

**[Chairman's Mark]**

113TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. CON. RES.** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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**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.

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.

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

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

Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

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

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

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

Sec. 408. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.

TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 501. Direct spending.

TITLE VI—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 601. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 602. Concepts and definitions.

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

Sec. 604. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 605. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

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

Sec. 607. Congressional Budget Office estimates.

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

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

Sec. 610. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 701. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 702. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 703. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 704. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 705. Policy statement on higher education affordability.
- Sec. 706. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 707. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 708. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.
- Sec. 709. Policy statement on unauthorized spending.

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: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 11           Fiscal year 2015: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 12           Fiscal year 2016: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 13           Fiscal year 2017: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 14           Fiscal year 2018: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 15           Fiscal year 2019: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 16           Fiscal year 2020: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 17           Fiscal year 2021: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 18           Fiscal year 2022: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.
- 19           Fiscal year 2023: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2015: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2016: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2017: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2018: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2020: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
11 Fiscal year 2021: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2022: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2023: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2014: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2015: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2016: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2017: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2018: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
23 Fiscal year 2019: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2020: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021: \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2014: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2014: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2015: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2018: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2022: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2023: -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2014: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2014: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021; \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

3 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

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

8 (1) National Defense (050):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 (2) International Affairs (150):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
17 (250):

18 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2015:

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

25 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2017:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2018:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2019:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2020:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2021:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

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

12 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

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

16 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

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

20 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

3 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

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

7 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

15 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2015:

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

25 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2017:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2018:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2019:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2020:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2021:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2014:

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

13 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

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

17 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2017:

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

25 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2023:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2014:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2015:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2016:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2017:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2018:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2019:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

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

12 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

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

12 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2019:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2015:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2021:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 (18) Net Interest (900):

17 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2017:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 (19) Allowances (920):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

13 Fiscal year 2015:

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

16 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

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

20 (B) Outlays, -\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2018:

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

3 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

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

7 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

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

11 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

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

15 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2014:

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

3 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

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

7 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

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

11 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

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

15 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2021:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2022:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2023:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
16 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
17 Fiscal year 2014:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2015:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2016:

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

3 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

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

7 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

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

11 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

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

15 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2022:

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

3 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, -\$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2014:

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

13 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

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

17 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2017:

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

25 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2023:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$\_\_\_\_\_,000,000.

1           **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

2   **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**  
3                   **ATIVES.**

4           (a) SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—The  
5 House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit,  
6 not later than \_\_\_\_\_, 2013, recommendations to  
7 the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representa-  
8 tives. After receiving those recommendations, such com-  
9 mittee shall report to the House a reconciliation bill car-  
10 rying out all such recommendations without substantive  
11 revision.

12           (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

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

18               (2) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE  
19 WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and  
20 the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within  
21 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by at  
22 least \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years  
23 2013 through 2023.

24               (3) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—  
25 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. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-**  
8 **TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.**

9 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
10 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
11 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accom-  
12 modate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt re-  
13 duction agreement if it includes permanent spending re-  
14 ductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

15 **TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT**  
16 **SPENDING**

17 **SEC. 501. DIRECT SPENDING.**

18 (a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

19 (1) For means-tested direct spending, the aver-  
20 age rate of growth in the total level of outlays dur-  
21 ing the 10-year period preceding fiscal year 2014 is  
22 6.7 percent.

23 (2) For means-tested direct spending, the esti-  
24 mated average rate of growth in the total level of

1 outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fis-  
2 cal year 2014 is 6.2 percent under current law.

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

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

16 (B) For Medicaid, this budget converts the  
17 Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexi-  
18 ble State allotment tailored to meet each  
19 State's needs, indexed for inflation and popu-  
20 lation growth. Such a reform would end the  
21 misguided one-size-fits-all approach that has  
22 tied the hands of State governments. Instead,  
23 each State would have the freedom and flexi-  
24 bility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits the  
25 needs of its unique population. Moreover, this

1 budget repeals the Medicaid expansions in the  
2 President's health care law, relieving State gov-  
3 ernments of its crippling one-size-fits-all enroll-  
4 ment mandates.

