.*

9           (C) *Published tuition and fees for in-State*  
 10          *students at private four-year colleges and univer-*  
 11          *sities increased at an average rate of 2.6 percent*  
 12          *per year beyond the rate of general inflation.*

13          (4) *Over that same period, Federal financial aid*  
 14          *has increased 140 percent beyond the rate of general*  
 15          *inflation.*

16          (5) *This spending has failed to make college*  
 17          *more affordable.*

18          (6) *In his 2012 State of the Union Address,*  
 19          *President Obama noted that, “We can’t just keep sub-*  
 20          *sidizing skyrocketing tuition; we’ll run out of money.”*

21          (7) *American students are chasing ever-increas-*  
 22          *ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to the*  
 23          *Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student debt near-*  
 24          *ly tripled between 2004 and 2012, and now stands at*

1        *nearly \$1 trillion. Student debt now has the second*  
 2        *largest balance after mortgage debt.*

3            *(8) Students are carrying large debt loads and*  
 4        *too many fail to complete college or end up defaulting*  
 5        *on these loans due to their debt burden and a weak*  
 6        *economy and job market.*

7            *(9) Based on estimates from the Congressional*  
 8        *Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a fis-*  
 9        *cal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2015 and con-*  
 10       *tinuing in each subsequent year in the current budget*  
 11       *window.*

12           *(10) Failing to address these problems will jeop-*  
 13        *ardize access and affordability to higher education for*  
 14        *America's young people.*

15        *(b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORD-*  
 16        *ABILITY.—It is the policy of this resolution to address the*  
 17        *root drivers of tuition inflation, by—*

18           *(1) targeting Federal financial aid to those most*  
 19        *in need;*

20           *(2) streamlining programs that provide aid to*  
 21        *make them more effective;*

22           *(3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award*  
 23        *level at \$5,645 in each year of the budget window;*  
 24        *and*

1           (4) *removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-*  
 2           *cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative*  
 3           *teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional*  
 4           *models such as online coursework and competency-*  
 5           *based learning.*

6 **SEC. 706. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
 7                           **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**  
 8                           **GATED BALANCES.**

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

10           (1) *According to the last available estimate from*  
 11           *the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agen-*  
 12           *cies were expected to hold \$698 billion in unobligated*  
 13           *balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.*

14           (2) *These funds represent direct and discre-*  
 15           *tionary spending made available by Congress that re-*  
 16           *mains available for expenditure beyond the fiscal year*  
 17           *for which they are provided.*

18           (3) *In some cases, agencies are granted funding*  
 19           *and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.*

20           (4) *The Congressional Budget and Impoundment*  
 21           *Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Manage-*  
 22           *ment and Budget to make funds available to agencies*  
 23           *for obligation and prohibits the Administration from*  
 24           *withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless*  
 25           *approved by an act of Congress.*

(c) *DEFICIT REDUCTION.*—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

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

(1) *The House of Representatives cut budgets for Members of Congress, House committees, and leadership offices by 5 percent in 2011 and an additional 6.4 percent in 2012.*

1           (2) *The House of Representatives achieved sav-*  
 2           *ings of \$36.5 million over three years by consoli-*  
 3           *dating House operations and renegotiating contracts.*

4           (b) *POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that:*

5           (1) *The House of Representatives must be a*  
 6           *model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-*  
 7           *sources and therefore must identify any savings that*  
 8           *can be achieved through greater productivity and effi-*  
 9           *ciency gains in the operation and maintenance of*  
 10          *House services and resources like printing, con-*  
 11          *ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,*  
 12          *grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should*  
 13          *include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-*  
 14          *sition of goods and services to eliminate any unneces-*  
 15          *sary spending. The Committee on House Administra-*  
 16          *tion should review the policies pertaining to the serv-*  
 17          *ices provided to Members and committees of the*  
 18          *House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-*  
 19          *sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, barber*  
 20          *shop, salon, and the House dining room.*

21          (2) *No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase*  
 22          *first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Mem-*  
 23          *bers of Congress.*

1 **SEC. 708. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
 2 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECES-**  
 3 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

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

5 (1) *The Government Accountability Office*  
 6 *(“GAO”) is required by law to identify examples of*  
 7 *waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs,*  
 8 *and has so identified dozens of such examples.*

9 (2) *In testimony before the Committee on Over-*  
 10 *sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-*  
 11 *eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,*  
 12 *duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could*  
 13 *potentially save tens of billions of dollars.”*

14 (3) *In 2011 and 2012, the Government Account-*  
 15 *ability Office issued reports showing excessive dupli-*  
 16 *cation and redundancy in Federal programs includ-*  
 17 *ing—*

18 (A) 209 *“Science, Technology, Engineering,*  
 19 *and Mathematics” (“STEM”) education pro-*  
 20 *grams in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost*  
 21 *of \$3 billion annually;*

22 (B) 200 *separate Department of Justice*  
 23 *crime prevention and victim services grant pro-*  
 24 *grams with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in*  
 25 *2010;*

1           (C) 20 different Federal entities administer  
2           160 housing programs and other forms of Fed-  
3           eral assistance for housing with a total cost of  
4           \$170 billion in 2010;

5           (D) 17 separate Homeland Security pre-  
6           paredness grant programs that spent \$37 billion  
7           between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

8           (E) 13 programs, 3 tax benefits, and one  
9           loan program to reduce diesel emissions; and

10          (F) 94 different initiatives run by 11 dif-  
11          ferent agencies to encourage “green building” in  
12          the private sector.

13          (4) The Federal Government spends about \$80  
14          billion each year for information technology. GAO has  
15          identified broad acquisition failures, waste, and un-  
16          necessary duplication in the Government’s informa-  
17          tion technology infrastructure. Experts have estimated  
18          that eliminating these problems could save 25 percent  
19          – or \$20 billion – of the Government’s annual infor-  
20          mation technology budget.

21          (5) Federal agencies reported an estimated \$108  
22          billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2012.

23          (6) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the  
24          House of Representatives, each standing committee  
25          must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day



9                   (8) *The findings resulting from congressional*  
10                   *oversight of Federal Government programs should re-*  
11                   *sult in programmatic changes in both authorizing*  
12                   *statutes and program funding levels.*

21 *SEC. 709. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPEND-*  
22 *ING.*

23        *It is the policy of this resolution that the committees*  
24 *of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs*  
25 *funded through annual appropriations to determine if the*

1 *programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Commit-*  
 2 *tees should reauthorize those programs that in the commit-*  
 3 *tees' judgment should continue to receive funding.*

4       ***TITLE VIII—SENSE OF THE***  
 5       ***HOUSE PROVISIONS***

6 ***SEC. 801. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF***  
 7       ***CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.***

8       *It is the sense of the House that—*

9           *(1) additional legislative action is needed to en-*  
 10       *sure that States have the necessary resources to collect*  
 11       *all child support that is owed to families and to allow*  
 12       *them to pass 100 percent of support on to families*  
 13       *without financial penalty; and*

14           *(2) when 100 percent of child support payments*  
 15       *are passed to the child, rather than administrative ex-*  
 16       *penses, program integrity is improved and child sup-*  
 17       *port participation increases.*

Attest:

*Clerk.*



113<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

## **S. CON. RES. 8**

### **AMENDMENT**