

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 25

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

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

5 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
6 declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the

- 1 budget for fiscal year 2014 and sets forth appropriate
 2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

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

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

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

Sec. 301. Long-term budgeting.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 501. Direct spending.

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Sec. 601. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 602. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 603. Adjustments of aggregates, allocations, and appropriate budgetary levels.

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

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TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS

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

Sec. 702. Policy statement on tax reform.

Sec. 703. Policy statement on Medicare.

Sec. 704. Policy statement on Social Security.

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Sec. 706. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.

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TITLE VIII—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

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

1 **TITLE I—RECOMMENDED** 2 **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

3 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

4 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for
5 each of fiscal years 2014 through 2023:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Fiscal year 2014: \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$0.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 2023: \$110,073,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Fiscal year 2021; \$13,992,649,000,000.

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

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

5 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

6 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
7 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
8 fiscal years 2014 through 2023 for each major functional
9 category are:

10 (1) National Defense (050):

11 Fiscal year 2014:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$560,225,000,000.

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

15 Fiscal year 2015:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$574,359,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2016:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$585,556,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2017:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$598,822,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2018:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$612,125,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2019:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$625,445,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$639,780,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2021:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$654,096,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2022:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$671,181,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2023:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$688,640,000,000.

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

1 (2) International Affairs (150):

2 Fiscal year 2014:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$41,010,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2015:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$39,357,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2016:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$40,355,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$41,343,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$42,342,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$43,349,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$44,366,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$41,070,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$44,898,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$41,970,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$46,240,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$43,208,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$47,304,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$44,030,000,000.
17 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
18 (250):
19 Fiscal year 2014:
20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$27,733,000,000.
22 (B) Outlays, \$27,811,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2015:
24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$28,318,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2016:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$28,994,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2017:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$29,677,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$30,386,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$31,088,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$31,798,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$32,506,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$33,244,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2023:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$33,991,000,000.

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

9 (4) Energy (270):

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 -\$1,218,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$1,527,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$1,433,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$1,570,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$1,764,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$1,932,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$2,121,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$2,200,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$2,105,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 -\$12,000,000.

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

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

1 Fiscal year 2014:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$38,146,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$41,002,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2015:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$37,457,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$40,169,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$36,445,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$39,860,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2017:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$37,295,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$39,612,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$38,120,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$39,378,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$38,552,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$39,655,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$39,530,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$39,730,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$40,124,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$39,792,000,000.

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

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$21,731,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$16,737,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,254,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$19,344,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,776,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,087,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$19,380,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,856,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,736,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,335,000,000.

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

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

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$2,548,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$7,818,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$7,398,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$6,328,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$866,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$579,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$295,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$1,076,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$1,200,000,000.

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

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$87,056,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$40,030,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$81,453,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$91,498,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$68,776,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$92,602,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$72,693,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$92,988,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$74,694,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$99,499,000,000.

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

16 (9) Community and Regional Development
17 (450):

18 Fiscal year 2014:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$8,533,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$8,401,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$8,341,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$16,911,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$8,442,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$13,910,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$8,556,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$10,925,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$8,766,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$9,787,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$8,962,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$9,418,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$9,172,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$9,283,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$9,424,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$9,641,000,000.

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$56,440,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$73,848,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$85,577,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$95,462,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2018:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$100,910,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$99,755,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$95,734,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$95,741,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2020:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$97,329,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$97,270,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2021:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$98,900,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$98,917,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2022:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$99,965,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$100,219,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2023:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$101,606,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$101,780,000,000.
25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2014:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$363,762,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$378,695,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2015:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$358,156,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$353,470,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$359,280,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$362,833,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$375,308,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$375,956,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$387,073,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$386,264,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$393,079,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$392,141,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$422,229,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$420,834,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$441,207,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$456,935,000,000.

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

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$515,944,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$534,494,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$581,788,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$597,570,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$621,384,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$679,457,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$723,313,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$770,764,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$845,828,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$875,417,000,000.

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

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$509,418,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$480,285,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$487,623,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$484,222,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$484,653,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$495,065,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$501,101,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$505,927,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$515,637,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$510,654,000,000.

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

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$27,506,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$30,233,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$33,369,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$36,691,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$40,005,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$43,421,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$46,954,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$50,474,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$54,235,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$58,441,000,000.

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$145,730,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$149,792,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$162,051,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$160,947,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$159,423,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$171,032,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$175,674,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$179,585,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$191,294,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$187,945,000,000.

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

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$51,933,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$53,116,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$56,644,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$56,712,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$58,586,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$60,495,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$62,400,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$64,507,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$70,150,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$72,809,000,000.

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

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,225,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$21,922,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$23,263,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,814,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$24,573,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$25,454,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,293,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$25,645,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$27,178,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$26,566,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$27,821,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$27,219,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$28,717,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$28,116,000,000.
16 (18) Net Interest (900):
17 Fiscal year 2014:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$341,099,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$341,099,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2015:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$367,647,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$367,647,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$405,960,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$476,448,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$555,772,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$613,411,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$661,810,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$694,647,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$723,923,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$745,963,000,000.