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

16 (b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

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

4           (A) For Medicare, this budget advances  
5 policies to put seniors, not the Federal Govern-  
6 ment, in control of their health care decisions.  
7 Those in or near retirement will see no changes,  
8 while future retirees would be given a choice of  
9 private plans competing alongside the tradi-  
10 tional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medi-  
11 care would provide a premium-support payment  
12 either to pay for or offset the premium of the  
13 plan chosen by the senior, depending on the  
14 plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support  
15 payment would be adjusted so that the sick  
16 would receive higher payments if their condi-  
17 tions worsened; lower-income seniors would re-  
18 ceive additional assistance to help cover out-of-  
19 pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would as-  
20 sume responsibility for a greater share of their  
21 premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how  
22 their health care dollars are spent will force  
23 providers to compete against each other on  
24 price and quality. This market competition will

1 act as a real check on widespread waste and  
2 skyrocketing health care costs.

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

9 **TITLE VI—BUDGET**  
10 **ENFORCEMENT**

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

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

13 (1) The Veterans Health Care Budget and Re-  
14 form Transparency Act of 2009 provides advance  
15 appropriations for the following veteran medical care  
16 accounts: Medical Services, Medical Support and  
17 Compliance, and Medical Facilities.

18 (2) The President has yet to submit a budget  
19 request as required under section 1105(a) of title  
20 31, United States Code, including the request for  
21 the Department of Veterans Affairs, for fiscal year  
22 2014, hence the request for veteran medical care ad-  
23 vance appropriations for fiscal year 2015 is unavail-  
24 able as of the writing of this concurrent resolution.

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

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

10          (c) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be  
11          provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-  
12          ferred to in subsection (d)(1) or identified in the report  
13          to accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint ex-  
14          planatory statement of managers to accompany this con-  
15          current resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified  
16          for Advance Appropriations”.

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

19                 (1) \$55,483,000,000 for the following programs  
20                 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

21                         (A) Medical Services;

22                         (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

23                         (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-  
24                         erans Health Administration; and

1           (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority  
2       for all programs identified pursuant to subsection  
3       (c).

4       (e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
5 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-  
6 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment  
7 thereto or conference report thereon, making general ap-  
8 propriations or any new discretionary budget authority  
9 provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing  
10 appropriations for fiscal year 2015.

11 **SEC. 602. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

12       Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution  
13 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-  
14 tions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-  
15 just any allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate lev-  
16 els in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

17 **SEC. 603. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS,**  
18 **AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

19       (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT  
20 SPENDING LEVELS.—If a committee (other than the Com-  
21 mittee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution,  
22 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, pro-  
23 viding for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority  
24 and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also  
25 provides for an authorization of appropriations for the

1 same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the  
2 chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the  
3 allocation to such committee and increase the allocation  
4 of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays  
5 flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations  
6 for fiscal year 2014 by an amount equal to the new budget  
7 authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in  
8 a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the  
9 same purpose.

10 (b) ADJUSTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT DISCRETIONARY  
11 SPENDING CAPS AND TO FUND VETERANS' PROGRAMS  
12 AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL  
13 WAR ON TERRORISM.—

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

18 (B) In missing the statutory date by which the  
19 budget must be submitted, this will be the fourth  
20 time in five years the President has not complied  
21 with that deadline.

22 (C) This concurrent resolution reflects the lev-  
23 els of funding for veterans' medical programs as set  
24 forth in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget re-  
25 quest.

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

14          (3) REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
15          BASELINE.—The chair of the Committee on the  
16          Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and  
17          other appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes  
18          resulting from technical and economic assumptions  
19          in the most recent baseline published by the Con-  
20          gressional Budget Office.

