AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. CON. RES. 96

OFFERED BY MR. VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

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

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2015: $3,070,617,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $3,323,895,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,387,284,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,438,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,754,211,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,932,822,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $4,112,683,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $4,357,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,484,953,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $4,617,936,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $-477,782,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $-494,630,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $-503,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $-538,840,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $-628,040,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $-667,907,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $-692,264,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $-683,256,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $-542,342,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $-479,582,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $18,350,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $19,001,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $19,716,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $20,484,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $21,322,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $22,191,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $23,076,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $23,943,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $24,691,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $25,411,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2015: $13,259,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $13,792,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $14,344,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $14,932,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $15,628,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $16,390,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $17,206,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $18,060,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $18,789,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $19,498,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

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

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $31,836,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $32,535,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $33,272,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $34,014,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $34,782,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $35,556,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $13,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-8,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $13,025,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-4,179,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $14,142,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-4,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $14,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-5,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $14,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-6,172,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $103,315,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $122,145,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $124,411,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $125,730,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $126,673,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $126,886,000,000.

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

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $490,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $790,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $312,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024:

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for robust Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities or other measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the economy. The revisions may be made for measures that—

(1) provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;

(2) provide for additional investments in other areas that would help businesses and other employers create new jobs; and

(3) provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities expand investment, train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that increases, by the same amounts for defense and nondefense, the 2015 limits on discretionary spending in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

(b) FUNDING OF ADDITIONAL PRIORITIES.—The increase in the discretionary caps will allow additional funding for key priorities, including—

(1) enhance early childhood and K-12 education;

(2) expand scientific research and innovation funding;

(3) provide jobs and meet infrastructure needs;

(4) expand opportunity and mobility for Americans;

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

(6) make the government more efficient and effective; and

(7) promote military readiness.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

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

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

(4) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(5) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(6) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (''clean energy jobs'');

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

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

(2) makes improvements to the Post 9/11 GI Bill to ensure that veterans receive the educational benefits they need to maximize their employment opportunities;

(3) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(4) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or

(5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE EXTENSION OF EXPIRED OR EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends provisions of the tax code that have expired or will expire in the future, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes improvements to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medicare payment system for physicians that build on delivery reforms underway, such as advancement of new care models, and—

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

(2) improves payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that patient-centered primary care receives appropriate compensation;

(3) supports innovative programs to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings;

(4) holds providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care; and

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

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

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Medicaid or other children's health programs, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Such improvements may include demonstrations around psychiatric care for special populations and helping states improve the provision of long-term care.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXTENSION OF EXPIRING HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends expiring Medicare, Medicaid, or other health provisions, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

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

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the contemporary health care workforce's ability to meet emerging demands, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Such improvements may include an expansion of the National Health Service Corps, an extension of the enhanced Medicaid primary care reimbursement rates that bring Medicaid primary care payment rates up to Medicare levels using Federal funds, and an expansion of the enhanced reimbursement rates to mid-level providers who practice independently.

SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024. Improvements may include:

(1) Extension and expansion of child care assistance.

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

(3) Changes to child support enforcement to encourage increased parental support for children, par-

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

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

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

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable and increases college completion, including efforts to: encourage States and higher education institutions to improve educational outcomes and access for low- and moderate-income students; ensure continued full funding for Pell grants; or help borrowers lower and manage their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COMPETITIVE WORKFORCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that helps ensure that all Americans have access to good-paying jobs by fully reauthorizing the Trade Adjustment Assistance program or funding other effective job training and employment programs by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

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

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

SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FULL FUNDING OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2024.

TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 301. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending: The resolution rejects cuts to the social safety net that lifts millions of people out of poverty. It assumes extension of the tax credits from the American Taxpayer Relief Act due to expire at the end of 2017. These credits include an increase in refundability of the child tax credit, relief for married earned income tax credit filers, and a larger earned income tax credit for larger families. It also assumes expansion of the earned income tax credit for childless workers, a group that has seen limited support from safety net programs.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

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

posals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in health care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare. In other areas, the resolution assumes extension of emergency unemployment compensation, additional funding for surface transportation, a new initiative for early childhood education, and extension of the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which assists with higher education expenses.

TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(1) for fiscal year 2016 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2017, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

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

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

SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

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

the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates $9,445,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to $480,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal

year 2015 that appropriates $133,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to $25,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2015.

(c) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 403. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount of budget authority the President requests for overseas contingency operations for 2015 in a detailed, account-level, submission to Congress and the new outlays resulting from that budget authority.

(c) DISASTER RELIEF.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this subsection, then the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this resolution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget authority and outlays up to the amounts provided under section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as adjusted by subsection (d).

(d) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—

(1) CAP ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2015 that appropriates a base amount equal to 70 percent of the average cost of wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years and provides an additional appropriation of up to but not to exceed $1.4 billion for wildfire suppression operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the additional amount of budget authority above the base amount and the outlays resulting from that additional budget authority.

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

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

(e) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 404. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

(B) The effect of such measure on the deficit or surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the terms ''budget year'', ''current year'', and ''direct spending'' have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that the term ''direct spending'' shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4) (C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

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

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

(i) a bill or joint resolution;

(ii) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;

(iii) a conference report; or

(iv) an amendment between the Houses.

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

(C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business, a conference report, or an amendment between the Houses includes a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect thereto.

SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

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

extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

TITLE V—POLICY

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010, with the economy creating 8.9 million private jobs over the past 49 consecutive months;

(3) as part of a ''Make it in America'' agenda, United States manufacturing has been leading the Nation's economic recovery as domestic manufacturers regain their economic and competitive edge and a wave of insourcing jobs from abroad begins;

(4) despite the job gains already made, job growth needs to accelerate and continue for an extended period for the economy to fully recover from the recession; and

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

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pursue a ''Make it in America'' agenda with a priority to consider and enact legislation to help create jobs, remove incentives to out-source jobs overseas and instead support incentives that bring jobs back to the United States, and help middle class families by increasing the minimum wage.

(2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) provides funding to support President Obama's four-year, $302 billion surface transportation reauthorization proposal;

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

(C) establishes a reserve fund that would allow for passage of additional job creation measures, including further infrastructure improvements and support for biomedical research that both creates jobs and advances scientific knowledge and health, or other spending or revenue proposals.

SEC. 502. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.

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

(1) Supporting the President's four-year, $302 billion surface transportation reauthorization proposal will sharpen America's global competitive edge in the 21st century by allowing infrastructure expansion and modernization.

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

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

(4) Increasing transportation investments improves our quality of life by building new ladders of opportunity—improving our competitive edge, facili-

tating American exports, creating new jobs and increasing access to existing ones, and fostering economic growth, while also providing critical safety improvements and reduced commute times.

(5) The highway trust fund provides critical funding for repairing, expanding, and modernizing roads, bridges, and transit systems, and according to recent CBO projections, it is expected to become insolvent this summer. This could force a halt to construction projects, which would put 700,000 jobs at risk.

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

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) According to the Congressional Budget Office, between 1979 and 2007, real after-tax incomes for the top 1 percent of income earners grew 278 percent – or a stunning $973,100 – per household. In contrast, real after-tax incomes of the middle 20 percent of families grew just 25 percent, and incomes of the poorest 20 percent increased by 16 percent.

(3) Past Republican tax plans have made reducing taxes for the wealthiest Americans the top priority. The result has been legislation that increased deficits while giving a disproportionate share of any tax cuts to the wealthy.

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

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

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

(6) Such a tax increase would—

(A) make it even harder for working families to make ends meet;

(B) cost the economy millions of jobs over the coming years by reducing consumer spending, which will greatly weaken economic growth; and

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

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

(8) these special tax breaks can greatly complicate the effort to administer the code and the taxpayer's ability to fully comply with its terms, while also undermining our basic sense of fairness.

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

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

(b) POLICY.—

(1) This resolution would accommodate action to simplify the tax code and eliminate special interest tax breaks without increasing the tax burden on middle-class taxpayers.

SEC. 504. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

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

(3) increasing the minimum wage to $10.10 per hour would give a raise to about 28,000,000 workers;

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

(5) minimum wage workers bring home an average of 50 percent of their family's total income;

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 505. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON IMMIGRATION REFORM.

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

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

(2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 15, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, will reduce the deficit by $900 billion over the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 percent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent.

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

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

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

way that secures a more prosperous future for America.