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

8 (19) Allowances (920):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$59,061,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$58,840,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$65,587,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$71,859,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$77,299,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$82,155,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$85,543,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$89,377,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$88,897,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$92,469,000,000.

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$9,407,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$21,577,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$17,617,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$13,371,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$11,556,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$9,584,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$8,457,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,740,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$7,094,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$3,666,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$21,151,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$2,703,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$35,807,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$13,555,000,000.
16 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
17 Fiscal year 2014:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$75,946,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$75,946,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2015:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$80,864,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$80,864,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$86,525,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$90,525,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$91,645,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$99,220,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$101,316,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$106,332,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$109,276,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$115,049,000,000.

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

8 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
9 War on Terrorism (970):

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$93,000,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

18 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

1 Fiscal year 2018:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$35,000,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$37,451,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$35,000,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$37,570,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$35,000,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$37,431,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$35,000,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$37,466,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$35,000,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$38,102,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$35,000,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$37,694,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—The House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit, not later than _____, 2013, recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, such committee shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

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

(2) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(3) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-

1 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
2 to reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for
3 the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

4 (4) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The
5 Committee on Financial Services shall submit
6 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
7 reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the
8 period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

9 (5) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
10 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
11 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
12 deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of
13 fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

14 (6) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—
15 The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit
16 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
17 reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the
18 period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

19 (7) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
20 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
21 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
22 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
23 by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
24 years 2013 through 2023.

1 (8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
2 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit
3 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
4 reduce the deficit by at least \$1,000,000,000 for the
5 period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

6 **TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEV-**
7 **ELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2030,**
8 **2040, AND 2050**

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

10 The following are the recommended revenue, spend-
11 ing, and deficit levels for each of fiscal years 2030, 2040,
12 and 2050 as a percent of the gross domestic product of
13 the United States:

14 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—The appropriate lev-
15 els of Federal revenues are as follows:

16 Fiscal year 2030: 19.1 percent.

17 Fiscal year 2040: 19.1 percent.

18 Fiscal year 2050: 19.1 percent.

19 (2) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels
20 of total budget outlays are not to exceed:

21 Fiscal year 2030: 19.1 percent.

22 Fiscal year 2040: 19.1 percent.

23 Fiscal year 2050: 19.1 percent.

24 (3) DEFICITS.—The appropriate levels of defi-
25 cits are not to exceed:

1 Fiscal year 2030: 0 percent.

2 Fiscal year 2040: 0 percent.

3 Fiscal year 2050: 0 percent.

4 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

5 **SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010** 6 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

7 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
8 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
9 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
10 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
11 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that only con-
12 sists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable
13 Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the
14 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

15 **SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-** 16 **FORM OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

17 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
18 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
19 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
20 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
21 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms
22 or replaces the Patient Protection and Affordable Care
23 Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act
24 of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit
25 for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
26 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other

1 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
2 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
3 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
4 thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases rev-
5 enue, but only if such measure would not increase the def-
6 icit for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

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

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

1 **SEC. 409. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-**
2 **TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accom-
6 modate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt re-
7 duction agreement if it includes permanent spending re-
8 ductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

9 **TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT**
10 **SPENDING**

11 **SEC. 501. DIRECT SPENDING.**

12 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

13 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-
14 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-
15 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014 is
16 6.7 percent.

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

21 (3) The following reforms are proposed in this
22 concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spend-
23 ing:

24 (A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a
25 Democratic president reformed welfare by lim-
26 iting the duration of benefits, giving States

1 more control over the program, and helping re-
2 cipients find work. In the five years following
3 passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare case-
4 loads fell, and workers' wages increased. This
5 budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to
6 both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
7 Program and Medicaid.

8 (B) For Medicaid, this budget converts the
9 Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexi-
10 ble State allotment tailored to meet each
11 State's needs, indexed for inflation and popu-
12 lation growth. Such a reform would end the
13 misguided one-size-fits-all approach that has
14 tied the hands of State governments. Instead,
15 each State would have the freedom and flexi-
16 bility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits the
17 needs of its unique population. Moreover, this
18 budget repeals the Medicaid expansions in the
19 President's health care law, relieving State gov-
20 ernments of its crippling one-size-fits-all enroll-
21 ment mandates.

22 (C) For the Supplemental Nutrition As-
23 sistance Program, this budget converts the pro-
24 gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to
25 meet each State's needs, increases in the De-

1 partment of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan
2 index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform
3 would provide incentives for States to ensure
4 dollars will go towards those who need them
5 most. Additionally, it requires that more strin-
6 gent work requirements and time limits apply
7 under the program.

8 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

9 (1) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the
10 average rate of growth in the total level of outlays
11 during the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014
12 is 5.9 percent.

