5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. CON. RES. 25

OFFERED BY MR. VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013 and for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2023:

(1) Federal revenues.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

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

Fiscal year 2013: $1,982,995,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $2,242,550,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: $2,693,807,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $2,903,464,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,032,279,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,162,983,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,287,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,428,663,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $3,606,902,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $3,807,739,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $3,996,779,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: -$55,316,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: -$28,382,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: $87,215,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $124,573,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $128,606,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $134,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $138,320,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $144,054,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $149,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $157,040,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $164,634,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $3,117,551,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $2,982,872,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: $3,020,965,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $3,230,136,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,416,527,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,611,034,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,772,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,975,108,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $4,149,602,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $4,383,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,540,638,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $2,966,674,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $3,038,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: $3,088,716,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $3,255,308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $3,396,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $3,563,317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $3,754,491,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $3,935,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $4,120,918,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $4,359,688,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,500,492,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: -$983,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: -$796,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: -$394,909,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: -$351,844,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: -$364,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: -$400,334,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: -$466,934,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: -$506,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: -$514,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: -$551,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: -$503,713,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $17,158,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $18,142,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: $18,719,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $19,259,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $19,862,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $20,519,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $21,234,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $21,996,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $22,766,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $23,567,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $24,340,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $12,340,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $13,215,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: $13,702,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $14,141,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: $14,589,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $15,065,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $15,616,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: $16,224,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $16,858,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $17,558,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $18,232,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2023 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $559,477,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $610,390,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $560,243,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $572,903,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $560,377,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $561,758,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $567,574,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $567,443,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $577,839,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $569,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $588,142,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $573,817,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $598,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $588,374,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $612,296,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $600,383,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $626,112,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $613,414,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $639,937,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $632,154,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $654,717,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $641,132,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $47,222,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $45,650,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $47,883,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,375,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $46,374,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $47,403,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $45,089,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $48,444,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,103,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $49,468,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,678,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $50,544,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $51,639,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $48,207,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $52,267,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,218,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $53,656,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,519,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $54,791,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $51,430,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $29,154,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $29,675,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,413,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $30,290,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,006,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $30,918,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,498,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $31,559,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,104,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $32,213,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,748,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $32,881,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,354,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $33,563,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,021,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $34,259,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $34,970,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $35,695,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,021,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $6,243,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,122,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $11,469,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,803,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $4,213,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,259,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $4,318,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,132,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $4,421,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,190,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $4,585,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,864,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $4,699,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $4,868,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,617,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $4,926,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $5,029,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $5,092,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,950,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $44,150,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,682,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $39,471,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,329,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $39,201,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,384,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $39,920,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,917,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $40,909,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,687,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $42,140,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,420,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $42,429,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,041,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $43,533,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,899,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $43,626,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,069,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $44,314,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,388,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $45,604,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,935,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $22,373,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $21,859,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,574,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $22,516,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,089,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $22,250,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,762,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $22,392,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,854,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $22,826,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $23,156,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $23,531,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,040,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $23,819,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,327,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $24,197,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,721,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, -$30,498,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$24,504,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $17,268,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,688,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $10,945,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$2,010,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $11,392,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$3,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $12,175,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$5,038,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $14,403,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$3,511,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $16,919,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$6,261,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $16,983,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$6,124,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $17,021,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$954,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $20,850,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,721,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $20,854,000,000.

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

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $150,501,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $93,939,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $87,855,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $113,927,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $109,088,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $119,295,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $116,345,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $114,816,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $123,092,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $116,046,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $129,915,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $119,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $95,056,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $118,314,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $96,846,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $111,741,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $98,694,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $109,803,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $100,578,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $108,964,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $102,632,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $107,921,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $77,911,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,409,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $12,804,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,649,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $13,030,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $13,249,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,082,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $13,477,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,790,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $13,216,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $13,043,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,035,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

