



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

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Democratic Amendments to the Republican

2016 Budget Resolution

Summaries, Text, and Vote Tallies

March 27, 2015

This document has not been reviewed and approved by the Democratic Caucus of the House Budget Committee and may not necessarily reflect the views of all members.

Democratic Amendments to the Republican

2016 Budget Resolution:

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| | |
|---|-----------|
| Helping American Families and Growing the Economy | 2 |
| Boost Paychecks of the Middle Class and Those Working to Get into the Middle Class by Providing Tax Relief for Working Americans, Supporting Worker Paychecks over CEO Bonuses – amendment #1 | |
| Protect the American Middle Class from Tax Increases – amendment #2 | |
| Reject Sequester Cuts to Defense and Non-Defense Spending – amendment #3 | |
| Increase Effectiveness of the Earned Income Tax Credit – amendment #19 | |
| Fully Fund VA Programs and Protect them from Future Government Shutdowns – amendment #11 | |
| Importance of Raising the Minimum Wage – amendment #21 | |
| Invest in America's Transportation Infrastructure – amendment #18 | |
| Supporting Infrastructure Investment – amendment #27 | |
| Protect Scientific Jobs and Provide a National Investment in Biomedical Research – amendment #9 | |
| Adopt Comprehensive Immigration Reform – amendment #12 | |
| Accelerating Growth in U.S. Manufacturing – amendment #13 | |
| Protect Consumers from Abusive Financial Practices – amendment #14 | |
| Lower Student Debt by Refinancing Student Loans and Protecting Pell Grants and Student Loan Benefits – amendment #20 | |
| Promote Early Childhood Development – amendment #22 | |
| Preparing Students for 21 st Century Jobs – amendment #28 | |
| Maintaining Government Guarantees and Protecting the Vulnerable | 7 |
| Protect Nutrition Assistance – amendment #7 | |
| National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty and Increase Opportunity – amendment #8 | |
| Protect Social Security Benefits from Cuts – amendment #17 | |
| Preventing the End of Medicare as We Know It – amendment #4 | |
| Protect Help with Prescription Drug Costs and Other Valuable Medicare Benefits for Seniors – amendment #15 | |
| Protect Medicaid for Children, Seniors, and People with Disabilities – amendment #5 | |
| Protect Tax Credits to Keep Health Coverage Affordable – amendment #6 | |
| Protect Access to Primary Care in Medicaid and Medicare – amendment #10 | |
| Improving the Availability of Long-Term Care Services and Supports for Seniors and Other Americans – amendment #26 | |
| Truth in Budgeting | 11 |
| Truth in Budgeting Regarding Affordable Care Act Savings and Expiring Tax Provisions – amendment #23 | |
| Truth in Budgeting - Preventing the Abuse of the "Overseas Contingency Operations" Designation to Skirt Funding Caps – amendment #24 | |
| Reducing the Deficit..... | 12 |
| Eliminate Overseas Contingency Operations Funding – amendment #25 | |
| Appendix..... | 13 |

Democratic Amendments to the 2016 Republican Budget Resolution

On March 19, 2015, the House Budget Committee approved the Republican fiscal year 2016 budget that is a badly misguided recipe for national decline. It weakens the American middle class and chops down the ladders of opportunity that help hard-working Americans get ahead. It makes it harder to buy a home or pay for college, causes millions of struggling Americans to fall deeper into poverty, and makes it harder to have a secure retirement. It does nothing to help those Americans looking for jobs. It does nothing to boost the paychecks of working Americans, whose wages have stagnated for decades as the economic gains from their hard work have increasingly flowed to those at the highest income levels. This budget, instead of reversing that trend, makes it worse. It redistributes income away from the American middle class and those striving to join the middle class and directs it to the top one percent. The budget deliberately ignores the growing mountain of evidence that trickle-down economics has been a miserable failure, having boosted nothing but budget deficits and the incomes of the already wealthy. The budget also disinvests in America by slashing our nation's commitments to education, research, infrastructure, and other crucial drivers of economic prosperity. And its phony claim of reaching "balance" is built on a shaky foundation of huge gimmicks. All in all, the budget rigs the rules to favor the wealthy and special interests at the expense of everyone else.

Budget Committee Democrats offered 27 different amendments to improve the budget by helping American families by increasing paychecks and protecting the middle class from tax increases, putting Americans back to work in the short-term, growing the economy through wise investments, protecting government guarantees to our seniors, preserving the safety net for those who need it, and ensuring truth and transparency in budgeting.

None of the amendments would have increased the deficit and one would have reduced the deficit. The amendments offset any proposed spending or tax breaks for working families by cutting unproductive special interest tax loopholes for the wealthiest and the well connected – including subsidies for big oil companies, egregious tax breaks such as tax deductions for corporate jets, and closing tax loopholes in the U.S. international corporate tax system that result in fewer American jobs. Republicans rejected every Democratic amendment. Following is a description of the amendments. The Appendix at the end includes the text of each amendment and each roll call vote tally.

Helping American Families and Growing the Economy

Boost Paychecks of the Middle Class and Those Working to Get into the Middle Class by Providing Tax Relief for Working Americans, Supporting Worker Paychecks over CEO Bonuses – amendment #1 (Lead Sponsor: Rep. Van Hollen)

This amendment creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund to cut taxes on the middle class and incentivize business to boost paychecks, states the sense of the House to pass the CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act, and amends the budget to improve and extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Child Tax Credit.

A **YES** vote boosts middle-class paychecks by cutting taxes for American workers and incentivizing businesses to raise their workers' wages. A **NO** vote rejects higher pay and tax cuts for workers, two-earner households, and families paying child-care expenses.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 13 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #1 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect the American Middle Class from Tax Increases – amendment #2 (Lead Sponsor: Rep. Pocan)

This amendment opposes tax increases on the middle class. The Republican budget green-lights an average tax increase of \$2,000 for middle-class families in order to finance a tax reform plan that reduces the top marginal tax rate to 25 percent.

A **YES** vote protects taxpayers making less than \$200,000 (\$250,000 for couples) from paying higher taxes to finance lower tax rates for high-income taxpayers. A **NO** vote supports taxing the middle class in order to finance lower tax rates for the wealthy.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #2 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Reject Sequester Cuts to Defense and Non-Defense Spending – amendment #3 (Lead Sponsor: Rep. Norcross)

This deficit-neutral amendment rejects the inadequate levels of defense and non-defense discretionary spending set by the sequester for 2016, bringing non-defense funding up to the pre-sequester level and defense to the President's level.

A **YES** vote supports necessary investments in important domestic and security priorities, and rejects the Republican budget's deep cut below the pre-sequester Budget Control Act Caps to fiscal year 2016 defense and

non-defense discretionary funding. A **NO** vote continues the Republican strategy of gutting investments that are critical for economic growth and job creation, and misusing the war funding designation to pay for needed defense funding.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #3 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Increase Effectiveness of the Earned Income Tax Credit – amendment #19 **(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Moore)**

This deficit-neutral amendment increases the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for childless workers, who are the only group that can currently be taxed into poverty. It also allows some additional workers, including some who are either currently too young or too old to benefit, to claim the EITC.

A **YES** vote ensures that low-income childless workers can more fully benefit from the anti-poverty and employment effects of the EITC. A **NO** vote denies that support, which liberal and conservative experts agree is one of the most effective anti-poverty efforts.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #19 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Fully Fund VA Programs and Protect them from Future Government Shutdowns – amendment #11 **(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Moulton)**

This deficit-neutral amendment restores \$6.3 billion in cuts below the President’s request for veterans’ programs for 2016 and 2017 to ensure veterans receive timely access to health care and benefits. It also extends advance appropriations to all discretionary programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to help ensure funding is in place at the beginning of each fiscal year and to protect veterans’ programs from future government shutdowns. The amendment also supports requiring the VA to submit along with its annual budget a “Future-Years Veterans Program.” This will facilitate transparency and oversight with regard to VA’s longer term plans and it will help Congress in enacting adequate advance appropriations.

A **YES** vote ensures veterans receive the benefits they have earned in a timely fashion and protects veterans’ programs from a government shutdown. A **NO** vote means providing insufficient resources to ensure timely provision of benefits and services, and leaves those programs vulnerable to government shutdowns.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #11 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Importance of Raising the Minimum Wage – amendment #21

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Yarmuth)

This amendment adds language calling for passage of legislation to raise the minimum wage.

A **YES** vote is a vote in support of increasing the federal minimum wage, which has not risen since 2009 and is now lower than the minimum wage in most states. A **NO** vote is a vote to keep the minimum wage unchanged, denying a raise to millions of Americans and leaving many of them in poverty.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #21 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Invest in America's Transportation Infrastructure – amendment #18

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Castor)

This deficit-neutral amendment rejects the Republican budget's cuts in transportation spending, and puts Americans to work by increasing the investment in our nation's transportation infrastructure to address the immediate needs of our roads, bridges, and transit systems that are in disrepair. At a time when so many Americans are ready to work, it makes no sense to defer these investments when roads and bridges are falling apart, and to forgo the economic opportunities that would have been created in the interim.

A **YES** vote rejects the \$187 billion cut in transportation spending that the Republican budget makes over ten years. A **NO** vote supports cutting the highway program and other transportation spending by 19 percent.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #18 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Supporting Infrastructure Investment – amendment #27

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Norcross)

This amendment expresses Congress's support for investment in highways and a wide range of other infrastructure priorities.

A **YES** vote supports infrastructure investments that fuel future economic growth and jobs in the U.S. A **NO** vote opposes these critical investments

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #27 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Scientific Jobs and Provide a National Investment in Biomedical Research – amendment #9
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Castor)

This deficit-neutral amendment provides mandatory funding to ensure resources for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) grow with our nation's economy over the next ten years. NIH conducts cutting-edge research and supports scientific jobs, and yet, over the last decade, growth in NIH's budget has not kept pace with inflation, leading to a decline in its purchasing power.