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

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

20 (A) For Medicare, this budget advances
21 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-
22 ment, in control of their health care decisions.
23 Those in or near retirement will see no changes,
24 while future retirees would be given a choice of
25 private plans competing alongside the tradi-

1 tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-
2 care would provide a premium-support payment
3 either to pay for or offset the premium of the
4 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the
5 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support
6 payment would be adjusted so that the sick
7 would receive higher payments if their condi-
8 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-
9 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-
10 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-
11 sume responsibility for a greater share of their
12 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how
13 their health care dollars are spent will force
14 providers to compete against each other on
15 price and quality. This market competition will
16 act as a real check on widespread waste and
17 skyrocketing health care costs.

18 (B) In keeping with a recommendation
19 from the National Commission on Fiscal Re-
20 sponsibility and Reform, this budget calls for
21 Federal employees—including Members of Con-
22 gress and congressional staff—to make greater
23 contributions toward their own retirement.

1 **TITLE VI—BUDGET**
2 **ENFORCEMENT**

3 **SEC. 601. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

5 (1) The Veterans Health Care Budget and Re-
6 form Transparency Act of 2009 provides advance
7 appropriations for the following veteran medical care
8 accounts: Medical Services, Medical Support and
9 Compliance, and Medical Facilities.

10 (2) The President has yet to submit a budget
11 request as required under section 1105(a) of title
12 31, United States Code, including the request for
13 the Department of Veterans Affairs, for fiscal year
14 2014, hence the request for veteran medical care ad-
15 vance appropriations for fiscal year 2015 is unavail-
16 able as of the writing of this concurrent resolution.

17 (3) This concurrent resolution reflects the most
18 up-to-date estimate on veterans' health care needs
19 included in the President's fiscal year 2013 request
20 for fiscal year 2015.

21 (b) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided
22 for in subsection (c), any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
23 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a gen-
24 eral appropriation or continuing appropriation may not
25 provide for advance appropriations.

1 (c) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
2 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-
3 ferred to in subsection (d)(1) or identified in the report
4 to accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint ex-
5 planatory statement of managers to accompany this con-
6 current resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified
7 for Advance Appropriations”.

8 (d) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2015, the aggre-
9 gate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed—

10 (1) \$55,483,000,000 for the following programs
11 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

12 (A) Medical Services;

13 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

14 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-
15 erans Health Administration; and

16 (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority
17 for all programs identified pursuant to subsection
18 (c).

19 (e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
20 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-
21 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment
22 thereto or conference report thereon, making general ap-
23 propriations or any new discretionary budget authority
24 provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing
25 appropriations for fiscal year 2015.

1 **SEC. 602. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

2 Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution
3 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-
4 tions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-
5 just any allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate lev-
6 els in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

7 **SEC. 603. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS,**
8 **AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

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

25 (b) **ADJUSTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT DISCRETIONARY**
26 **SPENDING CAPS AND TO FUND VETERANS' PROGRAMS**

1 AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL
2 WAR ON TERRORISM.—

3 (1) FINDINGS.—(A) The President has not sub-
4 mitted a budget for fiscal year 2014 as required
5 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United
6 States Code, by the date set forth in that section.

7 (B) In missing the statutory date by which the
8 budget must be submitted, this will be the fourth
9 time in five years the President has not complied
10 with that deadline.

11 (C) This concurrent resolution reflects the lev-
12 els of funding for veterans' medical programs as set
13 forth in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget re-
14 quest.

15 (2) PRESIDENT'S BUDGET SUBMISSION.—In
16 order to take into account any new information in-
17 cluded in the budget submission by the President for
18 fiscal year 2014, the chair of the Committee on the
19 Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
20 other appropriate budgetary levels for veterans' pro-
21 grams, Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War
22 on Terrorism, or the 302(a) allocation to the Com-
23 mittee on Appropriations set forth in the report of
24 this concurrent resolution to conform with section
25 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Def-

1 icit Control Act of 1985 (as adjusted by section
2 251A of such Act).

3 (3) REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
4 BASELINE.—The chair of the Committee on the
5 Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
6 other appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes
7 resulting from technical and economic assumptions
8 in the most recent baseline published by the Con-
9 gressional Budget Office.

10 (c) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing
11 this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the
12 allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,
13 outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-
14 nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2014 and the
15 period of fiscal years 2014 through fiscal year 2023 shall
16 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair
17 of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may ad-
18 just such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

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

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in
21 order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a
22 committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations),
23 or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon,
24 if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of

1 increasing direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for
2 any period described in subsection (b).

3 (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-
4 poses of this section are any of the four consecutive ten
5 fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2024.

6 **SEC. 605. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**
7 **ACTIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section
9 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
10 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
11 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
12 of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolu-
13 tion on the budget or the joint explanatory statement ac-
14 companying the conference report on any concurrent reso-
15 lution on the budget shall include in its allocation under
16 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
17 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the dis-
18 cretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security
19 Administration and the United States Postal Service.

20 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-
21 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
22 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
23 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
24 off-budget discretionary amounts.

