113TH CONGRESS 1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 113–21

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 25) ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2015 THROUGH 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE RESOLUTION (H. RES. 115) PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MARCH 18, 2013.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 122]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 122, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 25, establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023, under a structured rule. The resolution provides four hours of general debate with three hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Rep. Brady of Texas and Rep. Carolyn Maloney of New York or their designees. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution and provides that it shall be considered as read. The resolution makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in this report except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration

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of the concurrent resolution for amendment. The resolution provides, upon the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, for a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. The resolution permits the chair of the Budget Committee to offer amendments in the House pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to achieve mathematical consistency. The resolution provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

Section 2 of the resolution provides that on any legislative day during the period from March 22, 2013 through April 8, 2013: (a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; (b) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment; and (c) bills and resolutions introduced during the period addressed by this section shall be numbered, listed in the Congressional Record, and when printed shall bear the date of introduction, but may be referred by the Speaker at a later time.

Section 3 of the resolution provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2 of the resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

Section 4 of the resolution provides that each day during the period addressed by section 2 of the resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).

Section 5 of the resolution provides for consideration of H. Res. 115, providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, under a closed rule. The resolution provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of H. Res. 115. The resolution provides that H. Res. 115 shall be considered as read. The resolution provides one motion to recommit without instructions.

EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

Although the rule waives all points of order against consideration of H. Con. Res. 25, the Committee is not aware of any points of order. The waiver is prophylactic in nature.

The waiver of all points of order against amendments printed in this report includes a waiver of clause 10(c) of rule XVIII, which prohibits amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution.

While the resolution waives all points of order against consideration of H. Res. 115, the Committee is not aware of any points of order. The waiver is prophylactic in nature.

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS TO H. CON. RES. 25 MADE IN ORDER

1. SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT. Mulvaney (SC): Inserts the text of the Senate's Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 2014. (20 minutes)

2. CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE. Fudge (OH), Scott, Bobby (VA), Moore, Gwen (WI), Lee, Barbara (CA): Makes significant investments in education, job training, transportation and infrastructure, and advanced research and development programs that will accelerate our economic recovery. At the same time, the CBC Budget protects the social safety net without cutting Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, or SNAP. The CBC Budget makes tough but responsible decisions to raise new revenue by making our tax system fairer by closing corporate tax loopholes and preferences, saving trillions of dollars on the deficit over the next decade. The CBC Budget will put our nation on a sustainable fiscal path by reducing our annual budget deficit to 1.8% of GDP by FY 2023. (30 minutes)

3. CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE. Grijalva, Raúl (AZ), Ellison (MN), Edwards, Donna (MD), Lee, Barbara (CA), McDermott (WA), Pocan, Mark (WI), Schakowsky (IL): Establishes the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013 and for fiscal years 2015 through 2023. The Back to Work Budget invests in America's future because the best way to reduce our long-term deficit is to put America back to work. (30 minutes)

4. REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE. Woodall (GA), Scalise (LA): Balances in four years, removes the fiscal cliff tax increases, and cuts discretionary spending to FY2008 levels. (30 minutes)

5. DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE. Van Hollen, Chris (MD): Inserts a full substitute budget resolution that reflects the priorities and challenges we face today by emphasizing job creation and growth, replacing the harmful sequester with a balanced approach to deficit reduction that includes targeted spending cuts as well as revenues, protecting Medicare beneficiaries, and cutting tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans while extending tax relief for the middle-class. The Democratic substitute meets these national priorities within a fiscally responsible framework that reduces the deficit to a sustainable 2.4 percent of GDP by 2023. (30 minutes)

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS TO H. CON. RES. 25 MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE MULVANEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SEC. 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 years 2013 and 2015 through 2023.

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

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: $2,038,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,290,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,646,592,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,833,891,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,973,673,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,111,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,245,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,400,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,592,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,800,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,991,775,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $0,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $40,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $55,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $70,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $82,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $95,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $115,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $135,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $149,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $159,630,000,000.

(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: $3,054,195,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,963,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,046,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,211,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,386,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,568,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,779,446,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,973,331,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,136,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,350,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,492,138,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $2,956,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,997,884,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,082,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,240,376,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,382,809,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,542,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,749,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,926,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,103,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,323,224,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,451,446,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $917,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $706,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $435,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $406,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $409,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $431,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $504,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $526,674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $511,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $522,724,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $459,672,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—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: $17,113,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $18,008,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,626,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,222,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,871,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,558,744,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,312,959,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,094,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $22,863,179,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $23,634,787,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $24,364,925,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $12,274,763,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $13,059,985,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $13,588,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $14,081,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $14,574,683,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $15,081,187,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,669,625,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,297,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $16,929,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $17,600,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $18,229,414,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $669,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $731,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $766,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $812,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $861,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $908,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $951,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $994,855,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $1,038,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $1,083,586,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $1,129,163,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $634,822,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $711,355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $756,949,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $805,969,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $856,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $907,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $962,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $1,022,374,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $1,086,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $1,154,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $1,227,009,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $5,643,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,658,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $5,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $5,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $6,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $6,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,358,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $6,617,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $6,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,810,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $7,070,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $7,301,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,266,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $7,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,505,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $7,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,751,000,000.