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

(B) Outlays, $14,552,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $13,590,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $13,874,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,746,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $14,161,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,870,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $160,098,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $94,864,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $83,518,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $123,278,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $92,710,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $118,416,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $102,742,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $109,605,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $115,130,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $113,160,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $120,834,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $119,133,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $116,335,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $115,035,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $117,630,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $116,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $119,538,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $118,644,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $121,752,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $120,554,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $124,159,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $122,856,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $365,206,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $361,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $420,426,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $415,580,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $501,066,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $494,101,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $555,478,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $560,950,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $612,806,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $615,141,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $649,517,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $649,782,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $686,508,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $685,746,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $733,129,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $721,860,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $765,634,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $764,199,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $808,826,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $806,984,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $857,954,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $856,154,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $511,692,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $511,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $524,360,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $523,798,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $527,337,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $527,018,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $581,809,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $581,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $599,824,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $599,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $624,856,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $624,553,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $686,015,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $685,792,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $735,523,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $735,103,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $786,822,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $786,753,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $863,459,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $863,107,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $895,197,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $894,764,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $544,108,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $543,012,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $530,633,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $527,635,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $528,452,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $524,007,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $538,972,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $537,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $538,442,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $533,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $541,387,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $532,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $545,610,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $541,222,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $557,934,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $553,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $571,912,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $567,782,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $590,615,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $591,286,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $598,144,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $593,842,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $52,803,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $52,883,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $27,834,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,887,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $30,729,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,756,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $33,876,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,903,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $37,305,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $37,293,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $40,579,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,577,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $43,949,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,955,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $47,434,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,441,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $50,904,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,911,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $54,653,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $54,657,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $58,846,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $58,848,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $140,646,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $138,860,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $146,730,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $145,540,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

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

(B) Outlays, $149,538,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

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

(B) Outlays, $161,666,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

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

(B) Outlays, $160,342,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

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

(B) Outlays, $158,790,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023:

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

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

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $57,094,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $57,620,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $66,480,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $56,974,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $55,925,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $59,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $58,611,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $62,330,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $57,778,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $63,554,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $59,428,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $61,445,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $61,337,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $61,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $63,242,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $62,863,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $65,350,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $64,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $71,323,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $70,797,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $73,982,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $73,433,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $24,069,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,332,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $25,459,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,273,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $27,244,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,571,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $29,169,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $31,061,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,895,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $32,939,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,785,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $35,548,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,970,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $37,615,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $37,190,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $40,247,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $42,919,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,336,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $45,599,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $45,056,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $331,467,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $331,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $343,889,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $343,889,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $371,611,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $371,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $419,889,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $419,889,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $506,071,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $506,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $607,385,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $607,385,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $681,354,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $681,354,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $748,802,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $748,802,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $803,446,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $803,446,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $856,402,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $856,402,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $904,907,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $904,907,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2013:

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

(B) Outlays, $585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, -$8,910,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$2,871,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, -$18,414,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$16,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, -$19,705,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$17,821,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, -$26,866,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$25,161,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$31,285,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$29,178,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$35,094,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$33,074,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$39,156,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$37,307,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$44,685,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$42,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$49,560,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$46,734,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$54,953,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$51,947,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, -$76,489,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$76,489,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, -$86,391,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$86,391,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, -$90,137,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$90,137,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, -$90,503,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$90,503,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, -$97,574,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$97,574,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, -$98,916,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$98,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -$103,177,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$103,177,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$105,117,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$105,117,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -$108,885,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$108,885,000,000.

(21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $99,941,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,926,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $70,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $65,387,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $32,732,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $12,488,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $4,186,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $1,239,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $399,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

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

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that protects workers and supports jobs by reauthorizing Trade Adjustment Assistance by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

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

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

(1) enhances the delivery of health care to the Nation's veterans;

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

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

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

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

by the amounts provided, together with any savings from ending Overseas Contingency Operations, in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXTENSION OF EXPIRING HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends expiring Medicare, Medicaid, or other health provisions, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023. Improvements may include:

(1) Extension and expansion of child care assistance.

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

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

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

(a) PRE-KINDERGARTEN.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report related to a pre-kindergarten program or programs to serve low-income children, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

(b) CHILD CARE.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report related to child care assistance for working families, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

(c) HOME VISITING.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report related to a home visiting program or programs serving low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY AND COMPLETION.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable and increases college completion, including: efforts to reform Federal student aid policies to ensure that subsidized student loan interest rates do not double in July 2014 at the end of the one-year extension of the current 3.4 percent interest rate assumed in the resolution; or efforts to ensure continued full funding for Pell grants, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural

Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legislation requires sustained yield timber harvests obviating the need for funding under Public Law 106–393 in the future and would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 212. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018 or fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2023.

TITLE III—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 301. DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) MEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

(2) For means-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2013 is 6.3 percent under current law.

(3) The resolution retains the social safety net that lifts millions of people out of poverty.