(6) We have always welcomed newcomers to the United States and will continue to do so. But in order to qualify for the honor and privilege of eventual citizenship, our laws must be followed. The world depends on America to be strong—economically, militarily and ethically. The establishment of a stable, just, and efficient immigration system only supports those goals. As a Nation, we have the right and responsibility to make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security.

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

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

SEC. 506. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

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

(1) Since the expiration of emergency unemployment compensation at the end of 2013, over 2,000,000 workers and their families have lost benefits. Thousands more are losing benefits each week.

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

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

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

SEC. 507. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.

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

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

(2) The EITC rewards work. Benefits are only available to taxpayers with earned income. Encouraging workforce participation among low earners is generally thought to benefit the workers, their families, the community and the overall economy.

(3) Many of our income security programs target their benefits towards children. The EITC is no different; the credit for childless workers is significantly less generous. As a result, low-income childless workers often receive little support from our anti-poverty efforts. Expanding the EITC for childless workers would help close that gap and has been supported by anti-poverty experts with varying ideological perspectives, consistent with the Credit's bipartisan history.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 508. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT: WHEN WOMEN SUCCEED, AMERICA SUCCEEDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should make a positive difference in the lives of women, enacting measures to address economic equality and women's health and safety. To address economic fairness, Congress should enact the Paycheck Fairness Act, increase the minimum wage, support women entrepreneurs and small businesses, and support work and family balance through earned paid sick leave, and earned paid and expanded family and medical leave. To address health and safety concerns, Congress should increase funding for the prevention and treatment of women's health issues such as breast cancer and heart disease, support access to family planning, and enact measures to prevent and protect women from domestic violence.

SEC. 509. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY.

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

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

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

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

job training, educational assistance, adequate nutrition, housing and health care.

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

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

(6) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program alone lifts nearly 5,000,000 people out of poverty, including over 2,000,000 children. It is particularly effective in keeping children—over 1,000,000—out of deep poverty (below half the poverty line). School breakfast and lunch programs help keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach their full potential.

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

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

(8) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift over 9,000,000 people, including 5,000,000 children, out of poverty. President Ronald Reagan proposed the major EITC expansion in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which he referred to as ''the best antipoverty, the best pro-family, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress''. Studies indicate that children in families that receive the type of income supports EITC and CTC offer do better at school and have higher incomes as adults.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) provide supports for the most vulnerable who are not able to work: seniors, the severely disabled, and children.

As the strategy is developed and implemented, Congress must work to protect low-income and middle-class Americans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the critical domestic programs that help millions of struggling American families. The strategy should maximize the impact of antipoverty programs across Federal, State, and local governments. Improving the effective coordination and oversight across agencies and implementing a true unity of programs under a ‘‘whole of government’’ approach to shared goals and client-based outcomes will help to streamline access, improve service delivery, and strengthen and extend the reach of every Federal dollar to fight poverty. The plan should consider additional targeting of spending toward persistent poverty areas to revitalize these areas of pervasive historical poverty, unemployment, and general distress.

SEC. 510. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

ment—benefits earned based on their past payroll contributions;

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

(3) 9 out of 10 individuals 65 and older received Social Security benefits;

(4) Social Security helps keep people out of poverty and has lowered the poverty rate among seniors by nearly 40 percentage points;

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

(6) diverting workers' payroll contributions toward private accounts undermines retirement security and the social safety net by subjecting the workers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of the stock market;

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

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

from the public to pay full benefits to current retirees.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Social Security should be strengthened for its own sake and not to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization proposals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the retirement security of seniors at risk, any Social Security reform legislation shall reject partial or complete privatization of the program.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2013, 52,000,000 people relied on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative costs than private insurance, and Medicare program costs per enrollee have grown at a slower rate than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) people with Medicare already have the ability to choose a private insurance plan within Medicare through the Medicare Advantage option, yet 72 percent of Medicare beneficiaries chose the traditional fee-for-service program instead of a private plan in 2013;

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

(6) converting Medicare into a voucher for the purchase of health insurance will merely force seniors and individuals with disabilities to pay much higher premiums if they want to use their voucher to purchase traditional Medicare coverage;

(7) a voucher system in which the voucher payment fails to keep pace with growth in health costs would expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