21          (c) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing  
22          this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the  
23          allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,  
24          outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-  
25          nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2014 and the

1 period of fiscal years 2014 through fiscal year 2023 shall  
2 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair  
3 of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may ad-  
4 just such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

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

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in  
7 order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a  
8 committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations),  
9 or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon,  
10 if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of  
11 increasing direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for  
12 any period described in subsection (b).

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

16 **SEC. 605. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**  
17 **ACTIONS.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section  
19 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-  
20 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and  
21 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act  
22 of 1989, the report accompanying this concurrent resolu-  
23 tion on the budget or the joint explanatory statement ac-  
24 companying the conference report on any concurrent reso-  
25 lution on the budget shall include in its allocation under

1 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
2 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the dis-  
3 cretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security  
4 Administration and the United States Postal Service.

5 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-  
6 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of  
7 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority  
8 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any  
9 off-budget discretionary amounts.

10 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on  
11 the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and  
12 other appropriate levels for legislation reported by the  
13 Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that re-  
14 forms the Federal retirement system, if such adjustments  
15 do not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year  
16 2014 and the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

17 **SEC. 606. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
18 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

22 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
23 ation;

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

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

3           (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
4 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
5 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
6 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
7 tions and aggregates included in this concurrent resolu-  
8 tion.

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

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

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

23                   (B) the adoption and enactment of that amend-  
24           ment; or

1 (C) the enactment of that bill or resolution in  
2 the form recommended in that conference report;  
3 would not cause the appropriate allocation of new budget  
4 authority made pursuant to section 302(a) of such Act  
5 for that fiscal year to be exceeded or the sum of the limits  
6 on the security and non-security category in section 251A  
7 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control  
8 Act as reduced pursuant to such section.

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

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

11 (1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan  
12 guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The  
13 Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value account-  
14 ing to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie  
15 Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal hous-  
16 ing programs on the basis of the Federal Credit Re-  
17 form Act of 1990 (“FCRA”).

18 (2) The fair-value accounting method uses dis-  
19 count rates which incorporate the risk inherent to  
20 the type of liability being estimated in addition to  
21 Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity  
22 length. In contrast, cash-basis accounting solely uses  
23 the discount rates of the Treasury, failing to incor-  
24 porate risks such as prepayment and default risk.

1           (3) The Congressional Budget Office estimates  
2           that the \$635 billion of loans and loan guarantees  
3           issued in 2013 alone would generate budgetary sav-  
4           ings of \$45 billion over their lifetime using FCRA  
5           accounting. However, these same loans and loan  
6           guarantees would have a lifetime cost of \$11 billion  
7           under fair-value methodology.

8           (4) The majority of loans and guarantees issued  
9           in 2013 would show deficit reduction of \$9.1 billion  
10          under FCRA methodology, but would increase the  
11          deficit by \$4.7 billion using fair-value accounting.

12          (b) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of  
13          the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the  
14          Budget, any estimate prepared by the Director of the Con-  
15          gressional Budget Office for a measure under the terms  
16          of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit  
17          reform”, as a supplement to such estimate shall, to the  
18          extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current  
19          actual or estimated market values representing the “fair  
20          value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

21          (c) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PRO-  
22          GRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional  
23          Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section  
24          402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs  
25          which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint

1 resolution and if the Director determines that such bill  
2 or joint resolution has a cost related to a housing or resi-  
3 dential mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Di-  
4 rector shall also provide an estimate of the current actual  
5 or estimated market values representing the “fair value”  
6 of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such  
7 bill or joint resolution that result in such cost.

8 (d) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Director of the Congres-  
9 sional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to  
10 subsection (b) or (c), the chair of the Committee on the  
11 Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance  
12 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other  
13 budgetary enforcement controls.

14 **SEC. 608. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE**  
15 **TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND**  
16 **THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

17 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of  
18 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-  
19 trol Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of  
20 Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amend-  
21 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers  
22 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-  
23 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority  
24 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the  
25 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

1 **SEC. 609. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**  
2 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**  
3 **RORISM.**

4 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a sep-  
5 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for  
6 overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.  
7 For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under  
8 section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,  
9 the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall  
10 be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2014. Such separate allo-  
11 cation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contin-  
12 gency operations/global war on terrorism under section  
13 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not  
14 apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Ap-  
15 propriations may provide suballocations of such separate  
16 allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that  
17 counts toward the allocation established by this section  
18 shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii)  
19 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control  
20 Act of 1985.