1 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on
2 the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
3 other appropriate levels for legislation reported by the
4 Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that re-
5 forms the Federal retirement system, if such adjustments
6 do not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year
7 2014 and the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

8 **SEC. 606. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
9 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

10 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of the alloca-
11 tions, aggregates, and other appropriate levels made pur-
12 suant to this concurrent resolution shall—

13 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
14 ation;

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

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

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

1 (c) BUDGET COMPLIANCE.—(1) The consideration of
2 any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
3 ference report thereon, for which the chair of the Com-
4 mittee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in
5 the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels
6 of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the
7 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the
8 Rules of the House of Representatives or section 604.

9 (2) Section 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act
10 of 1974 shall not apply in the House of Representatives
11 to any bill, joint resolution, or amendment that provides
12 new budget authority for a fiscal year or to any conference
13 report on any such bill or resolution, if—

14 (A) the enactment of that bill or resolution;

15 (B) the adoption and enactment of that amend-
16 ment; or

17 (C) the enactment of that bill or resolution in
18 the form recommended in that conference report;

19 would not cause the appropriate allocation of new budget
20 authority made pursuant to section 302(a) of such Act
21 for that fiscal year to be exceeded or the sum of the limits
22 on the security and non-security category in section 251A
23 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
24 Act as reduced pursuant to such section.

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

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

3 (1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan
4 guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The
5 Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value account-
6 ing to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie
7 Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal hous-
8 ing programs on the basis of the Federal Credit Re-
9 form Act of 1990 (“FCRA”).

10 (2) The fair-value accounting method uses dis-
11 count rates which incorporate the risk inherent to
12 the type of liability being estimated in addition to
13 Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity
14 length. In contrast, cash-basis accounting solely uses
15 the discount rates of the Treasury, failing to incor-
16 porate risks such as prepayment and default risk.

17 (3) The Congressional Budget Office estimates
18 that the \$635 billion of loans and loan guarantees
19 issued in 2013 alone would generate budgetary sav-
20 ings of \$45 billion over their lifetime using FCRA
21 accounting. However, these same loans and loan
22 guarantees would have a lifetime cost of \$11 billion
23 under fair-value methodology.

24 (4) The majority of loans and guarantees issued
25 in 2013 would show deficit reduction of \$9.1 billion

1 under FCRA methodology, but would increase the
2 deficit by \$4.7 billion using fair-value accounting.

3 (b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of
4 the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the
5 Budget, any estimate prepared by the Director of the Con-
6 gressional Budget Office for a measure under the terms
7 of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit
8 reform”, as a supplement to such estimate shall, to the
9 extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current
10 actual or estimated market values representing the “fair
11 value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

12 (c) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PRO-
13 GRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional
14 Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section
15 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs
16 which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint
17 resolution and if the Director determines that such bill
18 or joint resolution has a cost related to a housing or resi-
19 dential mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Di-
20 rector shall also provide an estimate of the current actual
21 or estimated market values representing the “fair value”
22 of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such
23 bill or joint resolution that result in such cost.

24 (d) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congres-
25 sional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to

1 subsection (b) or (c), the chair of the Committee on the
 2 Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance
 3 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other
 4 budgetary enforcement controls.

5 **SEC. 608. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE**
 6 **TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND**
 7 **THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

8 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of
 9 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
 10 trol Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of
 11 Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amend-
 12 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers
 13 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-
 14 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority
 15 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the
 16 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

17 **SEC. 609. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**
 18 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**
 19 **RORISM.**

20 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a sep-
 21 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for
 22 overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.
 23 For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under
 24 section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
 25 the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall

1 be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2014. Such separate allo-
2 cation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contin-
3 gency operations/global war on terrorism under section
4 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not
5 apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Ap-
6 propriations may provide suballocations of such separate
7 allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that
8 counts toward the allocation established by this section
9 shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii)
10 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
11 Act of 1985.

12 (b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of
13 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2014, no adjustment shall
14 be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget
15 Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under sec-
16 tion 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
17 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

19 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

20 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
21 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
22 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
23 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede
24 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
25 sistent with other such rules; and

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

6 **TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS**

7 **SEC. 701. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND** 8 **JOB CREATION.**

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

10 (1) Although the U.S. economy technically
11 emerged from recession roughly four years ago, the
12 recovery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound
13 with the unemployment rate still elevated and real
14 economic growth essentially flat in the final quarter
15 of 2012.

16 (2) The enormous build-up of Government debt
17 in the past four years has worsened the already
18 unsustainable course of Federal finances and is an
19 increasing drag on the U.S. economy.

20 (3) During the recession and early stages of re-
21 covery, the Government took a variety of measures
22 to try to boost economic activity. Despite the fact
23 that these stimulus measures added over \$1 trillion
24 to the debt, the economy continues to perform at a
25 sub-par trend.

1 (4) Investors and businesses make decisions on
2 a forward-looking basis. They know that today's
3 large debt levels are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, in-
4 terest rate increases, or inflation – and they act ac-
5 cordingly. It is this debt overhang, and the uncer-
6 tainty it generates, that is weighing on U.S. growth,
7 investment, and job creation.