(b) NONMEANS-TESTED DIRECT SPENDING.—

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

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

(2) For nonmeans-tested direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 11-year period beginning with fiscal year 2013 is 5.1 percent under current law.

(3) The following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for nonmeans-tested direct spending: For Medicare, this budget rejects proposals to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance. Such proposals will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks, and they will weaken the traditional Medicare program. Instead, this budget builds on the success of the Affordable Care Act, which made significant strides in health care cost containment and put into place a framework for continuous innovation. This budget supports comprehensive reforms to give physicians and other care providers incentives to provide high-quality, coordinated, efficient care, in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability. It

makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare.

TITLE IV—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(1) for fiscal year 2015 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2016, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2014.

SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2014.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference

report making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2014.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that appropriates $9,753,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to $1,018,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2014.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that appropriates $60,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to $20,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2014.

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

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

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

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2013 or fiscal year 2014 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(21) for fiscal year 2013 or the 2014 level for Overseas Contingency Operations in the President's 2014 budget and the new outlays resulting from that budget authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) a bill or joint resolution;

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

(iii) a conference report; or

(iv) an amendment between the Houses.

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

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

SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

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

extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

TITLE V—POLICY

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the economy entered a deep recession in December 2007 that was worsened by a financial crisis in 2008 – by January 2009, the private sector was shedding 821,000 jobs per month;

(2) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010, with the economy creating 6.4 million private jobs over the past 36 consecutive months;

(3) multi-year across-the-board spending cuts under sequestration will cost Americans millions of jobs with up to 750,000 jobs lost this year alone, slow economic growth by up to one third this year alone, and impair our global competitive edge;

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

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

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

(b) POLICY.—

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

(2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) assumes enactment of legislation to replace sequestration under the Budget Control

Act of 2011 with at least the same amount of deficit reduction from a balanced approach that would increase revenues without increasing that tax burden on middle-income Americans, and decrease long-term spending while maintaining the Medicare guarantee, protecting Social Security and a strong social safety net, and making strategic investments in education, science, research, and critical infrastructure necessary to compete in the global economy.

(B) assumes enactment of—

(i) the President's $50 billion immediate transportation jobs package;

(ii) other measures proposed in the American Jobs Act and reflected in the President's 2013 budget; and

(iii) the President's proposed surface transportation legislation;

(C) assumes $1 billion for the President's proposal to establish a Veterans Job Corps;

(D) assumes $80 billion in education jobs funding for the President's initiatives to promote jobs now while also creating an infrastructure that will help students learn and create a better future workforce, including $30 billion for rebuilding at least 35,000 public schools, $25 billion to prevent hundreds of thousands of educator layoffs, and $8 billion to help community colleges train 2 million workers in high-growth industries with skills that will lead directly to jobs; and

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

SEC. 502. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAKING A BALANCED APPROACH TO DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) sequestration is a meat-ax approach to deficit reduction that imposes deep and mindless cuts, regardless of their impact on vital services and investments.

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

(1) the Congress should vote on H.R. 699, which would replace the sequester for calendar year 2013 with a balanced mix of targeted and better timed spending reductions and revenue increases to prevent the loss of jobs and the drag on economic growth in the near term; and

(2) the Congress should replace the entire 10-year sequester established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 with a balanced approach that would increase revenues without increasing the tax burden on middle-income Americans, and decrease long-term spending while maintaining the Medicare guarantee, protecting Social Security and a strong social safety net, and making strategic investments in education, science, research, and critical infrastructure necessary to compete in the global economy.

SEC. 503. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

– benefits earned based on their past payroll contributions;

(2) in January 2011, 56.8 million people relied on Social Security;

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

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

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

(6) privatization increases Federal debt because the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds from the public to pay full benefits to current retirees.

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

SEC. 504. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) in 2012, 50 million people relied on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative and program costs than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

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

(5) destroying the Medicare program and replacing it with a voucher or premium support for the purchase of private insurance that fails to keep pace with growth in health costs will expose seniors and

persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

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

(7) versions of voucher or premium-support policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely cause traditional Medicare to weaken and wither away.

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

SEC. 505. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) the Affordable Care Act signed into law in 2010 will expand coverage to 27 million Americans and bring costs down for families and small businesses;

(3) consumers are already benefitting from the Affordable Care Act's provisions to hold insurance companies accountable for their actions and to end long-standing practices such as denying coverage to children based on pre-existing conditions, imposing lifetime limits on coverage that put families at risk of bankruptcy in the event of serious illness, and dropping an enrollee's coverage once the enrollee becomes ill based on a simple mistake in the enrollee's application;

(4) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the projected annual growth rate of national health expenditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the essence of "bending the cost curve"; and

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

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

SEC. 506. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, providing health coverage to 28 million low-income children, 5 million senior citizens, 10 million people with disabilities, and 14 million other low-income people who would otherwise be unable to obtain health insurance;

(2) senior citizens and people with disabilities account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spending and consequently would be at particular risk of losing access to important health care assistance under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

(3) Medicaid pays for 43 percent of long-term care services in the United States, providing a critical health care safety net for senior citizens and

people with disabilities facing significant costs for long-term care; and

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

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

SEC. 507. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that it is the stated position of the Administration that Afghan troops will take the full lead for security operations in Afghanistan by the end of 2014.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that consistent with the Administration's stated position, no funding shall be provided for operations in Afghanistan through the Overseas Contingency Operations budget beyond 2014.

SEC. 508. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the structure of our military have to be driven by a strategy;

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

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

(4) 750,000 jobs will be lost in calendar year 2013 if the across-the-board cuts known as sequestration remain in effect, hampering the economic recovery and jeopardizing the foundation of our security,

(5) because it puts our economy at risk, the Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen has stated, and we

must have a deficit reduction plan that is serious and realistic;

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

(7) in 2011, the U.S. spent more on defense than the next 16 countries combined (and more than half of the amount spent by those 16 countries was from seven NATO countries and four other close allies);

(8) Admiral Mullen argued that the permissive budget environment over the last decade, a period when defense spending increased by hundreds of billions of dollars, had allowed the Pentagon to avoid prioritizing;

(9) more can be done to rein in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense — the last department still unable to pass an audit — such as the elimination of duplicative programs that have been identified by the Government Accountability Office;

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

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

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

(13) the Pentagon's operation and maintenance budget, which now totals $200 billion per year, has grown for decades between 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent above inflation each year on a per service mem-

ber basis, and it is imperative that unsustainable cost growth be controlled in this area;

(14) excluding those involved in war operations, 200,000 military personnel and their dependents are stationed overseas, and the Administration should further review the benefits and costs of alternatives to permanent overseas basing of personnel;

(15) more than 94 percent of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce since 2001 is due to increases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense (31 percent), Department of Homeland Security (32 percent), Department of Veterans Affairs (26 percent), and Department of Justice (6 percent)—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are performing inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(16) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agen-

cies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner; and

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

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

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

(2) further savings can be achieved from the national defense budget without compromising our security through greater emphasis on eliminating duplicative and wasteful programs, reforming the acquisition process, identifying and constraining unsustainable operating costs, and through careful analysis of our security strategy; and

(3) veterans programs are fully funded and if there is new information provided in the President's 2014 budget that would justify the need for funds in excess of the amount reflected in section 102(15), adjustments shall be made from within the discretionary totals to meet any such new requirements.

SEC. 509. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM TO REPLACE THE SEQUESTER AND REDUCE THE DEFICIT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the sequester represents a meat-ax approach to cutting government spending and will cost the economy 750,000 jobs in 2013 alone, according to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office;

(2) the House must therefore replace the sequester with a balanced approach to deficit reduction that would raise revenues in addition to making targeted spending cuts;

(3) this balanced approach to deficit reduction must include overhauling our outdated tax code –which contains numerous, wasteful tax breaks for special interests – to make it simpler, more progressive, and more competitive;

(4) these special tax breaks can greatly complicate the effort to administer the code and the tax-

payer's ability to fully comply with its terms, while also undermining our basic sense of fairness;

(5) the corporate income tax does include a number of incentives that help spur economic growth and innovation, such as the research and development credit and clean energy incentives;

(6) but tax breaks for special interests can also distort economic incentives for businesses and consumers and encourage businesses to ship American jobs and capital overseas for tax purposes;

(7) the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform observed that the corporate income tax is riddled with special interest tax breaks and subsidies, is badly in need of reform, and it proposed to streamline the code, capturing some of the savings in the process, to achieve deficit reduction in a more balanced way;

(8) even Speaker Boehner indicated that he has a plan that would raise an additional $800 billion in revenues through closing tax loopholes and eliminating special interest tax breaks.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) POLICY ON INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.—

(A) This resolution encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to help reduce the deficit and replace the sequester through a balanced approach that includes limits on tax expenditures and tax breaks for very high-income individuals. This resolution expressly rejects the approach in the Republican resolution that provides millionaires with even larger tax cuts at the expense of middle-class taxpayers. This resolution also expressly rejects raising taxes on middle-class taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes below $200,000 ($250,000 for married couples) and reflects the tax rates and income thresholds established in the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. This resolution therefore encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to raise the revenue needed through closing loopholes and ending tax breaks for special interests and the very wealthy, consistent with key proposals made by both the President and the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to limit tax expenditures.

(B) This resolution supports working families, encourages increased labor force participation, and boosts access to higher education by permanently extending the expansions to the child tax credit, the EITC, and the American Opportunity Tax Credit, respectively, first legislated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

(C) This resolution extends policies that reinvest in domestic manufacturing to bring jobs back to our shores; builds up the renewable energy production capacity of the United States in order to limit our reliance on foreign oil while creating green jobs; expands access to higher education, which everyone agrees is essential for building up a highly-skilled workforce and building out the middle class; and supports saving and capital formation that will raise future standards of living.

(2) Policy on corporate income taxes.—

(A) This resolution proposes eliminating unproductive or unwarranted corporate tax preferences and subsidies, as well as pernicious tax breaks that reward U.S. corporations that ship American jobs – rather than products – overseas for tax purposes.

(B) This resolution adopts pro-growth corporate tax incentives like those in the President's FY 2013 budget proposals, such as: enhancing incentives for domestic manufacturing to support a ''Make it in America'' agenda, including providing a tax credit for companies that return operations and jobs to the U.S. while eliminating tax breaks for companies that move operations and jobs overseas; closing loopholes that allow businesses to avoid taxes, by subjecting more of their foreign earnings sheltered in tax havens to U.S. taxation; the research and development credit; and enhancing clean energy incentives.

(C) This resolution therefore urges the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the President's proposals for business tax reform in determining how to best overhaul our corporate tax code so that it promotes economic growth and domestic job creation without increasing the deficit and the debt.

SEC. 510. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AGRICULTURE SPENDING.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House Committee on Agriculture should reduce spending in farm programs that provide direct payments to producers even in robust markets and in times of bumper yields. The committee should also find ways to focus assistance toward struggling family farmers and ranchers in a manner that creates jobs and economic growth while preserving the farm and nutrition safety net.

SEC. 511. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.

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

SEC. 512. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY.

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

(1) The prospect of upward mobility should be the right of every American.

(2) Targeted, means-tested Federal programs help lift millions of Americans out of poverty.

(3) These programs empower their beneficiaries through job training, educational assistance, adequate food, housing, and health care to rise to the middle class.

(4) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program alone lifts over 4 million people out of poverty, including over 2 million children. It is particularly effective in keeping children – over 1 million – out of deep poverty (below half the poverty line). School breakfast and lunch programs help keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach their full potential.

(5) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit together lift over 9 million people, including nearly 5 million children, out of poverty. President Ronald Reagan proposed a major EITC expansion in 1985 and then referred to the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which included the expansion, as

"the best antipoverty, the best pro-family, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress".

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

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House to support the goal of developing a national strategy to eliminate poverty, with the initial goal of cutting poverty in half in ten years, and to extend equitable access to economic opportunity to all Americans. As Congress works to protect low income and middle class Americans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the critical domestic programs that millions of American families rely on to get by, priority must be given to creating a national strategy on poverty to maximize the impact of anti-poverty programs across Federal, State, and local governments. Improving the effective coordination and oversight across agencies and implementing a true unity of programs under a "whole of government" approach to shared goals and client based outcomes will help to streamline access, improve service delivery, and will strengthen and extend the reach of every Federal dollar to fight poverty. The plan should consider additional targeting of spending toward persistent poverty areas to revitalize these areas of pervasive poverty, unemployment and general distress. The plan must also include provisions that work to remove the barriers and obstacles that prevent the most vulnerable Americans from taking advantage of economic and educational opportunities and moving up the ladder of opportunity to join the middle class and reach for the American Dream.

SEC. 513. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, by fiscal year 2014, 42 laws will expire. Timely reauthorizations of these laws would ensure assessments of program justification and effectiveness.

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

(b) Policy Statement on Deficit Reduction Through the Reduction of Unnecessary and Wasteful Spending.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be changed.

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal years 2015 through 2023.".

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