(8) shifting more health care costs onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both; and

(9) versions of voucher policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will

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

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee, financially penalize people for choosing traditional Medicare, or shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of health insurance, should be rejected.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

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

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

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

(4) the Affordable Care Act ensures that health insurance coverage will always include basic necessary services such as prescription drugs, mental health care, and maternity care and that insurance companies cannot impose lifetime or annual limits on these benefits;

(5) the Affordable Care Act increases transparency in health care, helping to reduce health care cost growth by requiring transparency around hospital charges, insurer cost-sharing, and kick-back payments from pharmaceutical companies to physicians;

(6) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to

private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the projected annual growth rate of national health expenditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the essence of "bending the cost curve"; and

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

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

SEC. 513. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, providing health coverage to 60,000,000 Americans, including 1 in 3 children;

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

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

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

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

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

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable Americans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant, per capita cap, or other financing arrangement that would limit Federal contributions and render the program incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in demographics or health care costs or from economic conditions.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the

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

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

(3) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

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

(5) the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force concluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction plan must put national security programs on the table;

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

sive budget environment over the last decade, a period when defense spending increased by hundreds of billions of dollars, had allowed the Pentagon to avoid prioritizing;

(7) reining in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense—the last department still unable to pass an audit—such as the elimination of duplicative programs that have been identified by the Government Accountability Office needs to continue as a priority;

(8) effective implementation of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(9) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans and requirements to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats, which should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems,

and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization;

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

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

(12) nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 to 2013 is due to increases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Justice—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are performing inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(13) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agencies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner; and

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

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

(1) the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 for fiscal years 2016 through 2021 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduction plan that is balanced, that makes smart spending cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair share, and that takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of international, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

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

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

SEC. 515. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE.

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

(1) The United States Government Accountability Office described climate change as, ''a complex, crosscutting issue that poses risks to many environmental and economic systems—including agriculture, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human health—and presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government''.

(2) The United States Academy of Sciences and the British Royal Society reported, ''It is now more certain than ever, based on many lines of evidence, that humans are changing Earth's climate. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, accompanied by sea-level rise, a strong decline in Arctic sea ice, and other climate-related changes''.

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

riculture, human health, ecosystems on land and in the oceans, water supplies, and some people's livelihoods''.

(4) The United States National Research Council's National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee found climate change affects, ''human health, water supply, agriculture, transportation, energy, and many other aspects of society''.

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

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

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

(1) Investments in early education are among the best investments we can make for children, families, and the economy.

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

ing productivity and earnings for those children as adults.

(3) Children who receive high-quality early education benefit directly in both the short term and the long term. They have better educational outcomes, stronger job earnings, and lower crime and delinquency rates.

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

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

(b) POLICY.—This resolution provides for enactment of a $76 billion, 10-year investment to provide access to high-quality early education for all 4-year-olds. Early education programs must meet quality benchmarks that are linked to better outcomes for children, including a rigorous curriculum tied to State-level standards, qualified teachers, small class sizes, and effective evaluation and review of programs.

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

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

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

(2) Allowing implementation of the remaining spending sequester will damage our national security, critical infrastructure, and other important investments.

(3) Every bipartisan commission has recommended, and the majority of Americans agree, that we should take a balanced, bipartisan approach to reducing the deficit that addresses both revenue and spending.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should develop a balanced plan to address the Nation's long-term fiscal imbalance. The plan should—

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

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

(3) decrease spending through greater efficiencies within the Government and improving incentives for service providers while maintaining the Medicare guarantee, protecting Social Security and a strong social safety net, and making strategic investments in education, science, research, and critical infrastructure necessary to compete in the global economy.

SEC. 518. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.

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

(1) The Government Accountability Office (''GAO'') is required by law to identify examples of waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs, and has so identified dozens of such examples.

(2) In testimony before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs ''could potentially save tens of billions of dollars''.

(3) The Federal Government spends about $80 billion each year for information technology. GAO has identified opportunities for savings and improved efficiencies in the Government's information technology infrastructure.

(4) Federal agencies reported an estimated $108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year 2012.

(5) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2015, 32 laws will expire. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

(7) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs may result in programmatic changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be changed.

SEC. 519. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House should lead by example and identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barbershop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.