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $262,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $262,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $284,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $283,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $295,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $294,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $307,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $332,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $331,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $344,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $356,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $370,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

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, $648,215,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $658,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $560,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $599,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $567,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $575,701,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $575,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $575,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $582,648,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,557,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $590,411,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $574,884,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $598,867,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $587,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $607,454,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $616,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $603,369,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $625,569,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $617,186,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $636,480,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $621,603,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $58,425,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $47,883,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $46,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,830,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $47,521,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $48,666,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,792,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $49,831,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,157,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $51,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,707,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $52,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $52,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $54,417,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,209,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $55,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,212,000,000.

(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, $29,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $30,301,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,022,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $31,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,553,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $31,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,229,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $32,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,962,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $33,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $34,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,408,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $34,795,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $35,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $36,396,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,643,000,000.

(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, $4,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $4,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $4,185,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,543,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $4,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,786,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $4,489,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $4,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,312,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $4,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $4,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $5,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $5,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,913,000,000.

(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, $42,919,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $42,872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,165,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $44,055,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,394,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $45,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $47,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,014,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $48,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $49,596,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $51,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $52,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,703,000,000.

(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, $22,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $20,180,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $19,717,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,780,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $19,613,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,087,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,301,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $20,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,588,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,116,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,105,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,626,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,959,000,000.

(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, $16,201,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,408,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $10,733,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−2,394,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $11,112,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−4,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $11,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−5,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $14,224,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−3,938,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $16,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−6,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $16,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−6,238,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $17,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $17,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-2,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $17,334,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $-3,032,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $100,501,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $93,656,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $88,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,621,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $88,419,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $95,092,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $89,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $95,855,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $90,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $91,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,478,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $91,977,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $97,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $93,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $99,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $94,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,593,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $95,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $96,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,364,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $51,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $24,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $25,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $25,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,233,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $26,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $26,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $26,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $27,212,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $27,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $28,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,487,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $29,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,953,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $77,536,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $78,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $86,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $89,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $106,927,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,922,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $117,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $111,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $123,744,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $122,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $119,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $117,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $120,411,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $122,546,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,459,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $124,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $123,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $126,825,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $125,845,000,000.

(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, $420,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $415,573,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $500,356,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $493,639,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $554,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $560,173,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $611,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $614,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $648,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $648,945,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $685,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $684,985,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $732,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $721,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $764,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $763,469,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $808,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $806,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $852,829,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $851,028,000,000.

(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, $535,596,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $535,067,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $540,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $540,205,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $586,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $586,662,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $602,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $602,085,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $626,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $626,319,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $687,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $686,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $734,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $734,051,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $782,452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $782,386,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $855,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $855,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $883,491,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $883,062,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $544,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $542,998,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $530,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $526,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $528,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $524,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $537,117,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $536,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $536,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $531,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $538,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $529,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $565,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $560,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $578,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $592,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $587,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $611,644,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $612,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $619,422,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $614,921,000,000.

(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, $27,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,616,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $30,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $33,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $36,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,005,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,421,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,954,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,474,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,474,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $54,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $58,441,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,441,000,000.

(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, $145,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $145,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $150,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $149,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $162,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $161,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $161,405,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $160,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $159,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $159,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $171,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $170,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $176,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $175,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $180,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $179,169,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $191,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $190,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $188,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $187,433,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $66,526,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $56,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,912,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $59,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $59,940,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,090,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $61,751,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $63,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,959,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $65,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $67,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $70,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $76,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,564,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $24,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $23,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $24,258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $24,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $25,640,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $26,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $27,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,724,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $28,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $29,089,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $29,996,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,353,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $30,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,304,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $331,271,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $331,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $342,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $342,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $370,274,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $370,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $419,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $419,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $506,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $506,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $608,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $608,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $683,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $683,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $752,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $752,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $806,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $806,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $859,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $859,077,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $905,971,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $905,971,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $99,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $32,073,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $1,469,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,951,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $−35,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,231,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $−42,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−20,217,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $−51,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−36,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $−61,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−48,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $−68,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−61,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $−76,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−70,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $−84,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−80,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $−92,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−89,556,000,000.

(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, $\$-108{,}885{,}000{,}000$.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

Not later than October 1, 2013, the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws, bills, or resolutions within its jurisdiction to increase the total level of revenues by $975,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REPLACE SEQUESTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that amend section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) or section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240) to repeal or revise the enforcement procedures established under those sections, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. For purposes of determining deficit-neutrality under this section, the Chairman may include the estimated effects of any amendment or amendments to the discretionary spending limits in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)).

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND JOB GROWTH.