8 (5) Economists have found that the key to
9 jump-starting U.S. economic growth and job cre-
10 ation is tangible action to rein in the growth of Gov-
11 ernment spending with the aim of getting debt
12 under control.

13 (6) Stanford economist John Taylor has con-
14 cluded that reducing Government spending now
15 would “reduce the threats of higher taxes, higher in-
16 terest rates and a fiscal crisis”, and would therefore
17 provide an immediate stimulus to the economy.

18 (7) Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke
19 has stated that putting in place a credible plan to
20 reduce future deficits “would not only enhance eco-
21 nomic performance in the long run, but could also
22 yield near-term benefits by leading to lower long-
23 term interest rates and increased consumer and
24 business confidence.”

1 (8) Lowering spending would boost market con-
2 fidence and lessen uncertainty, leading to a spark in
3 economic expansion, job creation, and higher wages
4 and income.

5 (b) **POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CRE-**
6 **ATION.**—It is the policy of this resolution to promote fast-
7 er economic growth and job creation. By putting the budg-
8 et on a sustainable path, this resolution ends the debt-
9 fueled uncertainty holding back job creators. Reforms to
10 the tax code put American businesses and workers in a
11 better position to compete and thrive in the 21st century
12 global economy. This resolution targets the regulatory red
13 tape and cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special
14 interests. All of the reforms in this resolution serve as
15 means to the larger end of growing the economy and ex-
16 panding opportunity for all Americans.

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

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

19 (1) A world-class tax system should be simple,
20 fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic
21 growth. The U.S. tax code fails on all three counts
22 – it is notoriously complex, patently unfair, and
23 highly inefficient. The tax code’s complexity distorts
24 decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to

1 slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job
2 creation.

3 (2) Since 2001 alone, there have been more
4 than 3,250 changes to the code. Many of the major
5 changes over the years have involved carving out
6 special preferences, exclusions, or deductions for var-
7 ious activities or groups. These loopholes add up to
8 more than \$1 trillion per year and make the code
9 unfair, inefficient, and very complex.

10 (3) These tax preferences are disproportionately
11 used by upper-income individuals. For instance, the
12 top 1 percent of taxpayers reap about 3 times as
13 much benefit from special tax credits and deductions
14 (excluding refundable credits) than the middle class
15 and 13 times as much benefit than the lowest in-
16 come quintile.

17 (4) The large amount of tax preferences that
18 pervade the code end up narrowing the tax base by
19 as much as 50 percent. A narrow tax base, in turn,
20 requires much higher tax rates to raise a given
21 amount of revenue.

22 (5) The National Taxpayer Advocate reports
23 that taxpayers spent 6.1 billion hours in 2012 com-
24 plying with tax requirements.

1 (6) Standard economic theory shows that high
2 marginal tax rates dampen the incentives to work,
3 save, and invest, which reduces economic output and
4 job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes
5 the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax
6 rates.

7 (7) Roughly half of U.S. active business income
8 and half of private sector employment are derived
9 from business entities (such as partnerships, S cor-
10 porations, and sole proprietorships) that are taxed
11 on a “pass-through” basis, meaning the income
12 flows through to the tax returns of the individual
13 owners and is taxed at the individual rate structure
14 rather than at the corporate rate. Small businesses
15 in particular tend to choose this form for Federal
16 tax purposes, and the top Federal rate on such small
17 business income reaches 44.6 percent. For these rea-
18 sons, sound economic policy requires lowering mar-
19 ginal rates on these pass-through entities.

20 (8) The U.S. corporate income tax rate (includ-
21 ing Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to just
22 over 39 percent, the highest rate in the industri-
23 alized world. The total Federal marginal tax rate on
24 corporate income now reaches 55 percent, when in-
25 cluding the shareholder-level tax on dividends and

1 capital gains. Tax rates this high suppress wages
2 and discourage investment and job creation, distort
3 business activity, and put American businesses at a
4 competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

5 (9) By deterring potential investment, the U.S.
6 corporate tax restrains economic growth and job cre-
7 ation. The U.S. tax rate differential with other coun-
8 tries also fosters a variety of complicated multi-
9 national corporate behaviors intended to avoid the
10 tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base
11 offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing
12 corporate revenue.

13 (10) The “worldwide” structure of U.S. inter-
14 national taxation essentially taxes earnings of U.S.
15 firms twice, putting them at a significant competi-
16 tive disadvantage with competitors with more com-
17 petitive international tax systems.

18 (11) Reforming the U.S. tax code to a more
19 competitive international system would boost the
20 competitiveness of U.S. companies operating abroad
21 and it would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.

22 (12) The tax code imposes costs on American
23 workers through lower wages, on consumers in high-
24 er prices, and on investors in diminished returns.

1 (13) Revenues have averaged 18 percent of the
2 economy throughout modern American history. Rev-
3 enues rise above this level under current law to 19.1
4 percent of the economy, and – if the spending re-
5 straints in this budget are enacted – this level is suf-
6 ficient to fund Government operations over time.