A **YES** vote ensures funding to maintain NIH's ability to advance cutting edge research and support young scientists. A **NO** vote jeopardizes technical jobs and lifesaving research.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 12 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #9 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Adopt Comprehensive Immigration Reform – amendment #12
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Yarmuth)

This amendment changes the budget to accommodate passage of comprehensive immigration reform, such as the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act proposed by House Democrats during the 113th Congress, which will boost our economy, lower deficits, secure our borders, and establish clear and just rules for citizenship.

A **YES** vote boosts our economy, lowers our deficits, extends the Solvency of Social Security, helps secure our borders, and establishes clear and just rules for citizenship. A **NO** vote means a less robust economy, higher deficits, a less secure border, and an immigration system that will continue to keep millions of hard-working, law-abiding families who have lived in our communities for decades hiding in the shadows.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 13 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #12 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Accelerating Growth in U.S. Manufacturing – amendment #13
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Ryan)

This deficit-neutral amendment strengthens U.S. manufacturing by establishing a Scale-Up Manufacturing Initiative and expanding the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes. The amendment advances our country's manufacturing technologies and ensures our nation's ideas and inventions are developed and produced in the United States.

A **YES** vote accelerates growth in U.S. manufacturing – an economic sector that employs millions of Americans. A **NO** vote fails to invest in ideas and technologies that create well-paying American jobs.

This amendment was rejected, 18 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #13 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Consumers from Abusive Financial Practices – amendment #14
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Lieu)

This amendment expresses the House’s support of continuing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s important work and funding mechanism that helps ensure its independence.

A **YES** vote supports the continued independence and efforts of the Bureau, whose efforts have won more than \$5.3 billion in refunds and relief for 15 million consumers. A **NO** vote seeks to undermine the Bureau's work by exposing it to budget cuts and restrictions on its activities in the appropriations process.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #14 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Lower Student Debt by Refinancing Student Loans and Protecting Pell Grants and Student Loan Benefits – amendment #20
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Pocan)

This deficit-neutral amendment helps students lower their debt by accommodating legislation that lets them refinance federal student loans to the lowest available rate, and by rejecting the Republican budget's cuts to Pell grants and to existing student loan programs.

A **YES** vote lowers students' debt by allowing them to refinance their federal loans and protecting current grant aid and student loan rates and repayment options. A **NO** vote makes college less accessible and increases student debt, which already stands at more than \$1.3 trillion and exceeds all credit card debt in this country.

This amendment was rejected, 20 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #20 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Promote Early Childhood Development – amendment #22
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. McDermott)

This deficit-neutral amendment funds the President's early childhood initiative, creating universal access to high-quality preschool, expanding services in at-risk communities during pregnancy and to parents with young children through voluntary home visits, and extending the Children's Health Insurance Program for four years.

A **YES** vote invests in early childhood, ensuring children a healthy start and school readiness. A **NO** vote jeopardizes health care for millions of children and the continuation of a successful program that has provided nearly 1.4 million home visits in at-risk communities.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #22 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Preparing Students for 21st Century Jobs – amendment #28 **(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Moulton)**

This deficit-neutral amendment funds career and technical education that will prepare students to meet the demands of the 21st century workforce.

A **YES** vote helps ensure that every student graduates from high school ready for college and a career. A **NO** vote leaves funding for career and technical education below the 2012 level, despite the need to ensure students are prepared for college or careers in high-skill, high-demand jobs.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #28 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Maintaining Government Guarantees and Protecting the Vulnerable

Protect Nutrition Assistance – amendment #7 **(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Moore)**

This deficit-neutral amendment rejects the \$125 billion in cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) included in the Republican budget. There is no way to achieve these savings without either pushing vulnerable people from the SNAP rolls or cutting SNAP benefits.

A **YES** vote will protect SNAP, helping millions of vulnerable Americans to maintain adequate diets. A **NO** vote means slashing SNAP funding, putting the nutritional needs of struggling families at risk.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 13 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #7 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty and Increase Opportunity – amendment #8 **(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Lee)**

This amendment supports a goal of developing a national strategy to eliminate poverty, with the initial goal of cutting poverty in half in ten years, and extending equitable access to economic opportunity to all Americans. It discusses a multi-pronged approach that allows workers to develop skills and have good jobs, removes barriers

and obstacles to taking advantage of economic opportunities, and supports the most vulnerable in society. The amendment includes findings that make clear the important role that government plays in reducing poverty.

A **YES** vote supports development of a comprehensive national strategy to address poverty and lack of opportunity. A **NO** vote rejects both the findings that government programs play an important role in reducing poverty and the need to develop a national strategy to eradicate poverty and increase opportunity.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 12 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #8 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Social Security Benefits from Cuts – amendment #17 (Lead Sponsor: Rep. Van Hollen)

This amendment expresses opposition to cutting Social Security benefits and support for Social Security's continued payment of Disability Insurance benefits using its \$2.8 trillion in existing reserves.

A **YES** vote supports allowing the Social Security Administration to use its existing reserves to ensure that all earned benefits continue to be paid on time. A **NO** vote leaves the prospect of cuts in Social Security benefits on the table, particularly for Social Security Disability beneficiaries.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #17 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Preventing the End of Medicare as We Know It – amendment #4 (Lead Sponsor: Rep. Lujan Grisham)

This amendment opposes changes that would eliminate guaranteed health insurance benefits for seniors and people with disabilities under the Medicare program, increase costs for seniors and people with disabilities by establishing a Medicare voucher or premium support plan that provides limited payments to Medicare beneficiaries to purchase health care in the private health insurance market, or weaken the traditional Medicare program by diverting the healthiest enrollees into private plans and undermining the program's ability to control costs while offering access to a broad range of providers. The Republican budget calls for transforming Medicare into a premium support or voucher program that would dramatically increase premiums for seniors who wish to use traditional Medicare.

A **YES** vote protects the Medicare guarantee for senior citizens and persons with disabilities who rely on Medicare. A **NO** vote jeopardizes health care coverage for these populations by refusing to prevent proposals that shift health care costs from the federal government to seniors and persons with disabilities by transforming Medicare into a voucher or premium support system.

This amendment was rejected, 20 No votes to 11 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #4 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Help with Prescription Drug Costs and Other Valuable Medicare Benefits for Seniors – amendment #15

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Lujan Grisham)

This amendment rejects the Republican budget's cuts to health care for current seniors and those near retirement. It expresses the sense of the House that the important new health benefits for seniors and disabled individuals provided in the Affordable Care Act (ACA) should be retained, rather than repealed as called for in the Republican budget. These benefits include the gradual closing of the Medicare prescription drug coverage gap, coverage of key preventive services with no co-pays or deductibles, and expanded support for alternatives to nursing homes.

A **YES** vote supports important ACA benefits for people with Medicare, including prescription drug cost relief and no co-pays or deductibles for life-saving preventive services. A **NO** vote increases costs for seniors in the "doughnut hole" – the Medicare prescription drug coverage gap – and increases costs to seniors for preventive health care services.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #15 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Medicaid for Children, Seniors, and People with Disabilities – amendment #5

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Dingell)

This deficit-neutral amendment ensures that seniors, persons with disabilities, and children do not lose access to critical health care and long-term care services provided through Medicaid by rejecting the Republican budget's plan to block grant Medicaid and cut roughly \$900 billion to the base Medicaid program. Medicaid improves health, access to health services, and financial security and is a vital safety net for hard-working families.

A **YES** vote protects health care and long-term care services for millions of seniors, persons with disabilities, and children. A **NO** vote undermines basic health care for vulnerable members of our society and hardworking American families.

This amendment was rejected, 20 No votes to 12 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #5 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Tax Credits to Keep Health Coverage Affordable – amendment #6

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Pascrell)

This deficit-neutral amendment restores the premium tax credits provided by the Affordable Care Act to ensure that middle class individuals and families and those striving to join the middle class can afford to purchase quality health care insurance plans that cover necessary health care goods and services, that protect patients from unlimited out-of-pocket costs that can lead to financial ruin, and that do not deny coverage or charge higher premiums based on pre-existing conditions.

A **YES** vote supports retaining the premium tax credits that are helping 8 million people buy quality, affordable health coverage this year and will help an estimated 15 million people do so in 2016. A **NO** vote rejects the Affordable Care Act tax credits that help make health coverage affordable and instead endorses taking away these tax credits starting next year.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 13 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #6 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Protect Access to Primary Care in Medicaid and Medicare – amendment #10
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. McDermott)

This deficit-neutral amendment protects access to primary care for Medicaid enrollees by providing funding for states to restore primary care reimbursement rates for physicians at 100 percent of the Medicare rate, and by extending these increased rates to additional providers. It also assumes a permanent 10 percent increase in Medicare rates for primary care in a budget-neutral manner.

A **YES** vote expands access to primary care for the millions of seniors, people with disabilities, and hardworking families who rely on Medicaid and Medicare. A **NO** vote undermines access to primary care and risks the health and well-being of Medicaid and Medicare enrollees.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 12 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #10 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Improving the Availability of Long-Term Care Services and Supports for Seniors and Other Americans – amendment #26
(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Dingell)

This amendment endorses initiatives to improve the availability of long-term care services and insurance for seniors and other Americans. Such initiatives could include creation of a comprehensive long-term care insurance program, pilot programs or studies to determine the best options for improving access to long-term care services, or improvements to Medicare, Medicaid, or other programs to provide increased access to long-term care. An estimated 7 in 10 Americans aged 65 or older will need long-term services and supports at some point. As the share of the U.S. population aged 65 and older continues to grow, the demand for long-term care services and supports will increase. Existing programs leave significant gaps in access to affordable care, and these gaps will get worse as the population ages.

