

**AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 25**  
**OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS**

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section and conform the table of contents accordingly:

1 **SEC. \_\_\_\_ . SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
2 **CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS.**

3 It is the sense of the House that—

4 (1) no reductions should be made in funding  
5 made available to the Department of Justice for  
6 crime prevention programs; and

7 (2) if Congress wishes to provide an offset to a  
8 proposed reduction of amounts made available for  
9 the purposes described in paragraph (1), such offset  
10 should come from restoring the rates of tax of, and  
11 the exemption amounts under, the estate, gift, and  
12 generation-skipping tax under subtitle B of the Internal  
13 Revenue Code of 1986 to the rates and exemption  
14 amounts in effect on December 31, 2009.

Amend section 501 to read as follows:

15 **SEC. 501. DIRECT SPENDING.**

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

1           (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-  
2           age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-  
3           ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014 is  
4           6.7 percent.

5           (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-  
6           mated average rate of growth in the total level of  
7           outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-  
8           cal year 2014 is 6.2 percent under current law.

9           (3) The following reforms are proposed in this  
10          concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-  
11          ing:

12                   (A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a  
13                   Democratic president reformed welfare by lim-  
14                   iting the duration of benefits, giving States  
15                   more control over the program, and helping re-  
16                   cipients find work. In the five years following  
17                   passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare case-  
18                   loads fell, and workers' wages increased. This  
19                   budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to  
20                   both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance  
21                   Program and Medicaid.

22                   (B) For Medicaid, this budget converts the  
23                   Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexi-  
24                   ble State allotment tailored to meet each  
25                   State's needs, indexed for inflation and popu-

1           lation growth. Such a reform would end the  
2           misguided one-size-fits-all approach that has  
3           tied the hands of State governments. Instead,  
4           each State would have the freedom and flexi-  
5           bility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits the  
6           needs of its unique population. Moreover, this  
7           budget repeals the Medicaid expansions in the  
8           President's health care law, relieving State gov-  
9           ernments of its crippling one-size-fits-all enroll-  
10          ment mandates.

11           (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-  
12          sistance Program, this budget converts the pro-  
13          gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to  
14          meet each State's needs, increases in the De-  
15          partment of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan  
16          index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform  
17          would provide incentives for States to ensure  
18          dollars will go towards those who need them  
19          most. Additionally, it requires that more strin-  
20          gent work requirements and time limits apply  
21          under the program.

22          (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

23           (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the  
24          average rate of growth in the total level of outlays

1 during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014  
2 is 5.9 percent.

3 (2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the  
4 estimated average rate of growth in the total level of  
5 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-  
6 cal year 2014 is 5.3 percent under current law.

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

10 (A) For Medicare, this budget advances  
11 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-  
12 ment, in control of their health care decisions.  
13 Those in or near retirement will see no changes,  
14 while future retirees would be given a choice of  
15 private plans competing alongside the tradi-  
16 tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-  
17 care would provide a premium-support payment  
18 either to pay for or offset the premium of the  
19 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the  
20 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support  
21 payment would be adjusted so that the sick  
22 would receive higher payments if their condi-  
23 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-  
24 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-  
25 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-

1           sume responsibility for a greater share of their  
2           premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how  
3           their health care dollars are spent will force  
4           providers to compete against each other on  
5           price and quality. This market competition will  
6           act as a real check on widespread waste and  
7           skyrocketing health care costs.

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