7 (14) Attempting to raise revenue through tax
8 increases to meet out-of-control spending would sink
9 the economy.

10 (15) Closing tax loopholes to fund spending
11 does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

12 (16) The goal of tax reform should be to curb
13 or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower
14 tax rates across the board – not to fund more waste-
15 ful Government spending. Tax reform should be rev-
16 enue-neutral and should not be an excuse to raise
17 taxes on the American people.

18 (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this
19 resolution that Congress should enact legislation during
20 fiscal year 2014 that provides for a comprehensive reform
21 of the U.S. tax code to promote economic growth, create
22 American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American con-
23 sumers, investors, and workers through revenue-neutral
24 fundamental tax reform, which should be reported by the

1 Committee on Ways and Means to the House not later
2 than December 31, 2013, that—

3 (1) simplifies the tax code to make it fairer to
4 American families and businesses and reduces the
5 amount of time and resources necessary to comply
6 with tax laws;

7 (2) substantially lowers tax rates for individ-
8 uals, with a goal of achieving a top individual rate
9 of 25 percent and consolidating the current seven in-
10 dividual income tax brackets into two brackets with
11 a first bracket of 10 percent;

12 (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

13 (4) reduces the corporate tax rate to 25 per-
14 cent; and

15 (5) transitions the tax code to a more competi-
16 tive system of international taxation.

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

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

19 (1) More than 50 million Americans depend on
20 Medicare for their health security.

21 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
22 edly recommended that Medicare's long-term finan-
23 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without
24 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
25 more precarious and the threat to those in or near

1 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
2 the Congressional Budget Office—

3 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
4 will be exhausted in 2023 and unable to pay
5 scheduled benefits; and

6 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster
7 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
8 currently rising at a rate of 6.2 percent per
9 year, and under the Congressional Budget Of-
10 fice’s alternative fiscal scenario, direct spending
11 on Medicare is projected to exceed 7 percent of
12 GDP by 2040 and reach 13 percent of GDP by
13 2085.

14 (3) The President’s health care law created a
15 new Federal agency called the Independent Payment
16 Advisory Board (“IPAB”) empowered with unilat-
17 eral authority to cut Medicare spending. As a result
18 of that law—

19 (A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the
20 Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare
21 per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018,
22 the target growth rate is based on the five-year
23 average of overall inflation and medical infla-
24 tion. Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate
25 will be the five-year average increase in the

1 nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus
2 one percentage point;

3 (B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable
4 bureaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that
5 will reduce seniors access to care;

6 (C) the nonpartisan Office of the Medicare
7 Chief Actuary estimates that the provider cuts
8 already contained in the Affordable Care Act
9 will force 15 percent of hospitals, skilled nurs-
10 ing facilities, and home health agencies to close
11 in 2019; and

12 (D) additional cuts from the IPAB board
13 will force even more health care providers to
14 close their doors, and the Board should be re-
15 pealed.

16 (4) Failing to address this problem will leave
17 millions of American seniors without adequate health
18 security and younger generations burdened with
19 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot
20 be sustained.

21 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
22 of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement
23 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer
24 future beneficiaries the same health care options available
25 to Members of Congress.

1 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform
2 of the Medicare program such that:

3 (1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for
4 those in or near retirement.

5 (2) For future generations, when they reach eli-
6 gibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium
7 support payment and a selection of guaranteed
8 health coverage options from which recipients can
9 choose a plan that best suits their needs.

10 (3) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-
11 service as an option.

12 (4) Medicare will provide additional assistance
13 for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater
14 health risks.

15 (5) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable
16 path and the Medicare program becomes solvent
17 over the long-term.

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

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

20 (1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals
21 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
22 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served
23 as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retire-
24 ment security, which includes employer provided
25 pensions as well as personal savings.

1 (2) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
2 peatedly recommended that Social Security's long-
3 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each
4 year without reform, the financial condition of Social
5 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to
6 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
7 benefits becomes more pronounced:

8 (A) In 2016, the Disability Insurance
9 Trust Fund will be exhausted and program rev-
10 enues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

11 (B) In 2033, the combined Old-Age and
12 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be
13 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable
14 to pay scheduled benefits.

15 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust
16 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut 25 percent
17 across the board, devastating those currently in
18 or near retirement and those who rely on Social
19 Security the most.

20 (3) The recession and continued low economic
21 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis
22 facing Social Security. The most recent CBO projec-
23 tions find that Social Security will run cash deficits
24 of \$1.319 trillion over the next 10 years.

1 (4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-
2 curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-
3 come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-
4 ation the need to protect lower-income Americans'
5 retirement security.

6 (5) The Disability Insurance program provides
7 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-
8 ities and their families. According to the Congres-
9 sional Budget Office (CBO), between 1970 and
10 2012, the number of people receiving disability bene-
11 fits (both disabled workers and their dependent fam-
12 ily members) has increased by over 300 percent
13 from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase
14 is not due strictly to population growth or decreases
15 in health. David Autor and Mark Duggan have
16 found that the increase in individuals on disability
17 does not reflect a decrease in self-reported health.
18 CBO attributes program growth to changes in demo-
19 graphics, changes in the composition of the labor
20 force and compensation, as well as Federal policies.

21 (6) If this program is not reformed, families
22 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-
23 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 25 percent in
24 2016, devastating individuals who need assistance
25 the most.

1 (7) Americans deserve action by the President,
2 the House, and the Senate to preserve and strength-
3 en Social Security. It is critical that bipartisan ac-
4 tion be taken to address the looming insolvency of
5 Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates
6 a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requir-
7 ing policymakers to ensure that Social Security re-
8 mains a critical part of the safety net.

9 (b) POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It
10 is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work
11 on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably
12 solvent. This resolution assumes reform of a current law
13 trigger, such that:

14 (1) If in any year the Board of Trustees of the
15 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
16 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
17 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the
18 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
19 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
20 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
21 in deficit, the Board of Trustees shall, no later than
22 September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to
23 the President recommendations for statutory re-
24 forms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
25 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the

1 75th-year. Recommendations provided to the Presi-
2 dent must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees
3 of the Board of Trustees.

4 (2) Not later than December 1 of the same cal-
5 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit
6 their recommendations, the President shall promptly
7 submit implementing legislation to both Houses of
8 Congress including his recommendations necessary
9 to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and
10 a positive annual balance in the 75th year. The Ma-
11 jority Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader
12 of the House shall introduce the President's legisla-
13 tion upon receipt.

14 (3) Within 60 days of the President submitting
15 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which
16 the legislation has been referred shall report the bill
17 which shall be considered by the full House or Sen-
18 ate under expedited procedures.

19 (4) Legislation submitted by the President
20 shall—

21 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

22 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
23 count on Social Security the most, including
24 those with disabilities and survivors;

25 (C) improve fairness for participants;

1 (D) reduce the burden on, and provide cer-
2 tainty for, future generations; and

3 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-
4 surance program while addressing the needs of
5 those with disabilities today and improving the
6 determination process.

7 **SEC. 705. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AF-**
8 **FORDABILITY.**

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

10 (1) A well-educated workforce is critical to eco-
11 nomic, job, and wage growth.

12 (2) More than 21 million students are enrolled
13 in American colleges and universities.

14 (3) Over the last decade, tuition and fees have
15 been growing at an unsustainable rate. Between the
16 2001-2002 Academic Year and the 2011-2012 Aca-
17 demic Year:

18 (A) Published tuition and fees for in-State
19 students at public four-year colleges and univer-
20 sities increased at an average rate of 5.6 per-
21 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-
22 tion.

23 (B) Published tuition and fees for in-State
24 students at public two-year colleges and univer-
25 sities increased at an average rate of 3.8 per-

1 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-
2 tion.

3 (C) Published tuition and fees for in-State
4 students at private four-year colleges and uni-
5 versities increased at an average rate of 2.6
6 percent per year beyond the rate of general in-
7 flation.

8 (4) Over that same period, Federal financial aid
9 has increased 140 percent beyond the rate of general
10 inflation.

11 (5) This spending has failed to make college
12 more affordable.

13 (6) In his 2012 State of the Union Address,
14 President Obama noted that, “We can’t just keep
15 subsidizing skyrocketing tuition; we’ll run out of
16 money.”

17 (7) American students are chasing ever-increas-
18 ing tuition with ever-increasing debt. According to
19 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, student
20 debt nearly tripled between 2004 and 2012, and now
21 stands at nearly \$1 trillion. Student debt now has
22 the second largest balance after mortgage debt.

23 (8) Students are carrying large debt loads and
24 too many fail to complete college or end up default-

1 ing on these loans due to their debt burden and a
2 weak economy and job market.

3 (9) Based on estimates from the Congressional
4 Budget Office, the Pell Grant Program will face a
5 fiscal shortfall beginning in fiscal year 2015 and
6 continuing in each subsequent year in the current
7 budget window.

8 (10) Failing to address these problems will
9 jeopardize access and affordability to higher edu-
10 cation for America's young people.

11 (b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORD-
12 ABILITY.—It is the policy of this resolution to address the
13 root drivers of tuition inflation, by—

14 (1) targeting Federal financial aid to those
15 most in need;

16 (2) streamlining programs that provide aid to
17 make them more effective;

18 (3) maintaining the maximum Pell grant award
19 level at \$5,645 in each year of the budget window;
20 and

21 (4) removing regulatory barriers in higher edu-
22 cation that act to restrict flexibility and innovative
23 teaching, particularly as it relates to non-traditional
24 models such as online coursework and competency-
25 based learning.

1 **SEC. 706. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
2 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
3 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

5 (1) According to the last available estimate
6 from the Office of Management and Budget, Federal
7 agencies were expected to hold \$698 billion in unob-
8 ligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.