A **YES** vote supports Congress taking action to improve access to affordable long-term care services. A **NO** vote rejects the idea that the Congress should take action to make sure that senior citizens and persons with disabilities can get long-term care services when they need them.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #26 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Truth in Budgeting

Truth in Budgeting Regarding Affordable Care Act Savings and Expiring Tax Provisions – amendment #23

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Pascrell)

This amendment prevents House Republicans from counting certain savings in their budget while pursuing legislation that would eliminate those savings. It promotes transparency in budgeting in two ways. First, it prohibits the House from considering legislation to repeal the Affordable Care Act in its entirety if the House has approved a budget resolution that includes the Affordable Care Act's revenue increases and Medicare savings in its spending and revenue numbers. Second, if the House has approved a budget resolution that includes the revenues projected to occur after tax provisions expire under current law, this amendment prevents the House from considering legislation to extend those expiring tax provisions without paying for the extension.

A **YES** vote supports the principle that the revenue and spending numbers in a budget resolution should honestly and accurately reflect the policies described in that resolution as well as the policies that the House majority plans to consider this year. A **NO** vote rejects the principle that the spending and revenue numbers in a budget should be accurate and consistent with the policies that resolution purports to include as well as the policies that the House majority actually intends to vote on.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #23 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Truth in Budgeting - Preventing the Abuse of the "Overseas Contingency Operations" Designation to Skirt Funding Caps – amendment #24

(Lead Sponsor: Rep. Van Hollen)

This amendment provides additional oversight to prevent the use of the "Overseas Contingency Operations" designation to circumvent discretionary funding caps. Both the Pentagon and Congress have abused this loophole to fund non-war related activities. If discretionary caps are too low and additional funding is needed to address the country's priorities, Congress should amend the law to raise the caps rather than providing funding through backdoor loopholes that undermine the integrity of the budget process.

A **YES** vote maintains transparency and discipline in the budget process and prevents abuse of backdoor loopholes to circumvent spending caps. A **NO** vote means less transparency and less budget discipline and gives a green light to the use of backdoor loopholes to skirt spending caps.

This amendment was rejected, 22 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #24 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Reducing the Deficit

Eliminate Overseas Contingency Operations Funding – amendment #25 (Lead Sponsor: Rep. Lee)

This amendment puts a stop to the Republican attempt to undermine the budget process by eliminating the budget's extra \$36 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The amendment brings OCO levels back to those the President requested and what our military commanders and our diplomatic corps say are needed for 2016. It dedicates these savings toward deficit reduction.

A **YES** vote reduces the deficit by \$36 billion and instills more discipline and transparency in the budget process. A **NO** vote increases the deficit and allows the OCO to continue to be used as a backdoor loophole to skirt discretionary funding caps.

This amendment was rejected, 21 No votes to 14 Yes votes, with only Democratic support. See amendment #25 in the Appendix for the text and the roll call of votes.

Appendix

AMDT #1

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Van Hollen, Pascrell, McDermott, Lee, Pocan,
Norcross and Moulton

Boost Paychecks of the Middle Class and Those Working to Get into the Middle Class by Providing Tax Relief for Working Americans and Supporting Worker Paychecks over CEO Bonuses

1. At the end of Title V add the following:

“Deficit-neutral reserve fund to boost paychecks of the middle class and those working to get into the middle class by providing tax relief for working Americans

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) Experience has shown that a strong middle class is critical for achieving robust, sustainable economic growth.
- (2) For generations, Americans knew that the U.S. was the land of opportunity, and that hard work created a clear path to the middle class. But recent studies have found that economic mobility in the U.S. is now well below countries such as Germany, France, and Canada, and that income inequality is a factor driving this.
- (3) Studies by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Standard and Poor's, among others, have concluded that increased income inequality is a threat to economic growth.
- (4) American workers are getting a smaller share of the growing economic pie. For the period 1948-1973, labor productivity increased 97 percent, and real hourly compensation for workers increased at a similar rate: 91 percent. But from 1973-2013, productivity rose by 146 percent and workers' compensation rose by only 18 percent.

- (5) Since the 1970s, economic gains have gone overwhelmingly to the highest-income Americans, while the middle class has been left behind. According to the Congressional Budget Office, between 1979 and 2011, after-tax incomes rose five times as fast for the top one percent of households, whose annual incomes average more than \$1 million, than they did for the middle 60 percent of Americans.
- (6) American families lost economic ground during the 2000s and the Great Recession. Median household income fell 8.6 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2013, and is still no higher than it was in 1989.
- (7) The tax code treats income from wealth more favorably than income from work by giving preferential tax rates on unearned income.
- (8) The top one percent of households receives a disproportionate share – 17 percent – of the benefit of major tax expenditures, according to the Congressional Budget Office. These preferences have exacerbated income and wealth inequality.
- (9) Congress must adopt a bold economic strategy to ensure that all Americans who work hard and play by the rules are rewarded with a fair share of a growing economic pie.

(b) 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 boosts take-home pay for the middle class and those working to join the middle class. The revisions may be made for measures that—

- (1) provide tax relief for American workers;
- (2) provide incentives for workers to save a portion of their income;
- (3) provide incentives for corporations to raise employee pay and/or provide employees with ownership and profit-sharing opportunities;
- (4) provide tax incentives for investments in apprenticeships and other training programs that result in higher skills and better pay;
- (5) increase the take-home pay of two-earner families and address the additional taxes and costs faced by such families through a second-earner tax deduction or credit;
- (6) modernize and expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit; or

(7) provide other middle class tax relief;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure—

(1) is offset by provisions that reduce the more than \$150 billion in tax breaks that go annually to households in the highest income percentile (the top one percent), or that otherwise raise revenue from the top one percent; and

(2) does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2025.”

2. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on the Importance of CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) Since the 1970s, pay packages for CEOs and other top executives have skyrocketed, while paychecks for typical workers have stagnated.
- (2) In 1978, CEOs of large companies made 30 times what a typical worker made, on average. In 2013, CEOs were paid nearly 300 times more than the typical worker.
- (3) The tax code allows corporations to claim tax deductions for unlimited amounts of CEO bonuses and other executive compensation if it is “performance-based.”
- (4) Corporations deducted a total of \$66 billion in “performance pay” for top executives between 2007 and 2010.
- (5) While CEOs receive staggering amounts of “performance-based” compensation, paychecks for workers in recent decades have not kept pace with gains in worker productivity.
- (6) For the period 1948-1973, labor productivity increased 97 percent, and real hourly compensation for workers increased at a similar rate: 91 percent. But from 1973-2013, productivity rose by 146 percent and workers’ compensation rose by only 18 percent.
- (7) Companies that fail to boost their rank-and-file employees’ paychecks should not receive tax deductions for executive pay exceeding \$1 million per year.
- (8) Conditioning tax deductions for executive pay on pay raises for rank-and-file employees will create a strong incentive to pay workers fairly, so that more

workers see increases in their paychecks that reflect their increased productivity and costs-of-living.

(b) It is the sense of the House that Congress should enact the CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 620). The CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act would incentivize companies to give workers annual raises that, on average, at least keep pace with increases in living costs and labor productivity. If a company fails that test of pay fairness, the legislation would prevent it from claiming tax deductions for chief executive officer (CEO) bonuses or other compensation exceeding \$1 million for highly paid executives or employees.

3. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution helps boost paychecks of the middle class and those working to get into the middle class by accommodating deficit-neutral tax relief for working Americans. The legislation could boost paychecks for working Americans by providing: middle class tax relief for American workers; incentives for workers to save a portion of their income; incentives for corporations to raise employee pay and/or provide employees with ownership and profit-sharing opportunities; incentives for investments in apprenticeships and other training programs that result in higher skills and better pay; increases in the take-home pay of two-earner families, addressing the additional taxes and costs faced by such families, through a second-earner tax deduction or credit; or for a modernized and expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.

The resolution also expresses the sense of the House in support of the CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 620). The legislation would create a strong incentive for companies to raise worker pay and curb tax deductions for excessive executive pay.

The resolution accommodates the necessary level of funding by reducing tax breaks for the top one percent of income earners or otherwise raising revenue from the top one percent.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 3:07 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 1 - Boost Paychecks of the Middle Class and Those Working to Get into the Middle Class by Providing Tax Relief for Working Americans, supporting Worker Paychecks over CEO Bonuses

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 13 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

AMDT #2

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Pocan, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Castor, McDermott, Lee, Dingell, Lieu, Norcross and Moulton

Protect the American Middle Class from Tax Increases

1. At the end of Title VIII add the following:

“Sense of the House Rejecting Tax Increases on the Middle Class.

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) Since the 1970s, the gains from economic growth have gone overwhelmingly to the highest-income Americans, while the middle class has been left behind. According to the Congressional Budget Office, between 1979 and 2011, after-tax incomes rose five times as fast for the top 1 percent of households, whose annual incomes average more than \$1 million, than they did for the middle 60 percent of Americans.
- (2) American families lost ground during the 2000s and the Great Recession. Median household income fell 8.6 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2013, and is still no higher than it was in 1989.
- (3) Experience has shown that a strong middle class is critical for achieving robust, sustainable economic growth.
- (4) Studies by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Standard and Poor's, among others, have concluded that increased income inequality is a threat to economic growth.
- (5) Past Republican tax plans have made reducing taxes for the wealthiest Americans the top priority. The result has been legislation that increased deficits while giving a disproportionate share of tax cuts to the wealthy, and that did not have the economic benefits that were promised.
- (6) Recent Republican tax plans have emphasized reducing the marginal tax rates on the highest-income Americans to 25 percent. However, it is impossible to

lower marginal tax rates to a maximum of 25 percent without either significantly increasing future budget deficits or increasing the tax burden on middle-income families.

- (7) The nonpartisan Tax Policy Center's analysis of a similar proposal that pledged to reduce top rates to 28 percent within a revenue-neutral framework found that it would have to raise taxes on middle-class families with children by at least \$2,000, on average.