(a) EMPLOYMENT AND JOB GROWTH.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to employment and job growth, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide assistance to small businesses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide assistance to the unemployed, or improve the unemployment compensation program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(d) TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to trade, including Trade Adjustment Assistance programs or international agreements for economic assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS TO ASSIST WORKING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

(a) INCOME SUPPORT.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, child support enforcement programs, or other assistance to working families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to housing assistance, which may include working family rental assistance, or assistance provided through the Housing Trust Fund, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) CHILD WELFARE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to child welfare programs, which may include the Federal foster care payment system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

(a) PRE-KINDERGARTEN.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to a pre-kindergarten program or programs to serve low-income children, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) CHILD CARE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to child care assistance for working families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) HOME VISITING.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to a home visiting program or programs serving low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TAX RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide tax relief, including extensions of expiring tax relief or refundable tax relief, relief that supports innovation by United States enterprises, or relief that expands the ability of startup companies to benefit from the credit for research and experimentation expenses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that the provisions in such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 306. RESERVE FUND FOR TAX REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that reform the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure a sustainable revenue base that leads to a fairer, more progressive, and more efficient tax system than currently exists, and to a more competitive business environment for United States enterprises, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that the provisions in such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to—

(1) the reduction of our Nation's dependence on imported energy and the investment of receipts from domestic energy production;

(2) energy conservation and renewable energy development, or new or existing approaches to clean energy financing;

(3) the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program;

(4) Federal programs for land and water conservation and acquisition;

(5) greenhouse gas emissions levels;

(6) the preservation, restoration, or protection of the Nation's public lands, oceans, coastal areas, or aquatic ecosystems;

(7) agreements between the United States and jurisdictions of the former Trust Territory;

(8) wildland fire management activities; or

(9) the restructure of the nuclear waste program;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for Federal investment in the infrastructure of the United States, which may include projects for transportation, housing, energy, water, telecommunications, or financing through tax credit bonds, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to—

(1) eligibility for both military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation (concurrent receipt);

(2) the reduction or elimination of the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation;

(3) the improvement of disability benefits or the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims for members of the Armed Forces or veterans; or

(4) the infrastructure needs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including constructing or leasing space and maintenance of Department facilities;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make higher education more accessible and affordable, which may include legislation to increase college enrollment and completion rates for low-income students, or promote college savings, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS FOR HEALTH CARE.

(a) PHYSICIAN REIMBURSEMENT.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that increase payments made under, or permanently reform or replace, the Medicare Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) formula, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that the provisions in such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) EXTENSION OF EXPIRING HEALTH CARE POLICIES.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that extend expiring Medicare, Medicaid, or other health provisions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote improvements to health care delivery systems, which may include changes that increase care quality, encourage efficiency, or improve care coordination, and that improve the fiscal sustainability of health care spending over the long term, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(d) THERAPY CAPS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that protect access to outpatient therapy services (including physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) through measures such as repealing or increasing the current outpatient therapy caps, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(e) DRUG SAFETY.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to drug safety, which may include legislation that permits the safe importation of prescription drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration from a specified list of countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN OUR NATION'S COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) or make changes to chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the "Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976"), or both, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A FARM BILL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for the reauthorization of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 1651) or prior Acts, authorize similar or related programs, provide for revenue changes, or any combination of the purposes under this section, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 314. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to water infrastructure programs or make changes to the collection and expenditure of the Harbor Maintenance Tax (subchapter A of chapter 36 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PENSION REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to strengthen and reform the pension system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HOUSING FINANCE REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote appropriate access to mortgage credit for individuals and families or examine the role of government in the secondary mortgage market, which may include legislation to restructure government-sponsored enterprises, or provide for mortgage refinance opportunities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 317. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that support Department of Defense auditability and acquisition reform efforts, which may include legislation that limits the use of incremental funding, or that promotes affordability or appropriate contract choice, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 318. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the support of Overseas Contingency Operations, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 319. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (Public Law 107–297; 116 Stat. 2322), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 320. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR POSTAL REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to strengthen and reform the United States Postal Service, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 321. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR GOVERNMENT REFORM AND EFFICIENCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings through the elimination, consolidation, or reform of Federal programs, agencies, offices, and initiatives, or the sale of Federal property, or reduce improper payments, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 AND 2014, PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this resolution, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In the Senate and as used in this section, the term "discretionary spending limit" means—

(1) for fiscal year 2013—

(A) for the security category, $684,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the nonsecurity category, $359,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

(2) for fiscal year 2014—

(A) for the revised security category, $497,352,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the revised nonsecurity category, $469,023,000,000 in budget authority;

as adjusted in conformance with the adjustment procedures in this resolution.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in paragraph (2) or (3) is placed on the calendar, or upon the offering of an amendment or motion

thereto, or the laying down of an amendment between the Houses or a conference report thereon—

(A) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the discretionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

(B) following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this subsection.

(2) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—Matters referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—Measures making appropriations in a fiscal year for emergency requirements (and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(B) DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.—Measures making appropriations in a fiscal year for continuing disability reviews and redeterminations (consistent with section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(C) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE.—Measures making appropriations in a fiscal year for health care fraud and abuse control (consistent with section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(D) DISASTER RELIEF.—Measures making appropriations for disaster relief (and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(3) ADJUSTMENTS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—

(A) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the discretionary spending limits, allocations to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and aggregates for one or more—

(i) bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or passed by the House of Representatives;

(ii) joint resolutions or amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(iii) amendments between the Houses received from the House of Representatives or Senate amendments offered by the authority of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; or

(iv) conference reports;

making appropriations for overseas contingency operations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes (and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), up to the amounts specified in subparagraph (B).

(B) AMOUNTS SPECIFIED.—The amounts specified are—

(i) for fiscal year 2013, $99,670,000,000 in budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom); and

(ii) for fiscal year 2014, $50,000,000,000 in budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "nonsecurity category" means all discretionary appropriations not included in the security category;

(2) the term "revised nonsecurity category" means all discretionary appropriations other than in budget function 050;

(3) the term "revised security category" means discretionary appropriations in budget function 050; and

(4) the term "security category" means discretionary appropriations associated with agency budgets for the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the intelligence community management account (95–0401–0–1–054), and all budget accounts in budget function 150 (international affairs).