21 (b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of  
22 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2014, no adjustment shall  
23 be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget  
24 Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under sec-  
25 tion 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-  
26 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

2 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

3 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
4 the House of Representatives and as such they shall  
5 be considered as part of the rules of the House of  
6 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede  
7 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-  
8 sistent with other such rules; and

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

14 **TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS**

15 **SEC. 701. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**  
16 **JOB CREATION.**

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

18 (1) Although the U.S. economy technically  
19 emerged from recession roughly four years ago, the  
20 recovery has felt more like a malaise than a rebound  
21 with the unemployment rate still elevated and real  
22 economic growth essentially flat in the final quarter  
23 of 2012.

24 (2) The enormous build-up of Government debt  
25 in the past four years has worsened the already

1       unsustainable course of Federal finances and is an  
2       increasing drag on the U.S. economy.

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

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

16          (5) Economists have found that the key to  
17      jump-starting U.S. economic growth and job cre-  
18      ation is tangible action to rein in the growth of Gov-  
19      ernment spending with the aim of getting debt  
20      under control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23          (4) The large amount of tax preferences that  
24          pervade the code end up narrowing the tax base by  
25          as much as 50 percent. A narrow tax base, in turn,

1 requires much higher tax rates to raise a given  
2 amount of revenue.

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

6 (6) Standard economic theory shows that high  
7 marginal tax rates dampen the incentives to work,  
8 save, and invest, which reduces economic output and  
9 job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes  
10 the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax  
11 rates.

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

1           (8) The U.S. corporate income tax rate (includ-  
2           ing Federal, State, and local taxes) sums to just  
3           over 39 percent, the highest rate in the industri-  
4           alized world. The total Federal marginal tax rate on  
5           corporate income now reaches 55 percent, when in-  
6           cluding the shareholder-level tax on dividends and  
7           capital gains. Tax rates this high suppress wages  
8           and discourage investment and job creation, distort  
9           business activity, and put American businesses at a  
10          competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

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

19          (10) The “worldwide” structure of U.S. inter-  
20          national taxation essentially taxes earnings of U.S.  
21          firms twice, putting them at a significant competi-  
22          tive disadvantage with competitors with more com-  
23          petitive international tax systems.

24          (11) Reforming the U.S. tax code to a more  
25          competitive international system would boost the

1 competitiveness of U.S. companies operating abroad  
2 and it would also greatly reduce tax avoidance.

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

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

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

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

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

23 (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this  
24 resolution that Congress should enact legislation during  
25 fiscal year 2014 that provides for a comprehensive reform

1 of the U.S. tax code to promote economic growth, create  
2 American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American con-  
3 sumers, investors, and workers through revenue-neutral  
4 fundamental tax reform, which should be reported by the  
5 Committee on Ways and Means to the House not later  
6 than December 31, 2013, that—

7 (1) simplifies the tax code to make it fairer to  
8 American families and businesses and reduces the  
9 amount of time and resources necessary to comply  
10 with tax laws;

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

16 (3) repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax;

17 (4) reduces the corporate tax rate to 25 per-  
18 cent; and

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

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

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

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

1           (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-  
2           edly recommended that Medicare’s long-term finan-  
3           cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without  
4           reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes  
5           more precarious and the threat to those in or near  
6           retirement becomes more pronounced. According to  
7           the Congressional Budget Office—

8                   (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund  
9                   will be exhausted in 2023 and unable to pay  
10                  scheduled benefits; and

11                   (B) Medicare spending is growing faster  
12                   than the economy and Medicare outlays are  
13                   currently rising at a rate of 6.2 percent per  
14                   year, and under the Congressional Budget Of-  
15                   fice’s alternative fiscal scenario, direct spending  
16                   on Medicare is projected to exceed 7 percent of  
17                   GDP by 2040 and reach 13 percent of GDP by  
18                   2085.