(b) It is the sense of the House that this resolution would not allow taxes to be raised on middle-class taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes below \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples). Raising taxes on working families by eliminating their tax benefits – all for the purpose of providing millionaires with trillions of dollars in tax cuts by reducing top marginal rates to 25 percent – would have serious negative consequences, including the following:

- (1) making it even harder for working families to make ends meet;
- (2) costing the economy millions of jobs over the coming years by reducing consumer spending; and
- (3) further widening the income gap between the wealthiest households and the middle class by making the tax code more regressive.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution expressly opposes any effort to raise taxes on middle-class taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes below \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples). It also acknowledges that it is impossible to lower the highest marginal tax rate to 25 percent without either increasing the budget deficit or raising taxes on middle-income families.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 3:20 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 2 - Protect the American Middle Class from Tax Increases

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Norcross, Van Hollen, Pascrell, McDermott, Pocan, Lujan Grisham, and Moulton

Reject Sequester Cuts to Defense and Non-Defense Spending

1. Adjust budget authority and outlays by the following amounts in billions of dollars to reject the funding cuts in the Chairman’s mark.

| Function | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 050 | | | | | |
| BA | 38.290 | | | | |
| Outlays | 24.314 | 7.964 | 3.063 | 1.417 | 1.110 |
| 920 | | | | | |
| BA | 36.509 | | | | |
| Outlays | 19.240 | 11.099 | 3.432 | 1.132 | 0.986 |
| 970 | | | | | |
| BA | -36.003 | | | | |
| Outlays | -22.862 | -7.489 | -2.880 | -1.332 | -1.044 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the net foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of unjustified corporate tax breaks permitting U.S. companies to "invert" and pretend to move overseas purely to reduce taxes and provisions which encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution rejects the 2016 discretionary sequester, and assumes the pre-sequester funding levels for non-defense appropriations and the President’s fiscal year 2016 budget levels for defense appropriations: both regular defense and war funding. Cutting funding to arbitrary levels through sequestration never made sense. The 2016 funding levels in this resolution provide for the critical investments necessary for our nation’s future and to secure the homeland. Strategic funding for infrastructure, education, and medical research – along with a tax code that rewards hard work and encourages bigger paychecks – is vital to America’s success and sharpening our competitive edge in the 21st century global economy.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks permitting U.S. companies to "invert" and pretend to move overseas purely to reduce taxes, and provisions which encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 3:37 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 3 - Reject Sequester Cuts to Defense and Non-Defense Spending

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Lujan Grisham, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Castor, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, and Dingell

Preventing the End of Medicare as We Know It

1. Strike section 601(b)(3)(A) and section 808 of the Chairman's mark and make all necessary conforming changes.
2. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on preserving Medicare for seniors and persons with disabilities.

(a) The House finds that---

 - (1) more than 55 million senior citizens and persons with disabilities rely on Medicare to guarantee their health security;
 - (2) Medicare has long been a leader in developing innovative ways to contain health care costs while protecting access to high-quality health care; and
 - (3) the Affordable Care Act of 2010 makes significant progress in modernizing Medicare and represents the United States' best opportunity to develop a framework for continual improvement in Medicare's quality, efficiency, and fiscal sustainability based on solid evidence about which policies actually work to achieve these goals.

(b) It is the sense of the House that the Congress should not protect tax loopholes for the wealthy and special interests while addressing the resulting budget deficits by making changes in law that would:

 - (1) eliminate guaranteed health insurance benefits for seniors and people with disabilities under the Medicare program;
 - (2) increase costs for seniors and people with disabilities by establishing a Medicare voucher or premium support plan that provides limited payments to Medicare beneficiaries to purchase health care in the private health insurance market; or
 - (3) weaken the traditional Medicare program and cause it to wither away by diverting the healthiest enrollees into private plans and undermining traditional Medicare's ability to control costs while offering access to a broad range of providers.”
3. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution expresses the sense of the House that Medicare is a highly successful program that provides health security to more than 55 million senior citizens and disabled individuals, and that it should not be subject to any changes in law that would eliminate the Medicare guarantee of a specific set of health benefits, increase costs for seniors by converting Medicare into a voucher or premium support program, or weaken the traditional Medicare program.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 5:21 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 4 - Preventing the End of Medicare as We Know It

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 11 No: 20 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Dingell, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Castor, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, and Lujan Grisham

Protect Medicaid for Children, Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

1. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 550 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to reject the resolution’s cuts to Medicaid, thus ensuring that vulnerable children, seniors, and people with disabilities do not lose access to critical health care and long-term care services.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BA | 0 | 45 | 66 | 76 | 87 | 97 | 113 | 129 | 140 | 161 |
| Outlays | 0 | 45 | 66 | 76 | 87 | 97 | 113 | 129 | 140 | 161 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution rejects policies favoring tax cuts for the wealthiest members of our society at the expense of protecting access to critical health care and long-term care services for the 69 million Americans who rely on the health care safety net provided by Medicaid, including children from working families, young adults with mental health needs, senior citizens, and disabled individuals.

Medicaid improves health, access to health services, and financial security. Medicaid coverage lowers infant, child, and adult mortality rates and increases the use of critical preventive services, such as prenatal care. Medicaid coverage also virtually eliminates

catastrophic out-of-pocket medical expenditures, providing much-needed financial security and peace of mind.

Medicaid is particularly vital to seniors and persons with disabilities. Seniors and persons with disabilities make up almost one-quarter of the Medicaid population. Medicaid is the largest payer for long-term care services in the United States, which most Americans will need at some point in their lives. Medicaid pays for nearly half of all long-term care, including nursing home care and home- and community-based supports that seniors may choose as an alternative to expensive institutional care. Sixty percent of people living in nursing homes depend on Medicaid to help pay their bill.

The resolution further rejects any policy – including converting Medicaid into a block grant or imposing a federal cap on Medicaid funding – that would sever the connection between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of necessary services used by working families, seniors, and persons with disabilities. Such policies do not represent reform, because they do nothing to reduce health costs. Rather, such policies would inevitably lead to a dramatic cut in health care support for people who depend on Medicaid, imposing serious financial hardship on them and their families. It has been estimated that up to a third of Medicaid beneficiaries would lose their benefits under this type of plan. Seniors and persons with disabilities would be at particular risk of hardship under such proposals because they account for two-thirds of Medicaid spending, and would therefore be a likely focus of service cuts to comply with a capped funding level.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of Medicaid funding by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 5:37 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 5 - Protect Medicaid for Children, Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 12 No: 20 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Pascrell, Van Hollen, Castor, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, and Dingell

Protect Tax Credits to Keep Health Coverage Affordable

1. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 550 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to ensure that premium tax credits making quality health care coverage affordable for 15 million people in 2016 are not taken away.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BA | 36.000 | 49.000 | 56.000 | 58.000 | 59.000 | 62.000 | 65.000 | 68.000 | 71.000 | 74.000 |
| Outlays | 36.000 | 49.000 | 56.000 | 58.000 | 59.000 | 62.000 | 65.000 | 68.000 | 71.000 | 74.000 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution assumes continuation of the premium tax credits provided by the Affordable Care Act to ensure that middle-class individuals and families and those striving to work their way into the middle class can afford to purchase quality health care insurance plans that cover necessary health care goods and services, that protect patients from unlimited out-of-pocket costs that can lead to financial ruin, and that do not deny coverage or charge higher premiums based on pre-existing conditions.

The resolution accommodates the necessary levels of spending and revenue changes associated with the premium tax credits by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets,

loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 5:56 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 6 - Protect Tax Credits to Keep Health Coverage Affordable

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 13 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark
Offered by Representatives Moore, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Ryan, McDermott, Lee,
Pocan, Lujan Grisham, Dingell and Lieu

Protect Nutrition Assistance

1. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 600 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to reject the resolution’s deep cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), thus ensuring that SNAP can continue its essential role in helping vulnerable Americans maintain adequate diets.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 26.0 |
| Outlays | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 26.0 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution assumes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) will retain its current structure. SNAP plays a vital role in helping low-income families to meet their nutritional needs. On its own, spending on SNAP is expected to decline over the next few years as fewer people need assistance in an improving economy.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of SNAP funding by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 6:14 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 7 - Protect Nutrition Assistance

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 13 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Lee, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Moore, McDermott, Pocan,
Lujan Grisham, Lieu, and Norcross

National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty and Increase Opportunity

1. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on a National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty and Increase Opportunity

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) Access to opportunity should be the right of every American.
- (2) Poverty has declined by more than one-third since 1967. Federal programs and tax policies that strengthen economic security and increase opportunity have played an important role in this decline. Continued Federal support is essential to build on these gains.
- (3) Social Security has played a major role in reducing poverty. Without it, the poverty rate in 2013 would have been 8.6 percentage points higher. Its positive impact on older Americans is even starker, lowering the poverty rate among this group by nearly 40 percentage points.
- (4) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program alone lifts nearly 5 million people out of poverty, including over 2 million children. School breakfast and lunch programs help keep children ready to learn, allowing them to reach their full potential.
- (5) Medicaid improves health, access to health care, and financial security. Medicaid coverage lowers infant, child, and adult mortality rates. Medicaid coverage virtually eliminates catastrophic out-of-pocket medical expenditures, providing much needed financial security and peace of mind.
- (6) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift over 9 million people, including 5 million children, out of poverty. President Ronald Reagan proposed the major EITC expansion in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, which he referred to as “the best antipoverty, the best pro-family, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress.” Studies indicate that children in families that receive the type of income supports EITC and CTC offer do better at school and have higher incomes as adults.