SEC. 402. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2014 or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2015.

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

(1) for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying 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 in each year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

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

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 402 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 403. ADJUSTMENTS FOR SEQUESTRATION OR SEQUESTRATION REPLACEMENT.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS UNDER CURRENT LAW.—If the enforcement procedures established under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 go into, or remain in effect, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such enforcement.

(b) ADJUSTMENTS IF AMENDED.—If a measure becomes law that amends the discretionary spending limits established under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the adjustments to discretionary spending limits under section 251(b) of that Act, or the enforcement procedures established under section 251A of that Act or section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such measure.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 411. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase the use of performance data to inform committee work. Committees are also directed to review the matters for congressional consideration identified on the Government Accountability Office's High Risk list and the annual report to reduce program duplication. Based on these oversight efforts and performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

SEC. 412. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 413. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—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 contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 414. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 415. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

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

TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 501. 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 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 6.2 percent under current law

(3) No significant reforms to means-tested direct spending are proposed.

(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 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 5.3 percent.

(3) No significant reforms to nonmeans-tested direct spending are proposed.

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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2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FUDGE OF OHIO OR HER DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

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

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

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

SEC. 2. 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 2014: $2,485,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,835,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: $3,025,191,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,170,973,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,307,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,441,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,588,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,774,309,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,980,999,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,175,445,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $214,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $228,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $246,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $267,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $278,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $292,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $304,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $317,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $330,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $343,300,000,000.

(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 2014: $3,325,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,188,007,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,291,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,442,524,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,623,964,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,820,306,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,017,742,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,190,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,421,398,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,575,518,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $3,155,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,235,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,354,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,457,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,608,488,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,787,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,966,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,152,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,389,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,531,318,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: -$669,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: -$399,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$329,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$286,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$301,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$345,756,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: -$378,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$377,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$408,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$355,873,000,000.

(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 2014: $17,946,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,528,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,045,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,571,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,128,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $20,723,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $21,355,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $21,990,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $22,647,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $23,273,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $13,019,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $13,511,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,927,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $14,298,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $14,674,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,104,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $15,583,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $16,082,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $16,638,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $17,164,000,000,000.

SEC. 3. 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 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, $613,415,000,000.
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 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $51,883,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,386,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $46,867,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,023,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $48,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $49,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $50,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,582,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $51,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,107,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $52,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,159,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $53,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $54,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $56,164,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,685,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $37,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $32,301,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $32,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $32,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,277,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $33,008,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,894,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $33,764,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,229,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $34,530,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $35,295,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,562,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $36,090,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,340,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $36,896,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,132,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $6,469,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,409,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $4,718,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,031,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $4,844,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $4,971,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,464,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $5,155,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,797,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $5,291,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,967,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

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

(B) Outlays, $5,197,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $5,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,361,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $5,680,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,531,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $5,756,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,586,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $49,932,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,589,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $48,006,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,779,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $47,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,244,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $46,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,758,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $47,935,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $48,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $50,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,268,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $52,092,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $53,536,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,469,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $22,731,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,880,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $22,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $23,016,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $22,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $22,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $23,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,689,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $23,656,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,129,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $24,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $24,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,816,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $24,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,210,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $16,268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,480,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $11,033,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$2,097,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $11,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$3,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $12,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $14,774,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$3,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $17,435,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $17,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $17,649,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,684,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,318,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $226,861,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $158,939,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $169,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $114,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $143,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $99,306,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $120,816,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $98,555,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $99,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $97,973,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,477,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $99,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,052,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $100,546,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $101,894,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,033,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $42,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $28,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,845,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $18,296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $14,564,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $14,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $14,222,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $14,527,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $14,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $15,170,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $15,494,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,895,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $197,949,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $146,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $148,293,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $160,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $121,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $138,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $123,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $130,663,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $124,754,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $132,478,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $120,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $122,399,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $121,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $123,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $122,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $125,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $124,488,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $128,190,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $126,798,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $429,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $420,123,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $502,656,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $497,464,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $557,280,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $563,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $614,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $617,163,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $651,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $652,143,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $688,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $687,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $735,629,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $724,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $768,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $766,611,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $811,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $809,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $860,454,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $858,599,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $524,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $523,502,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $526,976,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $526,678,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $581,414,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $581,203,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $599,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $599,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $624,422,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $624,122,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $685,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $685,341,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $735,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $734,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $786,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $786,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $862,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $862,592,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $894,656,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $894,227,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $538,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $530,912,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $532,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $528,373,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $542,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $541,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $541,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $536,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $544,969,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $535,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $549,588,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $544,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $562,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $557,788,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $576,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $572,051,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $595,538,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $603,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $598,661,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $27,504,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $30,231,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,306,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $33,367,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $36,689,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,689,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $40,003,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,003,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $43,419,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $46,951,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,951,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $50,471,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $54,232,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $54,232,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $58,438,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $58,438,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $149,837,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $147,441,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $154,547,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $153,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $166,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $165,755,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $165,689,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $164,565,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $164,161,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $163,218,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $175,764,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $174,786,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $180,399,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $179,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $184,304,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $183,285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $196,006,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $194,967,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $192,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,499,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $78,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,461,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $62,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $61,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $60,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $62,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $64,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $66,668,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $68,836,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $74,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $77,591,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76.916,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $26,041,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,746,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $26,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $27,428,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $28,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,525,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $28,940,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $29,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $30,663,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,921,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $31,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $32,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $33,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,721,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $342,387,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $342,387,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $369,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $369,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $417,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $417,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $499,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $499,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $594,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $594,921,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $664,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $664,007,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $725,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $725,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $773,662,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $773,662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $820,096,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $820,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $861,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $861,941,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $2,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $2,428,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $2,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $2,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,466,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $2,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $2,707,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $2,779,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2.708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $2,854,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $2,927,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $3,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,927,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
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 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.

SEC. 4. 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 estimate average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 6.2 percent under current law.

(3) This concurrent resolution retains the social safety net that has lifted millions of Americans out of poverty and protects both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid from draconian spending cuts.

(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-test direct spending, the estimated average rate of growth in the total level of outlays during the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 5.3 percent under current law.

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

(A) 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.

(B) Any savings derived from changes or reforms to Medicare and Social Security should be used to extend the solvency of these vital programs and not be used to offset the cost of cutting taxes.

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3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIJALVA OF ARIZONA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

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: $2,007,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,539,041,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,090,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,312,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,467,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,594,533,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,731,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,890,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,090,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,311,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $4,521,978,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: -$30,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $268,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $483,615,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $533,914,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $563,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $565,582,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $581,832,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $606,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $633,351,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $660,727,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $689,833,000,000.

(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: $3,490,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,802,488,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,699,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,661,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,745,621,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,912,983,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $4,085,848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,236,650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,394,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,628,614,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,786,461,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $3,446,784,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,737,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,694,356,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,664,466,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,736,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,873,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $4,044,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,180,795,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,349,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,590,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,735,162,000,000.

(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: -$1,438,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: -$1,198,779,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: -$604,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$351,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$268,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$279,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$313,189,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$290,123,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$259,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$278,762,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: -$213,184,000,000.

(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: $17,613,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $19,003,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $19,765,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $20,279,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $20,770,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $21,296,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,853,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,392,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $22,904,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $23,427,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $23,907,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: $12,796,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $14,077,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $14,748,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $15,161,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $15,497,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $15,842,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $16,234,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,620,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $16,995,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $17,418,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $17,799,000,000,000.

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, $653,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $660,662,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $627,358,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $635,421,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $533,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $577,345,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $532,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $551,052,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $530,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $532,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $541,142,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $529,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $552,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $543,703,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $564,996,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $554,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $578,612,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $566,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $590,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $583,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $602,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $590,707,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $65,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,487,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $74,304,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,306,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $66,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $65,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $63,666,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,868,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $64,831,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $66,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,921,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $67,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,610,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $68,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,824,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $70,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $72,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,420,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $32,904,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $37,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $40,301,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $39,769,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $39,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,008,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $40,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $41,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $42,637,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $43,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $44,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,747,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $13,743,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $19,469,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $24,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $21,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,555,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $19,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,469,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $19,976,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,497,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,737,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,895,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $22,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,305,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $47,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $50,432,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,904,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $53,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $52,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,745,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $53,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,651,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $54,935,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $55,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $57,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $58,266,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $59,785,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $61,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,084,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $21,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,076,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $16,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,152,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $17,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,325,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $19,582,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,155,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $17,645,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,107,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $16,474,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,848,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $16,614,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,098,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $17,120,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $17,591,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,099,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $18,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,531,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, -$26,748,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$22,618,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $23,768,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,315,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $21,033,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,477,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $20,287,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,522,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $19,877,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,732,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $22,274,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $24,935,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,562,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $25,034,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,707,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $25,491,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,080,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $29,769,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $30,238,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,422,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $17,501,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,489,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $263,861,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $264,939,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $266,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $272,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $242,306,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $218,555,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $223,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $194,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $199,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $145,973,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $151,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $126,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,046,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $128,717,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $130,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,190,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $55,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $32,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,610,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $35,262,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $34,558,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $33,860,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $33,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,217,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $34,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,320,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $34,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,267,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $35,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,664,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $36,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $37,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,057,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $395,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $394,888,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $432,087,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $432,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $254,470,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $254,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $144,145,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $136,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $132,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $142,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $140,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $137,829,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $136,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $139,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $138,048,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $142,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $140,195,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $145,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $142,949,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $148,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $146,217,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $372,555,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $365,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $433,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $423,649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $517,470,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $505,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $569,574,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $573,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $623,582,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $626,442,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $659,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $660,166,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $696,323,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $695,376,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $743,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $731,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $776,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $774,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $820,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $817,824,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $870,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $867,771,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $507,202,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $506,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $525,793,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $525,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $547,282,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $546,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $593,440,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $593,229,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $608,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $608,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $631,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $631,181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $691,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $690,811,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $738,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $738,339,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $787,726,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $787,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $862,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $861,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $893,584,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $893,155,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $633,048,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $624,494,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $703,311,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $690,186,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $730,956,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $717,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $642,485,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $639,242,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $606,151,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $602,323,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $609,461,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $600,361,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $615,507,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $610,889,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $630,836,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $626,001,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $648,963,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $643,247,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $672,335,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $671,127,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $685,213,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $678,911,000,000.

(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, $27,504,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $30,231,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,306,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $33,367,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $36,689,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,689,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $40,003,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,003,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $43,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,751,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,271,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $53,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $58,038,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,038,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $148,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $142,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $159,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $154,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $169,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $164,297,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $179,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $177,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $175,689,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $175,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $174,161,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $185,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $184,884,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $190,399,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $189,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $194,989,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $193,415,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $207,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $205,643,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $204,760,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $202,814,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $56,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $73,936,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,265,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $66,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $68,687,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $67,440,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,880,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $69,251,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,961,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $71,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,454,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $73,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $75,682,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $82,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $81,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $85,149,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,045,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $25,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $24,631,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,542,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $25,293,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,575,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $26,055,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $26,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $27,614,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,156,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $28,524,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $29,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,698,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $30,298,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $31,238,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,595,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $32,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,579,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $332,829,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $332,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $350,457,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $350,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $379,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $379,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $433,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $433,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $526,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $526,898,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $629,965,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $629,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $701,785,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $701,785,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $763,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $763,921,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $810,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $810,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $852,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $852,930,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $890,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $890,245,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $2,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $2,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $2,428,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $4,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $6,437,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,525,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $6,372,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,541,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $7,099,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $6,686,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $6,589,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $6,704,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,744,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $6,823,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,809,000,000.

(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.

TITLE II—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 201. 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 following reforms are proposed in this concurrent resolution for means-tested direct spending:

(A) State budgets have suffered significantly during the economic downturn. According to the National Governor's Association, half of all states are projecting lower total revenues in 2013 than they saw in 2008. To assist struggling states, the Back to Work Budget temporarily increases funding for Medicaid – the single largest portion of total state spending – through the Federal Medical Assistance Percentages program. This will help stabilize Medicaid, which is a vital program for low-income and middle-class families, providing health and long-term care services to those stricken with catastrophic illness, injury, or disability, or facing prolonged infirmity.

(B) The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act expanded a number of tax credits targeted at working families to boost relief during hard economic times. The Back to Work Budget retains the improvements made to the Earned Income Tax Credit (qualifying children and phaseout range), Child and Dependent Care Credit, and the American Opportunity Tax Credit. These credits fuel demand for American businesses by putting money in the hands of families that truly need it.

(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 non 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 5.1 percent under current law.

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

(A) Medicare is a cornerstone of the American health care system for more than 45 million America seniors. It is an exemplary program that provides the most efficient care to a segment of the population that costs more to treat. The Back to Work Budget protects beneficiaries and makes the system even more efficient. It amends Part D of Medicare to allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prescription drug prices with pharmaceutical manufacturers, as the Department of Veterans

Affairs currently does, which will save Medicare $157 billion over 10 years and will reduce costs for seniors. The budget adopts policies to prohibit "pay for delay" agreements that reduce competition and modifies periods of exclusivity to increase availability of needed therapies. The budget also accelerates the use of bundling payments as an alternative to fee-for-service payments. It builds on Affordable Care Act efficiencies in administration of information and payments. Using standardized electronic systems for administration information such as claims, billing, payments and eligibility creates a more efficient and less fragmented health care system.

(B) The bulk of agriculture commodity subsidies go to large corporate farms that grow commodity crops such as corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and soybeans. These crops are often grown using unsustainable methods that require high levels of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, leading to polluted waterways and degraded soil. The Back to Work Budget eliminates certain commodity subsidies, which will save billions, while reducing environmental impacts.

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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4. An Amendment To Be Offered by Representative Woodall of Georgia or His Designee, Debatable for 30 Minutes

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) Declaration.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2014 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2014: $2,238,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2.569,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,736,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,855,685,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: $2,977,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,094,769,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,226,689,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,394,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,583,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,758,528,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: -$42,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: -$48,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$55,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$62,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$66,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$71,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$76,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$82,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$88,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$95,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $2,731,789,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,637,514,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,784,886,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,879,849,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,949,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,107,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,214,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,321,892,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,444,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,514,166,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $2,776,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,691,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,778,027,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,851,148,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,924,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,060,129,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,175,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,279,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,430,176,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,470,191,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: -$538,114,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: -$122,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$41,767,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $4,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $52,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $34,640,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $50,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $114,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $153,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $288,337,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $17,770,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,078,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $18,314,047,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $18,575,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $18,835,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $19,150,167,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $19,468,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $19,747,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $19,992,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $20,141,240,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2014: $12,843,588,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $13,061,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,195,792,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $13,302,662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $13,381,815,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $13,531,424,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $13,696,092,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021; $13,839,370,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $13,984,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $14,032,720,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2014 through 2023 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $560,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $579,234,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $574,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $563,976,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $585,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $570,288,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $598,822,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $575,457,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $612,125,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $582,678,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $625,445,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $600,508,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $639,780,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $614,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $654,096,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $628,265,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $671,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $649,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $688,640,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $660,461,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $352,461,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $352,461,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $369,105,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $369,105,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $406,832,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $406,832,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $472,136,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $472,136,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $540,485,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $540,485,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $590,567,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $590,567,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $632,916,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $632,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $657,623,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $657,623,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $678,208,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $678,208,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $688,759,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $688,759,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $1,819,103,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,845,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, $1,694,050,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,758,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, $1,792,498,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,800,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, $1,808,890,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,803,554,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, $1,796,408,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,801,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $1,891,517,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,869,054,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, $1,942,030,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,928,797,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, $2,010,172,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,993,333,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $2,094,647,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,102,747,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $2,136,766,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,120,971,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—The House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit, not later than May 31, 2013, recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, such committee shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

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

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

(3) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by at least $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

(B) The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report a reconciliation bill not later than

September 15, 2013, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $42,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 and by not more than $685,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(1) The Veterans Health Care Budget and Reform Transparency Act of 2009 provides advance appropriations for the following veteran medical care accounts: Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities.

(2) The President has yet to submit a budget request as required under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, including the request for the Department of Veterans Affairs, for fiscal year 2014, hence the request for veteran medical care advance appropriations for fiscal year 2015 is unavailable as of the writing of this concurrent resolution.

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

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

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts referred to in subsection (d)(1) or identified in the report to accompany this concurrent resolution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this concurrent resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations".

(d) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2015, the aggregate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed—

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

(A) Medical Services;

(B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

(C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration; and

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

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2015.

SEC. 302. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

SEC. 303. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—If a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2014 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

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

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

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

(C) This concurrent resolution reflects the levels of funding for veterans' medical programs as set forth in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget request.

(2) PRESIDENT'S BUDGET SUBMISSION.—In order to take into account any new information included in the budget submission by the President for fiscal year 2014, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels for veterans' programs, Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, or the 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations set forth in the report of this concurrent resolution to conform with section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as adjusted by section 251A of such Act).

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

(c) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2014 and the period of fiscal years 2014 through fiscal year 2023 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust such applicable levels of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 304. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.

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

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

SEC. 305. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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 report accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or 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 Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sections 302(f) and 311 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.

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

SEC. 306. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels made pursuant to this concurrent 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 concurrent resolution.

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

(2) Section 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply in the House of Representatives to any bill, joint resolu-

tion, or amendment that provides new budget authority for a fiscal year or to any conference report on any such bill or resolution, if—

(A) the enactment of that bill or resolution;

(B) the adoption and enactment of that amendment; or

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

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

SEC. 307. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.

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

(1) Costs of Federal housing loans and loan guarantees are treated unequally in the budget. The Congressional Budget Office uses fair-value accounting to measure the costs of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, but determines the cost of other Federal housing programs on the basis of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 ("FCRA").

(2) The fair-value accounting method uses discount rates which incorporate the risk inherent to the type of liability being estimated in addition to Treasury discount rates of the proper maturity length. In contrast, cash-basis accounting solely uses the discount rates of the Treasury, failing to incorporate risks such as prepayment and default risk.

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

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

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

(c) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES FOR HOUSING PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepares an estimate pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out any bill or joint resolution and if the Director determines that such bill or joint resolution has a cost related to a housing or residential mortgage program under the FCRA, then the Director shall also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the "fair value" of assets and liabilities affected by the provisions of such bill or joint resolution that result in such cost.

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

SEC. 308. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

SEC. 309. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a separate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the "first fiscal year" and the "total of fiscal years" shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2014. Such separate allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism under section 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Appropriations may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that counts toward the allocation established by this section shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2014, no adjustment shall be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 310. 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 of Representatives, 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 IV—POLICY

SEC. 401. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

SEC. 402. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

(1) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

(2) According to the most recent projections, over the next 10 years we will spend approximately $10 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

(3) Today, there are approximately 70 Federal programs that provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income Americans.

(4) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent information on how well these programs are working, and how much the Federal Government is spending on means-tested welfare.

(b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that the President's budget should disclose, in a clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an estimate of State and local spending for this purpose, over the next ten years.

SEC. 403. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING FEDERAL REGULATION.

It is the policy of this resolution that the cost of regulations on job creators should be reduced by enacting title II of the Jobs Through Growth Act (H.R. 3400), as introduced on November 10, 2011. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that H.R. 309, the Regulatory Sunset and Review Act of 2013 as introduced on January 18, 2013, should also be enacted.

SEC. 404. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

(1) More than 51 million Americans depend on Medicare for their health security.

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in and near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Congressional Budget Office—

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

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy and Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 6.4 percent per year on average over the next ten years, and under the Congressional Budget Office's alternative fiscal scenario, direct spending on Medicare is projected to reach 6.4 percent of GDP by 2035 and 13 percent of GDP by 2085.

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

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution—

(1) to protect those in and near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer future beneficiaries

the same health care options available to Members of Congress; and

(2) that H.R. 309, the Regulatory Sunset and Review Act of 2013 as introduced on January 18, 2013, should be enacted

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

(1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for those in and near retirement, without changes.

(2) For future generations, when they reach eligibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs, including an option to remain in the traditional Medicare fee-for-service program.

(3) Medicare will provide additional assistance for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater health risks.

(4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable path and the Medicare program becomes solvent over the long term.

SEC. 405. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

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

(1) According to the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies will hold $698 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending made available by Congress that remain available for expenditure beyond the fiscal year for which they are provided.

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

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

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

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congressional committees shall through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

SEC. 406. POLICY STATEMENT ON BLOCK GRANTING MEDICAID.