9 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
10 tionary spending made available by Congress that
11 remains available for expenditure beyond the fiscal
12 year for which they are provided.

13 (3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding
14 and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

15 (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-
16 ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of
17 Management and Budget to make funds available to
18 agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-
19 tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated
20 funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

21 (5) Greater congressional oversight is required
22 to review and identify potential savings from
23 unneeded balances of funds.

24 (b) POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION
25 THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BAL-
26 ANCES.—Congressional committees shall through their

1 oversight activities identify and achieve savings through
2 the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that
3 neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Govern-
4 ment nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under
5 programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, na-
6 tional security, and Treasury authority to finance the na-
7 tional debt.

8 (c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assist-
9 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-
10 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should make
11 it a high priority to review unobligated balances and iden-
12 tify savings for deficit reduction.

13 **SEC. 707. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
14 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

16 (1) The House of Representatives cut budgets
17 for Members of Congress, House committees, and
18 leadership offices by 5 percent in 2011 and an addi-
19 tional 6.4 percent in 2012.

20 (2) The House of Representatives achieved sav-
21 ings of \$36.5 million over three years by consoli-
22 dating House operations and renegotiating con-
23 tracts.

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

1 (1) The House of Representatives must be a
2 model for the responsible stewardship of taxpayer re-
3 sources and therefore must identify any savings that
4 can be achieved through greater productivity and ef-
5 ficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of
6 House services and resources like printing, con-
7 ferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture,
8 grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should
9 include a review of policies and procedures for acqui-
10 sition of goods and services to eliminate any unnec-
11 essary spending. The Committee on House Adminis-
12 tration should review the policies pertaining to the
13 services provided to Members and committees of the
14 House, and should identify ways to reduce any sub-
15 sidies paid for the operation of the House gym, bar-
16 ber shop, salon, and the House dining room.

17 (2) No taxpayer funds may be used to purchase
18 first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Mem-
19 bers of Congress.

20 **SEC. 708. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
21 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECES-**
22 **SARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**

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

24 (1) The Government Accountability Office
25 (“GAO”) is required by law to identify examples of

1 waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs,
2 and has so identified dozens of such examples.

3 (2) In testimony before the Committee on Over-
4 sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-
5 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
6 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could
7 potentially save tens of billions of dollars.”

8 (3) In 2011 and 2012, the Government Ac-
9 countability Office issued reports showing excessive
10 duplication and redundancy in Federal programs in-
11 cluding—

12 (A) 209 “Science, Technology, Engineer-
13 ing, and Mathematics” (“STEM”) education
14 programs in 13 different Federal agencies at a
15 cost of \$3 billion annually;

16 (B) 200 separate Department of Justice
17 crime prevention and victim services grant pro-
18 grams with an annual cost of \$3.9 billion in
19 2010;

20 (C) 20 different Federal entities admin-
21 ister 160 housing programs and other forms of
22 Federal assistance for housing with a total cost
23 of \$170 billion in 2010;

1 (D) 17 separate Homeland Security pre-
2 paredness grant programs that spent \$37 bil-
3 lion between fiscal year 2011 and 2012;

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

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

9 (4) The Federal Government spends about \$80
10 billion each year for information technology. GAO
11 has identified broad acquisition failures, waste, and
12 unnecessary duplication in the Government’s infor-
13 mation technology infrastructure. Experts have esti-
14 mated that eliminating these problems could save 25
15 percent – or \$20 billion – of the Government’s an-
16 nual information technology budget.

17 (5) Federal agencies reported an estimated
18 \$108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
19 2012.

20 (6) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of
21 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
22 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each
23 120 day period following its establishment on waste,
24 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
25 grams.

1 (7) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
2 fice, by fiscal year 2014, 42 laws will expire, possibly
3 resulting in \$685 billion in unauthorized appropria-
4 tions. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would
5 ensure assessments of program justification and ef-
6 fectiveness.

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

11 (b) **POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
12 **THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND**
13 **WASTEFUL SPENDING.**—Each authorizing committee an-
14 nually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter re-
15 quired under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget
16 Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the
17 Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such com-
18 mittee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated.

19 **SEC. 709. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPEND-**
20 **ING.**

21 It is the policy of this resolution that the committees
22 of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs
23 funded through annual appropriations to determine if the
24 programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Com-

1 mittees should reauthorize those programs that in the
2 committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.

3 **TITLE VIII—SENSE OF THE**
4 **HOUSE PROVISIONS**

5 **SEC. 801. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF**
6 **CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

7 It is the sense of the House that—

8 (1) additional legislative action is needed to en-
9 sure that States have the necessary resources to col-
10 lect all child support that is owed to families and to
11 allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to
12 families without financial penalty; and

13 (2) when 100 percent of child support payments
14 are passed to the child, rather than administrative
15 expenses, program integrity is improved and child
16 support participation increases.

 Passed the House of Representatives March 21,
2013.

Attest:

Clerk.

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 25

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.