- (7) Antipoverty programs have increasingly been focused on encouraging and rewarding work for those who are able. The programs can empower their beneficiaries to rise to the middle class through job training, educational assistance, adequate nutrition, housing and health care.
- (8) Despite our progress, there is still work to be done. Nearly 50 million Americans still live below the poverty line. Parental income still has a major impact on children's income after they become adults.
- (9) There remain significant disparities across racial and ethnic lines. At the end of 2013, the unemployment rate for whites was 6.0 percent but was 8.4 percent for Hispanics and 11.8 percent for African Americans. The poverty rate among African Americans and Hispanics is nearly double that for whites. Disparities in wealth are even starker, with white households having nearly 13 times the median wealth of African American households and 11 times the median wealth of Hispanic households.
- (10) The minimum wage has not changed since 2007 and is worth less today than it was in real terms at the beginning of 1950. Raising the minimum could lift millions out of poverty.
- (11) Some areas of the country have been left behind. They face persistent high levels of poverty and joblessness. Residents of these areas often lack access to quality schools, affordable health care, and adequate job opportunities.

(b) It is the sense of the House to support a 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. The strategy must include a multi-pronged approach that would:

- (1) Ensure a livable wage for workers, including raising the minimum wage so that a full time worker earns enough to be above the poverty line.
- (2) Provide education and job training to make sure workers have the skills to succeed.
- (3) Provide supports for struggling families in difficult economic times and while developing skills.
- (4) Remove barriers and obstacles that prevent individuals from taking advantage of economic and educational opportunities.
- (5) Provide supports for the most vulnerable who are not able to work: seniors, the severely disabled, and children.

As the strategy is developed and implemented, Congress must work to protect low-income and middle-class Americans from the negative impacts of budget cuts on the critical domestic programs that help millions of struggling American families. The strategy should maximize the impact of antipoverty 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 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 historical poverty, unemployment, and general distress. For example, the idea of targeting ten percent of certain federal funding to areas where twenty percent or more of the population has been living below the poverty line for at least thirty years should be explored.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution expresses the Sense of the House in calling for development of a National Strategy to eliminate poverty. The plan would implement a “whole of government” approach designed to provide supports, allowing all Americans to take advantage of opportunities and move to join the middle class and reach for the American Dream.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 6:30 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 8 - National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty and Increase Opportunity

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 12 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Castor, Van Hollen, Yarmuth, Pascrell, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Dingell, Lieu, Norcross, and Moulton

Protect Scientific Jobs and Provide a National Investment in Biomedical Research

1. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 550 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to promote scientific jobs and ensure an expanded and sustained national investment in biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BA | 1.819 | 2.514 | 3.162 | 3.865 | 4.584 | 5.356 | 6.194 | 7.063 | 7.967 | 8.933 |
| Outlays | 0.915 | 1.264 | 2.303 | 3.120 | 3.845 | 4.665 | 5.434 | 6.246 | 7.098 | 8.002 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution ensures sustained funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to support technical research jobs and to ensure that vital biomedical research programs are not jeopardized by declines in NIH’s real, inflation-adjusted, funding levels.

NIH research prolongs life, reduces disability, and strengthens the economy. NIH investments allow scientists to make fundamental biomedical advances and conduct the clinical research that transforms discoveries into medical practice, improving America’s health. The results of its research continue to lead to new treatments for a wide range of illnesses and diseases, revolutionizing patient care. NIH is the largest single source of

biomedical research in the world, and this research contributes to economic growth in communities across America, producing well-paying jobs for individuals and helping to keep the United States globally competitive. The important contributions of NIH led to a consistent increase in NIH's budget from 1977 to 2005, with its budget doubling under both a Democratic and Republican president from 1998 to 2005. However, since 2003, growth in NIH's budget has not kept pace with inflation, leading to a decline in real (inflation-adjusted) purchasing power. From 2010 to 2015, funding for the agency has decreased by 12 percent in real terms. Sustained funding for research at NIH will maximize the return on this investment in our nation's future.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding for scientific research by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the "carried interest" loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 6:48 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 9 - Protect Scientific Jobs and Provide a National Investment in Biomedical Research

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 12 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives McDermott, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Lee, Pocan, Dingell, Lieu, and Norcross

Protect Access to Primary Care in Medicaid and Medicare

1. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 550 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to ensure that individuals relying on Medicaid and Medicare have access to primary care.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BA | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Outlays | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution protects access to primary care for Medicaid enrollees by providing federal funding for states to restore primary care reimbursement rates for physicians at 100 percent of the Medicare rate, and by extending these rates to additional providers. Because of state budget pressures, prior to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, Medicaid paid physicians an average of 58 percent of Medicare reimbursement rates for primary care, a gap that widened over time. These low reimbursement rates sometimes led to a lack of access to primary care among Medicaid beneficiaries, as noted several times in last year’s Republican Budget Committee Report, *The War on Poverty: 50 Years Later* (p. 106). The Report explains that Medicaid has traditionally paid less than Medicare, and that difference in payment rates contributes to access problems for Medicaid enrollees.

Access to a regular primary care physician improves health and increases receipt of recommended preventive services, such as vaccines. It also allows people to seek timely care for medical conditions before they become more serious and more expensive to treat and having a regular doctor is associated with fewer preventable hospital emergency department visits. Among the low-income population that is served by Medicaid, access to primary care is associated with better management of chronic conditions and reduced mortality.

The Affordable Care Act increased Medicaid payments to primary care providers by an average of 73 percent in 2013 and 2014 with 100 percent federal funding. Increased reimbursement rates have been associated with increases in the number of participating physicians in Medicaid. The resolution provides funding to restore these payment rates through 2025 to protect continued access to primary care providers for Medicaid enrollees. In addition, the resolution accommodates funding to extend the increased payment rates to obstetricians, gynecologists and non-physician practitioners such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners. The Affordable Care Act also increased Medicare payments to primary care providers by 10 percent for 2011 through 2015. The resolution assumes a permanent increase in payment rates for primary care in a budget neutral manner within the Medicare physician fee schedule.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 7:01 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 10 - Protect Access to Primary Care in Medicaid and Medicare

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 12 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Moulton, Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Dingell, and Lieu

Fully Fund VA Programs and Protect them from Future Government Shutdowns

1. Increase discretionary budget authority and outlays for Function 700 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to fund veterans’ programs at the President’s requested levels for 2016 and 2017.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| BA | 1.856 | 4.434 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Outlays | 0.933 | 2.756 | 1.465 | 0.561 | 0.243 | 0.197 | - | - | - | - |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Delete Sec. (405) (c)(2) and replace with the following to ensure that appropriations for all Department of Veterans Affairs activities are provided through advance appropriations:

“(2) \$74,775,000,000 for all discretionary funded activities at the Department of Veterans Affairs.”

4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution matches the President’s requested funding levels for veterans’ discretionary programs for 2016 and 2017 to ensure veterans receive the benefits they have earned in a timely fashion. Providing access to quality health care and veterans’ benefits has been an ongoing challenge for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA),

highlighted most recently by the revelation that thousands of veterans were waiting months for health care appointments. Providing funding at the President's requested levels is vital to ensuring that the VA makes progress in redressing these problems.

The resolution also makes all discretionary programs at the VA subject to advance appropriations, which will ensure funding is in place for all of VA's programs at the beginning of each fiscal year. As part of extending advance appropriations to all of VA's discretionary budget, it is the policy of the resolution that VA submit along with its annual budget a "Future Years Veterans Program" that projects its needs over five years to help facilitate the appropriations and oversight processes.

Currently, only VA's medical programs – approximately 85 percent of VA's budget – is provided a year in advance through advance appropriations. The resolution makes eligible for advance appropriations the remaining 15 percent, which includes funding for the day-to-day operations at the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA). The government shutdown in 2013 led to furloughs at the VBA, which resulted in further delays in the processing of claims for benefits. Extending advance appropriations to all of VA's discretionary activities will prevent such delays and help ensure those who have served the nation receive prompt access to the federal benefits and services that they have earned.

The resolution accommodates the necessary funding for veterans programs by reducing or eliminating some of the following: tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners; or unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the "carried interest" loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 3:53 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 11 - Fully Fund VA Programs and Protect them from Future Government Shutdowns

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Yarmuth, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Moore, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Lieu, and Moulton

Adopt Comprehensive Immigration Reform

1. Increase the aggregate levels of revenue by the following amounts in billions of dollars to account for increased economic growth resulting from adoption of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, as introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Congress.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Revenue | 2.1 | 11.5 | 28.0 | 39.1 | 45.0 | 47.7 | 55.3 | 65.0 | 77.7 | 87.6 |

2. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 920 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to reflect adoption of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BA | 4.6 | 6.8 | 14.0 | 19.8 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 32.2 | 37.4 | 44.4 | 51.4 |
| Outlays | 4.6 | 6.8 | 14.0 | 19.8 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 32.2 | 37.4 | 44.4 | 51.4 |

3. At the end of Title VI, add the following:

“Sense of the House on Immigration Reform

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) fixing the country’s broken immigration system will mean a stronger economy and lower budget deficits;
- (2) The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that enacting the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, as introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Congress, will reduce the deficit by \$900 billion over the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 percent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent;

- (3) the Social Security Actuary estimates that immigration reform will reduce the Social Security shortfall by 8 percent and will extend the life of the Social Security Trust Fund by two years;
- (4) America is a nation founded, built and sustained by immigrants, and we have a responsibility to harness the power of that tradition by implementing an effective immigration policy;
- (5) the current immigration system is broken because it keeps families of legal immigrants and U.S. citizens separated for decades, it allows for the exploitation of undocumented workers to the detriment of all workers, it discourages legal immigration and does not meet the needs of our economy, and it keeps millions of hardworking, law abiding families who have lived in our communities for decades hiding in the shadows, which includes many thousands who came to the U.S. as infants or young children;
- (6) it has been nearly two years since the Senate passed, on a bipartisan basis, its comprehensive immigration reform bill;
- (7) immigration reform is needed to secure the sovereignty of the United States of America and to establish a coherent and just system for integrating those who seek to join American society;
- (8) as a nation, we have the right and responsibility to make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security; and
- (9) a successful immigration system will mean smarter, more accountable and efficient border security; a system that promotes the reunification of families; a system that protects workers and is responsive to the needs of employers; strong employment verification laws; and an inclusive legalization program for those who are currently here.