It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should be block granted to the States in a manner prescribed by the State Health Flexibility Act of 2013 (H.R. 567, 113th Congress).

SEC. 407. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.

It is the policy of this budget that a carbon tax would be detrimental to American families and businesses, and is not in the best interest of the United States.

SEC. 408. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE USE OF OFFICIAL TIME BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FOR UNION ACTIVITIES.

It is the policy of this budget that, as called for in the Federal Employee Accountability Act of 2013, Federal employees shall not use official time to conduct union activities.

SEC. 409. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATION OF A COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND WASTE.

It is the policy of this budget that a new committee, styled after the post-World War II "Byrd Committee" shall be created to act on GAO's annual waste and duplication reports as well as Oversight and Government Reform Inspector General reports.

SEC. 410. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTION.

It is the policy of this budget that no taxpayer dollars shall go to any entity that provides abortion services.

SEC. 411. POLICY STATEMENT ON READABLE LEGISLATION.

It is the policy of this budget that bills should be made more readable and for Members of Congress and more accessible to the public as called for in the Readable Legislation Act of 2013.

SEC. 412. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.

It is the policy of this budget that the work requirements in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program should be preserved as called for in H.R. 890, 113th Congress.

SEC. 413. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and currently unavailable areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be open for energy exploration and production. To ensure States' rights, states are given the option to withdrawal from leasing within certain areas of the OCS. Specifically, a State, through enactment of a State statute, may withdrawal from leasing from all or part of any area within 75 miles of that State's coast.

SEC. 414. POLICY STATEMENT ON REGULATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

The Environmental Protection Agency is prohibited from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change.

SEC. 415. POLICY STATEMENT ON CREATING A COMMISSION TO ELIMINATE WASTE AND DUPLICATION.

It is the policy of this budget that a new commission styled after the "Byrd Committee" shall be established as called for in H. Res. 119., as introduced on March 14, 2013.

SEC. 416. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal budget process should be reformed so that it is easier to reduce Federal spending than it is to increase it by enacting reforms included in the Spending, Deficit, and Debt Control Act of 2009 (H.R. 3964, 111th Congress).

TITLE V—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 501. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that only consists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

SEC. 502. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE REFORM OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.

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

SEC. 503. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 504. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes provisions amending or superseding the system for updating payments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 505. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.

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

SEC. 506. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

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

SEC. 507. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 508. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, 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 P.L. 106–393 in the future and would not increase the deficit or direct spending for fiscal year 2014, the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, or the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 509. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accommodate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement if it includes permanent spending reductions and reforms to direct spending programs.

TITLE VI—EARMARK MORATORIUM

SEC. 601. EARMARK MORATORIUM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order to consider—

(1) a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

(2) a bill or joint resolution not reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this resolution, the terms "congressional earmark", "limited tax benefit", and "limited tariff benefit" have the meaning given those terms in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—The point of order under subsection (a) shall only apply to legislation providing or authorizing discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority, providing a Federal tax deduction, credit, or exclusion, or modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule in fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall not apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to a State, locality, or congressional district.

SEC. 602. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The House Committee on Rules may not report a rule or order that would waive the point of order set forth in the first section of this resolution.

TITLE VII—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

SEC. 701. 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 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 6.2 percent under current law.

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

(A) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a Democratic president reformed welfare by limiting the duration of benefits, giving States more control over the program, and helping recipients find work. In the five years following passage, child-poverty rates fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages increased. This budget applies the lessons of welfare reform to both the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Medicaid.

(B) For Medicaid, this budget converts the Federal share of Medicaid spending into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs, indexed for inflation and population growth. Such a reform would end the misguided one-size-fits-all approach that has tied the hands of State governments. Instead, each State would have the freedom and flexibility to tailor a Medicaid program that fits the needs of its unique population. Moreover, this budget repeals the Medicaid expansions in the President's health care law, relieving State governments of its crippling one-size-fits-all enrollment mandates.

(C) For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, this budget converts the program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs, increases in the Department of Agriculture Thrifty Food Plan index and beneficiary growth. Such a reform would provide incentives for States to ensure dollars will go towards those who need them most. Additionally, it requires that more stringent work requirements and time limits apply under the program.

(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 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2014 is 5.3 percent under current law.

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

(A) For Medicare, this budget advances policies to put seniors, not the Federal Government, in control of their health care decisions. Those in or near retirement will see no changes, while future retirees would be given a choice of private plans competing alongside the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. Medicare would provide a premium-support payment either to pay for or offset the premium of the plan chosen by the senior, depending on the plan's cost. The Medicare premium-support payment would be adjusted so that the sick would receive higher payments if their conditions worsened; lower-income seniors would receive additional assistance to help cover out-of-pocket costs; and wealthier seniors would assume responsibility for a greater share of their premiums. Putting seniors in charge of how their health care dollars are spent will force providers to compete against each other on price and quality. This market competition will act as a real check on widespread waste and skyrocketing health care costs.

(B) In keeping with a recommendation from the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, this budget calls for Federal employees—including Members of Congress and congressional staff—to make greater contributions toward their own retirement.

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

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 noncustodial 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 member 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-re-

lated 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 agencies, 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 taxpayer's ability to fully com-

ply 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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