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

24                   (A) IPAB will be tasked with keeping the  
25                   Medicare per capita growth below a Medicare

1 per capita target growth rate. Prior to 2018,  
2 the target growth rate is based on the five-year  
3 average of overall inflation and medical infla-  
4 tion. Beginning in 2018, the target growth rate  
5 will be the five-year average increase in the  
6 nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus  
7 one percentage point;

8 (B) the fifteen unelected, unaccountable  
9 bureaucrats of IPAB will make decisions that  
10 will reduce seniors access to care;

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

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

21 (4) Failing to address this problem will leave  
22 millions of American seniors without adequate health  
23 security and younger generations burdened with  
24 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot  
25 be sustained.

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

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

8 (1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for  
9 those in or near retirement.

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

15 (3) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-  
16 service as an option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17                 (B) In 2033, the combined Old-Age and  
18                 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be  
19                 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable  
20                 to pay scheduled benefits.

21                 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust  
22                 Funds in 2033, benefits will be cut 25 percent  
23                 across the board, devastating those currently in  
24                 or near retirement and those who rely on Social  
25                 Security the most.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 in deficit, the Board of Trustees shall, no later than  
2 September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to  
3 the President recommendations for statutory re-  
4 forms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-  
5 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the  
6 75th-year. Recommendations provided to the Presi-  
7 dent must be agreed upon by both Public Trustees  
8 of the Board of Trustees.

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

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

24 (4) Legislation submitted by the President  
25 shall—

1 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

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

5 (C) improve fairness for participants;

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

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

12 **SEC. 705. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AF-**  
13 **FORDABILITY.**

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

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

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

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

23 (A) Published tuition and fees for in-State  
24 students at public four-year colleges and univer-  
25 sities increased at an average rate of 5.6 per-

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

3 (B) Published tuition and fees for in-State  
4 students at public two-year colleges and univer-  
5 sities increased at an average rate of 3.8 per-  
6 cent per year beyond the rate of general infla-  
7 tion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1           (5) Greater congressional oversight is required  
2           to review and identify potential savings from  
3           unneeded balances of funds.

4           (b) **POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
5 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BAL-**  
6 **ANCES.**—Congressional committees shall through their  
7 oversight activities identify and achieve savings through  
8 the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that  
9 neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Govern-  
10 ment nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under  
11 programs such as Social Security, veterans’ affairs, na-  
12 tional security, and Treasury authority to finance the na-  
13 tional debt.

14          (c) **DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—Congress, with the assist-  
15 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-  
16 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should make  
17 it a high priority to review unobligated balances and iden-  
18 tify savings for deficit reduction.

19 **SEC. 707. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**  
20 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

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

22           (1) The House of Representatives cut budgets  
23           for Members of Congress, House committees, and  
24           leadership offices by 5 percent in 2011 and an addi-  
25           tional 6.4 percent in 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 (3) In 2011 and 2012, the Government Ac-  
15 countability Office issued reports showing excessive  
16 duplication and redundancy in Federal programs in-  
17 cluding—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 (5) Federal agencies reported an estimated  
22 \$108 billion in improper payments in fiscal year  
23 2012.

24 (6) Under clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of  
25 the House of Representatives, each standing com-

1        mittee must hold at least one hearing during each  
2        120 day period following its establishment on waste,  
3        fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-  
4        grams.

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

11           (8) The findings resulting from congressional  
12        oversight of Federal Government programs should  
13        result in programmatic changes in both authorizing  
14        statutes and program funding levels.

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

1 **SEC. 709. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED SPEND-**  
2 **ING.**

3 It is the policy of this resolution that the committees  
4 of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs  
5 funded through annual appropriations to determine if the  
6 programs are operating efficiently and effectively. Com-  
7 mittees should reauthorize those programs that in the  
8 committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.