(b) It is the sense of the House that it is imperative that the full House vote on comprehensive immigration reform – such as the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Congress – to establish clear and just rules for citizenship, secure our borders, boost our economy, and lower deficits.

4. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman's mark.
5. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution accommodates enactment of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act. Immigration reform will not only bring clear and just rules for those seeking citizenship and help secure our borders, but it will also boost the economy, extend the solvency of Social Security, and reduce budget deficits. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that passage of this legislation will reduce the deficit by \$900 billion over the next two decades, boost the economy by 5.4 percent, and increase productivity by 1.0 percent.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 7:18 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 12 - Adopt Comprehensive Immigration Reform

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 13 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Ryan, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Moore, McDermott, Lee,
Pocan, Dingell, Lieu, Norcross, and Moulton

Accelerating Growth in U.S. Manufacturing

1. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 370 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to establish a Scale-Up Manufacturing Initiative and expand the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BA | 3.188 | | | | | | | | | |
| Outlays | 0.000 | 0.258 | 0.558 | 0.655 | 0.751 | 0.386 | 0.290 | 0.193 | 0.097 | 0.000 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the "carried interest" loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman's mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution establishes a Scale-Up Manufacturing Initiative and expands the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes. The Scale-Up Manufacturing Initiative is a public-private partnership that ensures our nation's ideas and inventions are developed and produced in the United States. The National Network of Manufacturing Institutes advances our country's manufacturing technologies and strengthens this critical sector of the United States' economy. Manufacturing has the highest multiplier effect among economic sectors, employing 12 million Americans in 2014.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding to support manufacturing by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the "carried interest" loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 7:39 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 13 - Accelerating Growth in U.S. Manufacturing

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 18 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Lieu, Van Hollen, Pascrell, Moore, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, and Moulton

Protect Consumers from Abusive Financial Practices

1. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on financing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the Bureau) created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 is an important component of the country's response to the financial crisis and recession;
- (2) the Bureau is playing a critical role in protecting student loan borrowers, older Americans, service members, and other consumers. It has implemented new rules for mortgage markets and prepaid cards, and also successfully recovered \$5.3 billion on behalf of more than 15 million consumers and service members;
- (3) the Bureau's role as part of the Federal Reserve System and reliance on funding from the Federal Reserve's operations help give it important independence from efforts to interfere with its vital mission and activities; and
- (4) the Bureau has already faced and overcome efforts to obstruct its operations.

(b) It is the sense of the House that Congress should continue to support the vital work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau as well as its governing and financing structures.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution assumes continuation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's governing and financing structure and includes language supporting the work of the Bureau.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 7:53 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 14 - Protect Consumers from Abusive Financial Practices

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Lujan Grisham, Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, Pocan,
Dingell and Lieu

**Protect Help with Prescription Drug Costs and Other Valuable
Medicare Benefits for Seniors**

1. At the end of Title VIII add the following:

“Sense of the House on Protecting Help with Prescription Drug Costs and Other Valuable Health Benefits for Seniors.

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) the Affordable Care Act provides many important new benefits and protections for seniors, including help with prescription drug costs, Medicare coverage of key preventive services and annual wellness visits with no co-pays or deductibles, better coordinated care for chronic diseases, expanded support for alternatives to nursing homes, and protections against abuse for nursing home residents;
- (2) 9.4 million people with Medicare have already saved a total of more than \$15 billion on their prescription drugs, averaging \$1,598 per beneficiary, as a result of the Affordable Care Act;
- (3) the Affordable Care Act will reduce out-of-pocket costs for the average senior citizen by more than \$800 annually by 2022, and it will reduce average out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors who would otherwise fall into the Medicare prescription drug benefit's coverage gap, or “doughnut hole,” by nearly \$2,000 by 2022 by gradually closing the coverage gap;
- (4) in 2014, an estimated 39 million people with Medicare took advantage of at least one preventive service with no cost-sharing, and nearly 4.8 million took advantage of the annual wellness visit; and
- (5) repeal of the Affordable Care Act would take away these important benefits and increase out-of-pocket costs for seniors by hundreds or thousands of dollars.

(b) It is the sense of the House that the important benefits for seniors provided by the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed. These benefits include the gradual closing of the prescription drug coverage gap, coverage of key preventive services and annual wellness visits with no co-pays or deductibles, better coordinated care for chronic diseases, expanded support for alternatives to nursing homes, and protections against abuse for nursing home residents.”

4. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman's mark.
5. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution rejects repeal of important benefits for seniors provided by the Affordable Care Act, including the gradual closing of the prescription drug coverage gap, coverage of key preventive services and annual wellness visits with no co-pays or deductibles, better coordinated care for chronic diseases, expanded support for alternatives to nursing homes, and protections against abuse for nursing home residents.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 8:03 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 15 - Protect Help with Prescription Drug Costs and Other Valuable Medicare Benefits for Seniors

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Lujan Grisham, Dingell, Lieu, and Norcross

Protect Social Security Benefits from Cuts

1. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on Social Security

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) More than 59 million Americans currently receive earned Social Security benefits and, for most, Social Security's modest benefits provide the majority of their income;
- (2) Social Security benefits are becoming more critical to providing retirement income as fewer and fewer workers have access to traditional defined benefit retirement plans and many workers are unable to save adequate resources in retirement savings accounts;
- (3) More than half of disabled workers receiving Social Security insurance payments would have fallen into poverty if they had not earned Social Security to protect them when they became severely disabled or terminally ill;
- (4) the Social Security trust funds have a combined balance of \$2.8 trillion, built by contributions from American workers, enough to pay 100 percent of earned benefits until 2033;
- (5) Social Security's Disability Insurance (DI) and Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) systems are intertwined both in their benefit structure and in their revenues – DI recipients who reach retirement age receive OASI benefits and beneficiaries in each category have helped finance the other category even if they will never receive those benefits;
- (6) In the short-term, the projected shortfall in the DI trust fund should be addressed through changes that permit Social Security to use its existing overall resources to fund DI benefits.

(b) It is the sense of the House that Congress should enact legislation that uses Social Security's existing reserves to prevent cuts in Social Security's earned benefits, and

should make no changes to Social Security that involve reductions in earned Social Security benefits.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution asserts the Sense of the House that Congress should enact legislation that uses Social Security’s existing reserves to prevent cuts in Social Security’s earned benefits, and should make no changes to Social Security that involve reductions in earned Social Security benefits.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 8:12 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 17 - Protect Social Security Benefits from Cuts

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Castor, Van Hollen, Ryan, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Lujan Grisham, Dingell, Lieu, Norcross, and Moulton

Invest in America’s Transportation Infrastructure

1. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 400 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to ensure that to ensure that the resolution maintains baseline funding levels for transportation spending, and to prevent the deep budget cuts assumed in the Chairman’s mark.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BA | 49.904 | 18.022 | 17.996 | 12.809 | 12.385 | 11.951 | 11.474 | 10.962 | 10.408 | 9.837 |
| Outlays | 12.783 | 23.548 | 19.193 | 17.973 | 18.784 | 18.762 | 18.765 | 19.052 | 19.015 | 19.519 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens such as provisions permitting U.S. companies to "invert" and pretend to move overseas purely to reduce taxes, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution maintains the baseline level of funding for transportation spending, rejecting the deep cuts assumed in the Chairman’s mark. Spending cuts of that magnitude would have a negative impact on our economy by forcing transportation contractors to lay off workers. The impact of the spending cuts could be even more severe in the long-term as we fail to modernize and maintain our transportation infrastructure. At a time when some analysts argue that we have infrastructure investment needs of more than \$1 trillion, it is important that we avoid making any cuts in investments.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding for infrastructure investments by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 8:21 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 18 - Invest in America's Transportation Infrastructure

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Moore, Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, and Dingell

Increase Effectiveness of the Earned Income Tax Credit

1. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 600 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to ensure that childless workers can benefit more fully from the anti-poverty and employment effects of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BA | --- | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Outlays | --- | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution assumes an expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for workers without children and for non-custodial parents. The benefit for childless workers – which is now minimal – would double, the age range for eligibility would expand, the credit would be available at somewhat higher incomes, and eligibility for certain recipients would be simplified. These changes would directly reduce poverty and hardship for millions of low-income workers and encourage work.

The resolution accommodates this increase in the EITC for childless workers by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest”

loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 8:31 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 19 - Increase Effectiveness of the Earned Income Tax Credit

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Pocan, Van Hollen, Yarmuth, McDermott, Lee,
Lujan Grisham, Dingell, Lieu, Norcross, and Moulton

**Lower Student Debt by Refinancing Student Loans and Protecting
Pell Grants and Student Loan Benefits**

1. At the end of Title V, add the following:

**“DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STUDENT LOAN
REFINANCING.**

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 helps students lower their student loan debt by allowing them to refinance their federal loans, by the amounts provided by that legislation if such measure does not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.”

2. Strike Section 811 and replace it with the following:

“Policy on Lowering Student Debt through Refinancing Student Loans

Whereas,

- a) More than two thirds of those graduating from college in 2013 had student loan debt, and the average debt had grown to \$28,400.
- b) To add to the burden, 7.8 percent of young college graduates were unemployed in 2013, making it hard to repay their student loan debt.
- c) Existing federal student loan policies lock students into one interest rate for the life of the loan, and do not allow students to refinance their loans at current market rates.

Therefore, it is the policy of this resolution to accommodate legislation that would allow students to lower their debt by refinancing their federal student loans. Outlay changes from such measure shall be offset by adjusting the aggregate levels of revenue by equal amounts, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage

firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.”

3. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 500 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to help students with financial need afford college by maintaining mandatory increases in the maximum Pell grant and maintaining in-school interest subsidies on federal student loans for needy students.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BA | 8.326 | 12.54 | 12.686 | 12.992 | 13.264 | 13.252 | 13.503 | 13.753 | 14.034 | 14.355 |
| Outlays | 7.105 | 9.787 | 12.162 | 12.321 | 12.58 | 12.753 | 12.792 | 13.028 | 13.268 | 13.538 |

4. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
5. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution helps students lower their federal student loan debt by accommodating legislation that lets them refinance their loans to the lowest available rate, by retaining current law that does not charge interest on certain federal loans while students with financial need are still in school, and by maintaining annual increases in the maximum Pell grant that help the neediest students afford the cost of college. At a time when the returns to a college education are so dramatic in terms of lifetime earnings and employment possibilities, the last thing Congress should do is make it harder for students to afford college by cutting grant aid and adding to student loan debt.

Unlike business practice that allows homeowners to refinance their mortgage when market rates improve, students are locked into one interest rate for the life of their federal loan. Therefore, they cannot take advantage of changes in market rates to lower their debt. This inability to refinance their loan increases the burden on recent college graduates at a time when more than two thirds of those graduating from

college had student loan debt, and the average was a whopping \$28,400. To add to their burden, 7.8 percent of young college graduates in 2013 were unemployed, making it hard to repay their debt.

This resolution expresses the intent of Congress to lower student debt with deficit-neutral legislation allowing students to refinance their loans to the lowest rate available, by maintaining in-school interest subsidies on certain loans to needy students, and maintaining mandatory funding for increases in the Pell grant. Congress has already enacted and paid for these increases in the maximum Pell grant, which helps more than 8.2 million college students get a college degree. More than 73 percent of Pell grant recipients have family incomes of less than \$30,000 per year, and many of these students also rely on federal student loans to pay for college.

The resolution accommodates funding for student loan refinancing by reducing or eliminating some of the following: tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners; or unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 19, 2015 Time: 8:41 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 20 - Lower Student Debt by Refinancing Student Loans and Protecting Pell Grants and Student Loan Benefits

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 20 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Yarmuth, Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, and Moulton

Importance of Raising the Minimum Wage

1. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on the Importance of Raising the Minimum Wage

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) The federal minimum wage has not been increased since 2009.
- (2) The real value of the minimum wage today is at historically low levels.
- (3) Increasing the minimum wage would give a raise to millions of workers, and lift many Americans out of poverty.
- (4) Minimum wage workers bring home a large portion of their family's total income.
- (5) A higher minimum wage would put more money in the pockets of individuals who are likely to spend additional income. This would help expand the economy and create jobs.
- (6) In part because of this effect, recent studies have indicated that increases in the minimum wage do not adversely impact job creation as much as had been previously thought, and that modest increases in the minimum wage may actually create jobs.
- (7) A higher minimum wage will reduce government spending on Medicaid, public housing, nutrition assistance and other income-support programs that provide assistance to minimum wage workers.
- (8) A higher minimum wage will benefit businesses by increasing productivity, reducing absenteeism, and reducing turnover.
- (9) States are moving ahead absent congressional action. In 2010, after the federal wage last increased, 15 states – with 33 percent of the civilian labor force – had a higher state minimum wage than the federal rate. This year, 29 states and DC have a higher minimum wage – covering 61 percent of the labor force.

(b) It is the sense of the House that Congress should act to raise the minimum wage.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution expresses the sense of House in support of increasing the minimum wage.
A higher minimum wage will benefit both workers and the economy as a whole.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 8:51 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 21 - Importance of Raising the Minimum Wage

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives McDermott, Van Hollen, Ryan, Moore, Castor, Lee, Pocan, Lujan Grisham, Dingell and Lieu

Promote Early Childhood Development

1. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 500 by the following amounts in billions of dollars for a partnership with states to create universal access to preschool and ensure high-quality programs.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| BA | 1.300 | 3.246 | 5.784 | 7.581 | 8.956 | 9.880 | 10.797 | 10.258 | 9.348 | 7.607 |
| Outlays | 0.130 | 1.235 | 3.110 | 5.456 | 7.360 | 8.773 | 9.787 | 10.560 | 10.275 | 9.356 |

Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 550 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to maintain and expand the successful, evidence-based Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program that provides voluntary home visits during pregnancy and to parents with young children up to age five, and to extend the Children’s Health Insurance Program for four years through 2019, thus ensuring that children in working families do not become uninsured or lose access to critical health care services.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BA | 1.800 | 4.600 | 5.500 | 5.700 | 2.200 | 1.600 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.500 | 2.500 |
| Outlays | 1.307 | 4.269 | 4.862 | 5.326 | 1.519 | 1.183 | 1.276 | 1.540 | 1.733 | 1.998 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution accommodates a significant new investment in early childhood development. This initiative includes the creation of a federal-state collaboration to help states provide universal access to high-quality pre-school for all low- and moderate-income 4-year-olds. It also includes expansion of a highly effective voluntary home-visiting program for at-risk children, as well as extension of funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for four years that will ensure that children in working families do not become uninsured or lose access to critical health care services.

Investments in early childhood pay dividends immediately and in the long term. For instance, a California study found that society receives nearly \$9 in benefits for every \$1 invested in Head Start children. The benefits include increased earnings, employment, and family stability, and decreased welfare dependency, crime costs, special education, and grade repetition. Scientific research shows that home visits in the early years of life improve maternal and child health, promote child development and school readiness, and help to prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visiting programs have also reduced Medicaid costs by lowering the number of preterm births and use of hospital emergency rooms.

Enacted in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, CHIP is an important source of health care coverage for children in families who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but who struggle to meet everyday expenses. Due in large part to CHIP, the rate of uninsured children in the U.S. fell from 13.9 percent to 7.1 percent between 1997 and 2012. More than one in every three children in the U.S. is covered by Medicaid or CHIP. Currently, CHIP covers 8 million children at some point during the year, and all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories administer the program. The Affordable Care Act reauthorized CHIP through 2019 and included several critical policies including maintenance of eligibility requirements, state options to help streamline enrollment into the programs and ensure continuity of care, and an enhanced federal match rate by 23 percentage points. However the Affordable Care Act only provided funding for CHIP through 2015. Failure to extend funding for CHIP at current levels for four years would cause millions of children to become uninsured and lose access to critical health care services, and would cause their parents to face higher out-of-pocket costs.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding for early childhood development by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the "carried interest" loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 9:00 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 22 - Promote Early Childhood Development

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Pascrell, Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, and Pocan

Truth in Budgeting Regarding Affordable Care Act Savings and Expiring Tax Provisions

1. At the end of Title IV, add the following:

“Truth in Budgeting Requirement Regarding Affordable Care Act Savings

(a) Whereas---

(1) the supporting document for this concurrent resolution, “A Balanced Budget for a Stronger America,” released by the Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget on March 17, 2015, states on page 17, “This budget repeals Obamacare in its entirety – including all of the tax increases”;

(2) page 39 of the supporting document displays budgetary savings of \$2.042 trillion from zeroing out the Affordable Care Act, an amount that is consistent with repealing only the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid expansion and Exchange subsidies while leaving the Act’s revenues and Medicare savings in place;

(3) In the 113th Congress, the House of Representatives approved legislation increasing deficits by nearly a trillion dollars through 2024 by making expiring tax provisions permanent without offsetting the cost of reduced revenues. In the first three months of the 114th Congress, the House of Representatives approved legislation that would increase deficits by almost \$100 billion through 2025 by making expiring tax provisions permanent without offsetting the reduced revenues. In addition, the Committee on Ways and Means has reported other bills to make expiring tax provisions permanent without any offset for the reduced revenues that would increase deficits by more than an additional \$200 billion through 2025;

(4) Clause 10 of Rule XXI of Rules of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress makes it out of order to consider legislation that increases deficits by increasing mandatory spending but does not make it out of order to consider legislation that increases deficits by reducing revenues;

(5) the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation project that permanently extending about 70 tax provisions that have either expired or are scheduled to expire during the ten years covered by the budget resolution would reduce federal revenues through 2025 by \$898 billion;

(6) the aggregates and revenue levels in this concurrent resolution are equal to the revenue levels projected to occur under current law, which includes the revenues generated by the Affordable Care Act and the revenues projected to occur if all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code set to expire by the end of 2025 do expire as scheduled;

(7) the aggregates and Function 570 spending levels in the budget resolution reflect levels consistent with retaining all of the Affordable Care Act's policies that save money in Medicare by reducing waste and promoting efficient, high-quality care;

(8) if this budget resolution reflected the full cost of repealing the Affordable Care Act's revenue increases, as well as the full cost of permanently extending all expiring tax provisions, the deficits displayed for the period of fiscal years 2016-2025 would increase by more than \$2 trillion, and if the resolution reflected the full cost of repealing the Affordable Care Act's Medicare provisions, deficits would increase by an additional amount exceeding \$700 billion, and the resolution would reflect a deficit of several hundred billion dollars in 2025 instead of a small surplus;

(9) an inconsistency in excess of \$2 trillion between the aggregates and levels assumed in the budget resolution and the policies that those aggregates and levels purport to represent undermines any claim to transparency in budgeting or to truth in budgeting;

(b) it shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report to repeal the entire Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148 and Title I and Subtitle B of Title II of P.L. 111-152) or to provide permanent extensions of expiring tax provisions, if the House, during the same Congress, has agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget that assumes the Affordable Care Act's current-law revenue increases or Medicare outlay reductions in its allocations, aggregates, and levels, or that assumes the revenues projected to occur if all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code set to expire by the end of 2025 do expire as scheduled; unless such bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report includes outlay reductions or revenue increases sufficient to offset in full the deficit increases associated with such Affordable Care Act repeal or extension of expiring tax provisions.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution creates a point of order against House consideration of legislation to repeal the Affordable Care Act in its entirety or to provide permanent extensions of expiring tax provisions if such legislation would increase the deficit, if the House has approved a concurrent resolution on the budget that relies on the revenue increases and Medicare savings from the Affordable Care Act as well as the expiration of those tax provisions to achieve balance.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 9:11 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 23 - Truth in Budgeting Regarding Affordable Care Act Savings and Expiring Tax Provisions

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, and Pocan

Truth in Budgeting – Preventing the Abuse of the “Overseas Contingency Operations” Designation to Skirt Funding Caps

1. At the end of Title IV, Sec. 408. add the following:

“Providing Additional Oversight to Prevent Abuse of the Overseas Contingency Operations Designation

“(a) Whereas—

- (1) abuse of the OCO/GWOT cap adjustment is a backdoor loophole that undermines the integrity of the budget process;
- (2) the Budget Committee will exercise its oversight responsibilities with respect to the use of the OCO/GWOT designation in the FY 2016 budget process;
- (3) the Budget Committee will oppose increases above the levels the Administration and our military commanders say are needed to carry out operations unless it can be clearly demonstrated that such amounts are war-related;

(b) if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount of budget authority the President requests for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism for fiscal year 2016 and justifies in a detailed, account-level, submission to Congress.

(c) Limitation.— Adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (b) shall only include funding appropriated to the Overseas Contingency Operations title of an appropriations bill for war activities and related diplomatic and development operations, or for activities related to countering urgent national security threats, and shall not include funding for regular, base budget activities.”

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution withholds from the initial 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Committee all funding for overseas contingency operations (OCO). The Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget has the authority to make adjustments to the allocation for legislation providing funds designated as OCO up to the total level requested by the President for fiscal year 2016, provided that the funding so designated is not for regular, base budget activities.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 allows discretionary caps to be automatically increased for OCO funding, which has created a large loophole that has been used to circumvent discretionary funding caps. Both the Pentagon and Congress have abused this loophole by designating non-war related funding as “OCO.” The Pentagon has funded through the OCO designation billions of dollars of costs associated with active-duty end strength, flying hour requirements, and weapon system upgrades that normally would be funded within the “base” budget. Over the last two years, Congress shifted \$12 billion of non-war activities requested in the base budget into the OCO budget to free up funds within the budget caps. Over 2001 through 2014, Pentagon OCO cost reports indicate that \$71 billion of non-war funding was provided through war appropriations.

The resolution, through this enforcement mechanism, instills greater discipline and transparency in the budgeting process. If discretionary caps are too low and additional funding is needed to address the country’s priorities, Congress should raise the caps by amending the law, rather than through using backdoor loopholes that undermine the integrity of the budget process.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 19, 2015 Time: 9:20 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 24 - Truth in Budgeting - Preventing the Abuse of the "Overseas Contingency Operations" Designation to Skirt Funding Caps

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Lee, Van Hollen, and Pocan

Eliminate Unrequested Overseas Contingency Operations Funding

1. Decrease budget authority and outlays for Function 970 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to limit funding to levels our military commanders and diplomatic corps say are needed for 2016.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BA | 36.003 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Outlays | 15.675 | 11.227 | 4.567 | 2.281 | 0.814 | 0.400 | 0.125 | 0.043 | 0.029 | 0.025 |

2. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
3. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution limits Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) levels to those our military commanders and those in our diplomatic corps say are needed for 2016. It is widely recognized that the OCO designation has been abused to get around the funding caps and that this practice should end. If discretionary caps are too low and additional funding is needed to address the country’s priorities, Congress should raise the caps by amending the law, rather than through using backdoor loopholes that undermine the integrity of the budget process.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 9:27 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 25 - Eliminate Overseas Contingency Operations Funding

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Dingell, Van Hollen, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Lujan
Grisham, and Norcross

**Improving the Availability of Long-Term Care Services and
Supports for Seniors and Other Americans**

1. At the end of Title V, add the following:

Sec. 514. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING THE
AVAILABILITY OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AND SUPPORTS.

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 availability of long-term care services and supports for senior citizens and individuals with disabilities, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2025. Such improvements may include creation of a comprehensive long-term care insurance program; pilot programs or studies to determine the best options for improving access to long-term care services; or other improvements to Medicare, Medicaid, or other programs to provide increased access to long-term care.

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution supports initiatives to provide seniors and other Americans with improved access to long-term care services.

Many Americans, especially seniors, struggle to afford the help they may need to accomplish daily tasks. Long-term care insurance, while available to some Americans through private insurers, remains unaffordable for most Americans. As a result, much of the cost of caring for ailing Americans falls on family members and local communities.

The resolution accommodates deficit-neutral legislation to improve access to long-term care services. Such legislation could include a comprehensive long-term care insurance program; studies or pilot programs to determine the best options for improving access to long-term care services; or changes to Medicare, Medicaid, or other programs to improve access to long-term care.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 9:37 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 26 - Improving the Availability of Long-Term Care Services and Supports for Seniors and Other Americans

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | X | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 22 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Norcross, Van Hollen, Ryan, McDermott, Lee, Pocan,
Dingell, and Moulton

Supporting Infrastructure Investment

1. At the end of Title VIII, add the following:

“Sense of the House on Infrastructure Investment

(a) The House finds that---

- (1) A strong infrastructure is essential for a healthy and growing economy;
- (2) Businesses and individuals rely on many types of infrastructure to help transport goods, people, energy, and information;
- (3) The federal government has played a critical role in the development of America's infrastructure, beginning with early roads and canals, and continuing with the postal system, railroads, airports and the air traffic control system, rural electrification and telephone networks, the interstate highway system, and the development of the Internet;
- (4) Infrastructure remains important today, as does the federal role in fostering its development;
- (5) In its 2013 Report Card for America's Infrastructure, the American Society of Civil Engineers gave our infrastructure a D+, and estimated that investments of \$3.6 trillion were needed by 2020;

(b) It is the sense of the House that Congress should ---

- (1) Reauthorize federal surface transportation programs, along with a financing mechanism that allows for continued federal investments in our highways and transit systems;
- (2) Continue efforts to modernize our air traffic control system and improve our aviation infrastructure;

- (3) Make use of contributions to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to address the growing operation and maintenance needs of our nation's ports;
- (4) Support passenger and freight rail, including intermodal efforts to help freight move efficiently between ports, highways, and railroads.
- (5) Support efforts to modernize our electric grid to provide consumers with secure and reliable energy at a time when an aging infrastructure is facing more frequent and intense weather events;
- (6) Work to ensure that Americans enjoy increased access to high-speed broadband internet services;
- (7) Support efforts to maintain and modernize our communities' water and sewer infrastructure; and
- (8) Finance necessary investments through the reduction of unjustified corporate tax breaks permitting U.S. companies to "invert" and pretend to move overseas purely to reduce taxes and provisions which encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens."

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution supports efforts to provide sufficient funding to maintain and modernize infrastructure that is vital to support a healthy and growing economy.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 9:45 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 27 - Supporting Infrastructure Investment

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote:

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Moulton, Van Hollen, Ryan, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Dingell, and Norcross

Preparing Students for 21st Century Jobs

1. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 500 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to fund career and technical education that will prepare students to meet the demands of the 21st century workforce.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BA | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 | 0.202 |
| Outlays | 0.102 | 0.159 | 0.181 | 0.189 | 0.198 | 0.198 | 0.198 | 0.198 | 0.198 | 0.198 |

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or of unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution provides \$2.0 billion over ten years in mandatory funds to provide reliable federal support for career and technical education that helps prepare students for jobs in the competitive 21st century workforce. The funding will support expansion and improvement of career and technical education in high schools, institutions of higher education, and collaborations with industry that integrate academic and vocational education to address persistent skills gaps and increase the United States’ global competitiveness. This increased funding would be provided as part of the reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act in support of President Obama’s goal that every student graduates from high-school ready for college and a career and that the United States leads the world in college completion by 2020.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of career and technical education funding by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: March 18, 2015 Time: 9:53 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: Democratic Amendment No. 28 - Preparing Students for 21st Century Jobs

| Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present | Name & State | Aye | No | Answer Present |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------|
| PRICE (GA) (Chairman) | | X | | VAN HOLLEN (MD) (Ranking) | X | | |
| ROKITA (IN) | | X | | YARMUTH (KY) | X | | |
| GARRETT (NJ) | | X | | PASCRELL (NJ) | X | | |
| DIAZ-BALART (FL) | | X | | RYAN (OH) | X | | |
| COLE (OK) | | X | | MOORE (WI) | X | | |
| McCLINTOCK (CA) | | X | | CASTOR (FL) | X | | |
| BLACK (TN) | | X | | McDERMOTT (WA) | X | | |
| WOODALL (GA) | | X | | LEE (CA) | X | | |
| BLACKBURN (TN) | | X | | POCAN (WI) | X | | |
| HARTZLER (MO) | | X | | LUJAN GRISHAM (NM) | X | | |
| RICE (SC) | | X | | DINGELL (MI) | X | | |
| STUTZMAN (IN) | | X | | LIEU (CA) | X | | |
| SANFORD (SC) | | X | | NORCROSS (NJ) | X | | |
| WOMACK (AR) | | X | | MOULTON (MA) | X | | |
| BRAT (VA) | | | | | | | |
| BLUM (IA) | | X | | | | | |
| MOONEY (WV) | | X | | | | | |
| GROTHMAN (WI) | | X | | | | | |
| PALMER (AL) | | X | | | | | |
| MOOLENAAR (MI) | | X | | | | | |
| WESTERMAN (AR) | | X | | | | | |
| BUCHANAN (FL) | | X | | | | | |

TOTALS: Aye: 14 No: 21 Present: _____

Adopted by Voice Vote: