

119TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
119-4

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
ON THE BUDGET—
FISCAL YEAR 2025**

—
R E P O R T

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

TO ACCOMPANY

H. Con. Res. 14

ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-
MENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND SETTING FORTH APPRO-
PRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2026 THROUGH
2034

together with

MINORITY VIEWS



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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET—
FISCAL YEAR 2025

ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FOR FISCAL YEARS 2025 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDG-
ETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2026 THROUGH 2034

FEBRUARY 18, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ARRINGTON, from the Committee on the Budget,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 14]

INTRODUCTION

Our Nation has reached a breaking point with large and growing Federal deficits. The gross national debt currently exceeds the World War II high of 116 percent and is increasingly driven by higher interest costs. Interest spending more than doubled under President Biden and currently exceeds spending on national defense. This is a disastrous result of his reckless spending spree, which ballooned the debt, triggered rampant inflation, and increased borrowing costs for consumers and businesses. It's a perilous path for a nation to spend more to finance its past than to secure its future. If interest costs continue to spiral out of control, it will undermine economic stability and global trust in the dollar. To realize the benefits of pro-growth policies such as tax reform and regulatory relief, we must root out wasteful, fraudulent, and unnecessary spending and restore the fiscal health of our country. True fiscal discipline is the only path forward.

Reconciliation will pave the way to address our country's imminent national security threats by bolstering our national defense and securing our southern border. Additionally, we must return to the pro-growth policies of Trump 1.0, which will launch an era of unparalleled strength and prosperity. To ensure long-term economic strength, we must unleash American innovation, investment, and job creation. A strong, competitive economy is built on fiscal discipline and policies that promote entrepreneurship and economic freedom. By prioritizing growth and responsible spending, we can restore prosperity and secure a brighter future for our children and grandchildren.

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUE

Fiscal Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-2029	2025-2034
Summary												
Total Spending:	6,949,840	7,122,778	7,245,384	7,201,834	7,978,393	8,601,844	8,754,490	9,177,123	9,680,011	9,953,616	37,095,849	63,072,915
BA	6,915,800	7,152,291	7,414,253	7,392,596	7,959,940	8,383,017	8,771,428	9,103,988	9,534,555	9,862,898	37,293,659	62,315,655
OT	5,515,610	5,603,352	5,744,975	5,990,389	6,173,475	6,484,698	6,748,868	7,048,096	7,438,116	7,610,582	29,038,373	64,379,373
On-Budget:	5,490,790	5,623,085	5,821,621	6,088,332	6,184,293	6,484,545	6,720,491	6,993,637	7,401,699	7,529,256	29,188,120	64,307,748
Off-Budget:	1,433,230	1,517,426	1,601,009	1,702,455	1,802,918	1,906,846	2,015,612	2,139,027	2,241,895	2,343,034	8,057,039	18,693,542
BA	1,425,010	1,509,306	1,592,642	1,694,234	1,794,647	1,898,472	2,006,537	2,120,251	2,232,656	2,333,552	8,015,639	18,697,907
OT	4,712,893	5,130,340	5,484,837	5,658,402	5,838,898	6,059,497	6,384,134	6,656,348	6,854,515	7,258,286	26,826,370	60,179,150
Total:	3,408,969	3,786,666	4,066,363	4,186,847	4,309,831	4,508,641	4,730,270	4,938,712	5,172,643	5,410,030	19,738,789	44,459,004
On-Budget:	1,303,924	1,363,672	1,418,444	1,471,555	1,520,067	1,580,856	1,633,864	1,717,626	1,781,672	1,848,256	7,087,662	15,680,146
Off-Budget:	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-2,250,000	-4,500,000
On-Budget:	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000	-2,250,000	-4,500,000
Off-Budget:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/Deficit(-):	-2,192,907	-1,972,051	-1,859,426	-2,004,164	-1,906,942	-2,013,520	-1,993,294	-2,017,540	-2,160,040	-2,014,522	-9,897,689	-20,138,505
Total:	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000
Macroeconomic Impact on the Deficit:	-2,081,821	-1,856,417	-1,755,228	-1,801,485	-1,854,462	-1,975,804	-1,996,221	-2,044,925	-2,229,056	-2,118,226	-9,449,412	-19,886,744
On-Budget:	-121,068	-145,634	-174,198	-222,679	-264,580	-307,616	-353,073	-402,615	-460,864	-485,298	-928,177	-2,527,761
Off-Budget:	30,430,405	32,493,682	34,395,037	36,452,960	38,403,584	40,444,544	42,446,786	44,476,114	46,632,129	48,596,876	197,841,121	207,314,485
Debt Held by the Public (end of year):	37,660,656	39,839,449	41,752,932	43,721,320	45,725,694	47,846,893	49,950,401	51,311,359	53,342,100	55,596,372	2,250,000	4,500,000
Debt Subject to Limit (end of year):	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By Function												
National Defense (650)	888,044	913,263	935,345	956,694	979,049	1,002,337	1,026,119	1,050,698	1,076,299	1,101,659	4,672,985	9,929,217
BA	883,821	895,530	913,493	940,299	959,388	977,233	996,335	1,016,225	1,050,728	1,067,701	4,584,041	9,892,473
OT	5,223	18,733	21,852	26,400	19,661	25,104	29,784	34,473	25,571	33,958	88,944	36,744
Income Support (150)	65,962	64,270	64,856	66,109	67,655	69,175	70,699	72,220	73,699	75,451	329,912	690,246
BA	69,206	68,058	68,013	64,433	65,177	65,601	66,643	67,316	68,332	69,168	335,267	675,547
OT	-3,244	6,212	6,843	1,676	2,478	3,574	4,056	4,904	5,367	6,283	-2,355	4,699
General Science, Space and Technology (250)	43,084	43,065	44,011	44,681	45,584	46,365	47,840	48,563	49,897	50,997	219,866	464,298
BA	41,734	42,463	43,166	43,781	44,611	45,466	46,495	47,277	48,381	49,456	213,775	462,894
OT	1,350	600	845	900	973	900	1,345	1,286	1,516	1,541	5,091	1,404
Energy (270)	39,842	40,172	43,579	44,493	45,633	44,014	45,469	50,176	35,184	27,122	213,719	415,675
BA	37,587	44,518	52,928	52,542	51,237	47,297	46,521	48,864	34,046	26,021	238,812	441,655
OT	2,255	-4,346	10,651	1,951	1,396	6,717	8,648	1,312	1,138	1,091	1,907	3,020
Natural Resources & Environment (300)	88,219	80,769	83,850	85,498	87,319	88,970	91,016	92,975	95,254	97,211	434,626	900,052
BA	90,074	90,628	91,282	91,754	92,172	92,442	92,640	91,896	93,640	94,831	465,719	920,849
OT	-1,855	-7,859	-7,432	-6,256	-4,853	-3,472	-1,624	1,080	1,614	1,380	-1,093	-2,797
Agriculture (350)	58,457	59,875	64,092	66,014	66,989	65,213	65,516	66,979	68,738	70,130	315,437	652,013
BA	41,846	58,018	61,792	64,140	63,775	62,065	62,226	63,432	64,625	66,347	289,571	608,469
OT	16,611	1,857	2,300	2,874	3,214	3,148	3,290	3,547	4,113	3,783	45,866	143,544
Commerce & Housing Credit (370)	12,477	33,817	29,807	-50,092	27,308	27,601	27,776	28,233	22,118	31,836	48,317	165,781
BA	-18,175	-207	8,387	-64,213	17,149	14,043	9,486	6,788	-2,412	4,308	-7,059	-24,646
OT	30,652	34,624	21,420	13,885	10,159	13,558	20,290	21,445	24,530	27,528	55,376	190,427
On-Budget:	4,918	6,279	289	299	309	319	330	341	352	364	12,094	13,800
Off-Budget:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base Total												

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUE

Fiscal Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035-2038	2039-2044	2045-2054
	(In millions of dollars)												
OT	4,958	6,423	489	649	659	619	830	641	782	364	13,344	18,590	
Transaction (40)	173,158	176,249	178,411	180,607	182,810	179,144	181,099	169,966	192,892	195,495	891,035	1,829,431	
BA	144,771	154,625	162,925	171,610	176,987	174,442	176,314	187,367	191,213	194,754	899,898	1,755,986	
OT	87,762	89,366	91,267	92,887	94,812	96,811	98,774	100,821	102,711	104,818	466,839	818,157	
BA	78,752	69,845	74,426	75,604	77,650	82,903	86,364	88,685	90,723	93,005	376,477	618,157	
OT	149,303	152,714	155,153	157,971	160,952	163,865	166,854	170,223	173,784	176,834	776,093	1,627,653	
BA	171,916	151,695	150,979	152,819	155,502	158,383	161,312	164,686	167,792	170,676	782,821	1,695,679	
OT	945,070	992,460	1,021,428	1,056,522	1,099,989	1,144,066	1,177,723	1,228,051	1,278,134	1,311,280	5,115,479	11,254,733	
BA	851,180	976,705	1,021,884	1,053,318	1,095,100	1,133,456	1,176,648	1,218,203	1,267,289	1,300,233	5,108,187	11,204,026	
OT	860,881	1,007,431	1,067,229	1,210,470	1,176,357	1,276,602	1,358,554	1,445,882	1,664,590	1,667,328	5,382,328	12,775,384	
BA	860,541	1,009,161	1,066,822	1,208,952	1,176,928	1,276,291	1,358,476	1,445,966	1,664,995	1,667,321	5,381,514	12,774,183	
OT	712,446	702,007	703,592	722,280	744,420	743,824	757,021	775,455	796,775	805,587	3,584,745	7,443,418	
BA	709,132	699,086	698,238	721,948	710,279	735,066	747,723	765,418	793,408	795,238	3,538,883	7,376,536	
OT	67,259	81,680	89,447	94,419	100,138	106,208	112,114	118,465	125,325	132,539	432,893	1,027,624	
BA	67,259	81,680	89,447	94,419	100,138	106,208	112,114	118,465	125,325	132,539	432,893	1,027,624	
OT	1,519,457	1,587,357	1,686,752	1,796,324	1,883,288	1,981,737	2,083,967	2,187,257	2,291,525	2,396,232	8,473,178	19,413,438	
BA	1,511,157	1,589,087	1,678,185	1,777,753	1,874,517	1,972,753	2,074,792	2,177,981	2,282,146	2,386,292	8,450,729	19,324,703	
OT	361,349	382,825	404,685	427,402	447,832	466,893	486,796	507,269	528,916	550,747	2,023,873	4,584,194	
BA	357,790	378,862	401,379	444,309	422,387	481,785	481,715	502,234	548,814	547,878	2,004,897	4,547,833	
OT	85,111	90,002	89,047	91,666	93,553	96,019	98,328	105,979	108,710	111,020	446,779	866,885	
BA	85,235	87,682	87,296	89,499	91,649	94,292	96,277	103,283	105,627	108,460	441,521	849,670	
OT	10,089	30,578	32,678	33,007	33,784	34,628	35,261	36,264	36,975	37,697	139,656	320,401	
BA	37,360	36,269	36,267	37,965	37,804	37,896	37,038	36,321	36,772	37,281	139,285	373,665	
OT	1,027,684	1,099,880	1,160,719	1,250,257	1,328,352	1,399,536	1,476,534	1,561,785	1,619,696	1,693,863	5,857,912	13,588,526	
BA	1,027,684	1,099,880	1,160,719	1,250,257	1,328,352	1,399,536	1,476,534	1,561,785	1,619,696	1,693,863	5,857,912	13,588,526	
OT	67,777	62,048	61,088	59,445	54,173	47,811	40,577	29,935	20,205	22,442	303,531	464,201	
BA	67,777	62,048	61,088	59,445	54,173	47,811	40,577	29,935	20,205	22,442	303,531	464,201	
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OT	120,000	299,549	375,694	384,958	393,736	407,056	419,698	431,652	445,094	460,001	1,574,237	3,737,737	
BA	120,000	299,549	375,694	384,958	393,736	407,056	419,698	431,652	445,094	460,001	1,574,237	3,737,737	
OT	120,000	179,763	231,910	263,939	296,185	330,476	357,567	361,290	402,008	420,580	1,091,797	2,583,728	
BA	120,000	179,763	231,910	263,939	296,185	330,476	357,567	361,290	402,008	420,580	1,091,797	2,583,728	

Budget

Page 2 of 2

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUE

Fiscal Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035-2036	2035-2036
	(In millions of dollars)											
BA	127,693	135,110	137,883	141,145	143,400	149,532	154,014	159,114	166,102	171,015	687,111	1,487,886
OT	127,693	135,110	137,883	141,165	145,407	149,581	154,013	159,113	166,101	171,014	687,108	1,487,880
On-Budget	-23,368	-24,162	-24,944	-25,723	-26,506	-27,299	-28,108	-28,936	-29,787	-30,662	-124,703	-269,485
BA	-23,368	-24,162	-24,944	-25,723	-26,506	-27,299	-28,108	-28,936	-29,787	-30,662	-124,703	-269,485
OT	-23,368	-24,162	-24,944	-25,723	-26,506	-27,299	-28,108	-28,936	-29,787	-30,662	-124,703	-269,485
Across the Board Adjustment (BA)												
On-Budget												
BA	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5	-20	-42
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Budget												
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:
 1. Only on-budget amounts for fiscal years 2025-2034 are entered into the budget resolution legislative text. Off-budget amounts are shown for display purposes only.

TABLE 2 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

Fiscal Year	[In millions of dollars]											
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-2029	2025-2034
Total Spending	1,623,539	1,701,031	1,669,119	1,702,977	1,737,128	1,771,668	1,807,042	1,843,046	1,880,084	1,917,515	8,633,694	17,855,050
BA	1,447,890	1,537,153	1,458,534	1,488,536	1,525,667	1,565,667	1,607,342	1,653,407	1,704,401	1,761,736	7,239,195	14,836,791
OT	175,649	163,878	210,585	214,441	211,461	206,001	199,700	189,639	175,683	155,779	1,394,499	3,018,259
By Function												
National Defense (50)	861,367	883,810	905,205	926,175	947,716	970,185	992,959	1,015,933	1,039,533	1,064,154	4,534,473	9,605,997
BA	858,925	866,155	883,111	903,448	919,177	945,085	963,362	984,506	1,013,374	1,029,486	4,436,916	9,372,831
OT	23,442	20,655	22,094	22,727	28,539	25,100	29,574	31,427	36,159	34,668	97,557	173,166
International Affairs (150)	60,504	64,205	64,776	66,177	67,648	69,165	70,681	72,194	73,778	75,397	323,710	684,925
BA	74,403	69,205	68,050	66,548	66,519	67,005	68,086	69,388	70,846	72,315	344,825	692,475
OT	13,981	15,000	16,726	19,629	21,129	22,160	22,595	22,804	22,932	23,082	79,885	192,450
General Science, Space and Technology (250)	41,870	42,840	43,793	44,711	45,602	46,461	47,294	48,107	48,897	49,662	218,976	462,408
BA	41,283	42,107	42,844	43,588	44,331	45,081	45,841	46,611	47,394	48,172	214,253	450,492
OT	587	733	949	1,123	1,271	1,380	1,453	1,516	1,503	1,490	723	1,916
Energy (270)	19,758	18,296	18,912	19,259	19,648	19,937	20,275	20,619	21,022	21,474	96,863	200,090
BA	13,084	17,097	20,823	18,886	18,686	18,683	18,694	19,451	20,145	20,773	89,783	187,539
OT	6,674	1,199	8,089	3,373	1,162	1,254	1,922	1,168	977	1,699	7,080	11,551
Natural Resources & Environment (300)	79,867	81,675	83,697	85,662	87,682	89,776	91,898	94,021	96,263	98,572	418,653	889,183
BA	67,110	74,499	79,482	82,899	85,632	88,403	90,156	91,345	93,385	94,873	389,822	847,894
OT	12,757	7,176	4,215	2,763	2,050	1,374	1,742	2,676	2,878	3,699	28,831	41,289
Agriculture (350)	38,651	39,519	40,371	41,204	42,059	42,965	43,867	44,770	45,714	46,696	201,804	425,816
BA	19,638	35,657	37,100	38,614	39,380	40,203	41,242	42,100	42,977	43,891	170,969	381,602
OT	18,993	3,862	3,271	2,590	2,679	2,762	2,865	2,970	3,037	3,123	30,835	44,214
Commerce & Housing Credit (370)	9,280	1,095	94	-28	-2,608	-2,657	-2,912	-3,205	-3,491	-3,693	-10,915	-26,913
BA	1,441	3,913	5,194	6,708	4,179	3,658	1,715	-87	-1,207	-2,687	21,135	21,927
OT	7,839	-2,818	-5,100	-6,736	-6,847	-6,315	-6,130	-6,214	-6,284	-6,506	-32,050	-48,840
Off-Budget	268	279	289	299	309	319	330	341	352	364	1,444	3,150
BA	268	279	289	299	309	319	330	341	352	364	1,444	3,150
OT												
Transportation (400)	91,485	93,108	95,351	97,255	100,667	102,374	104,688	107,119	109,623	112,304	473,511	997,382
BA	142,200	153,690	162,320	169,067	173,297	178,010	182,653	185,451	189,057	192,304	800,564	1,728,039
OT	51,715	41,418	36,969	28,182	27,370	24,357	22,233	20,668	19,566	18,030	173,047	269,343
Community & Regional Development (420)	86,893	88,668	90,564	92,373	94,267	96,250	98,238	100,231	102,315	104,484	452,765	954,283
BA	60,537	63,223	70,222	73,513	76,387	81,832	85,801	89,350	90,523	92,912	343,492	783,000
OT	26,356	25,445	20,342	18,860	17,880	14,418	12,437	10,881	11,892	11,572	109,273	171,283
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500)	111,689	114,387	116,609	119,126	121,547	124,697	126,636	129,180	131,849	134,619	589,558	1,229,939
BA	120,662	114,951	114,695	116,657	119,226	121,687	124,199	126,736	129,313	131,992	586,691	1,220,618
OT	1,027	9,436	19,914	24,469	23,420	22,910	22,449	22,444	22,536	22,627	10,867	19,321
Health (550)	90,469	92,701	94,800	96,925	98,965	101,169	103,403	105,636	107,965	110,396	473,790	1,022,379
BA	89,361	88,762	88,500	87,568	88,665	89,605	90,438	91,201	91,900	92,555	482,756	1,011,365
OT	1,108	939	2,999	3,357	3,300	3,564	3,765	3,935	4,065	4,191	1,034	1,014
Medicare (570)	8,426	8,836	9,261	9,670	10,084	10,495	10,882	11,257	11,640	12,035	46,287	102,596
BA	8,437	8,821	9,165	9,575	9,997	10,407	10,804	11,190	11,571	11,963	45,993	101,928
OT												
Income Security (600)	105,054	107,769	110,095	112,588	114,616	116,420	118,020	119,420	120,837	124,340	549,832	1,159,417
BA	107,885	108,427	110,648	112,425	114,610	116,695	118,690	120,600	123,135	125,565	553,795	1,158,693
OT												

BA/OT

TABLE 2 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

Fiscal Year	[In millions of dollars]											
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-2029	2025-2032
Social Security (60)												
On-Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Budget												
BA	6,408	6,624	6,821	7,021	7,220	7,422	7,644	7,889	8,085	8,316	34,094	75,430
OT	6,338	6,554	6,754	6,950	7,148	7,358	7,589	7,833	8,036	8,234	33,745	72,695
Veterans Benefits and Services (70)												
BA	129,683	133,960	137,959	141,591	145,899	150,229	154,361	158,656	163,144	167,767	689,472	1,483,529
OT	126,889	131,924	136,639	140,213	143,807	147,364	152,102	156,400	160,789	165,316	679,672	1,462,223
Administration of Justice (76)												
BA	79,222	81,891	84,344	86,775	89,195	91,778	94,376	96,716	99,385	102,196	421,427	905,878
OT	79,346	80,225	82,546	84,895	87,493	90,060	92,484	94,785	97,308	100,050	414,605	899,302
General Government (80)												
BA	20,469	21,201	21,874	22,549	23,214	23,894	24,648	25,379	26,148	26,924	109,307	236,340
OT	20,683	21,477	22,264	22,885	23,503	23,943	24,504	25,232	25,886	26,549	110,612	236,726
Allowances (92)												
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government-Wide Savings (93)												
BA	0	-179,849	-255,694	-264,958	-273,295	-287,056	-299,698	-311,652	-325,094	-340,001	-974,237	-2,537,737
OT	0	-59,763	-111,910	-143,639	-176,165	-210,476	-237,567	-261,290	-282,008	-300,650	-481,797	-1,783,728
Across the Board Adjustment (99)												
On-Budget	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-20	-42
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Budget												
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 3 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING

Fiscal Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-2029	2025-2034
Total Spending:	5,125,901	5,421,747	5,676,865	5,996,976	6,238,266	6,630,177	6,857,498	7,384,077	7,799,917	8,036,102	28,462,155	65,218,885
On-Budget:	5,067,910	5,295,198	5,575,328	5,924,060	6,102,278	6,507,676	6,834,710	7,130,481	7,687,154	7,892,070	27,964,741	64,076,864
Off-Budget:	3,698,747	3,911,224	4,082,966	4,303,841	4,443,877	4,790,982	4,949,800	5,213,250	5,566,469	5,701,748	20,440,655	46,602,903
BA:	3,649,506	3,792,725	3,989,729	4,237,075	4,315,089	4,616,881	4,835,672	5,078,354	5,462,656	5,567,116	19,984,124	45,544,802
OT:	1,426,554	1,510,523	1,593,899	1,695,135	1,796,389	1,899,195	2,007,638	2,120,627	2,233,448	2,334,354	9,021,500	18,616,982
OT:	1,418,404	1,502,473	1,585,599	1,686,965	1,787,189	1,890,795	1,999,038	2,112,127	2,224,498	2,324,554	7,980,650	18,532,062
BY Function												
National Defense (050)	26,477	29,453	30,140	30,519	31,333	32,152	33,160	34,715	36,766	37,505	147,922	322,220
BA:	24,896	29,675	30,382	30,851	31,421	32,148	32,973	31,729	37,354	38,213	147,225	319,642
OT:	5,038	85	80	-8	7	10	18	26	31	34	5,202	6,321
BA:	-5,197	-747	-747	-37	-2,215	-1,342	-1,404	-1,443	-1,482	-1,514	-1,547	-9,338
OT:	214	216	218	170	172	174	176	183	185	182	890	1,890
OT:	451	376	322	193	160	169	164	162	162	163	1,522	2,342
BA:	20,094	21,866	24,667	25,234	25,965	24,077	25,185	29,657	13,862	5,248	117,856	215,595
OT:	24,503	27,421	32,105	32,649	32,351	28,604	27,827	29,413	13,895	5,248	149,029	254,016
BA:	8,252	8,085	143	-164	-343	-806	-882	-1,046	-1,009	-1,361	15,973	10,869
OT:	22,564	15,629	11,800	8,655	6,340	4,639	2,484	341	345	-42	65,888	73,055
BA:	19,806	20,356	23,721	24,810	24,940	22,248	21,649	22,209	23,024	23,024	113,633	226,197
OT:	22,008	22,361	24,662	25,336	24,135	21,662	20,964	21,332	21,848	22,456	118,882	226,864
Commerce & Housing Credit (270)	21,757	32,722	29,901	-55,064	29,916	30,158	30,689	31,478	25,669	35,529	59,232	212,694
BA:	-19,316	-4,120	3,153	-70,921	12,970	10,985	7,771	6,975	-1,205	6,995	-78,194	-86,773
OT:	4,650	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,650	10,650
BA:	4,700	6,150	200	350	500	500	500	350	0	0	11,900	13,750
OT:	81,673	83,141	83,060	84,795	84,855	79,077	78,725	85,278	85,573	85,572	417,524	832,049
BA:	2,571	945	605	2,543	2,670	-3,569	-4,339	1,916	2,156	2,450	9,334	7,949
OT:	869	698	703	524	545	561	596	390	396	334	3,339	5,556
BA:	16,615	6,622	4,204	2,091	1,463	971	563	335	200	93	32,595	35,157
OT:	37,614	38,327	38,344	38,845	39,405	39,768	40,218	41,043	41,935	42,215	192,535	397,714
BA:	51,254	36,654	36,094	35,862	36,276	36,696	37,113	37,750	38,479	38,884	196,130	386,052
OT:	854,571	899,759	926,628	959,697	1,001,034	1,042,877	1,074,320	1,122,415	1,170,169	1,200,884	4,641,689	10,253,354
BA:	861,819	877,943	923,384	965,750	996,535	1,033,851	1,075,210	1,114,602	1,161,469	1,192,078	4,615,431	10,192,641

TABLE 3 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING

Fiscal Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-2029	2025-2034
(In millions of dollars)												
Medicare (510)												
BA.....	942,465	988,586	1,057,968	1,200,750	1,116,263	1,286,107	1,347,672	1,434,725	1,652,950	1,655,293	5,316,041	12,672,788
OT.....	942,204	1,000,340	1,057,669	1,198,377	1,115,931	1,285,884	1,347,672	1,434,776	1,653,024	1,655,598	5,315,521	12,672,235
Income Security (600)												
BA.....	607,392	594,238	593,497	609,982	609,804	626,618	637,601	653,619	672,455	678,615	3,014,613	6,284,001
OT.....	601,447	590,659	587,590	609,523	595,669	618,463	629,028	644,516	670,273	669,675	2,964,888	6,216,843
Social Security (650)												
On-Budget												
BA.....	67,259	81,690	89,447	94,419	100,138	106,208	112,114	118,485	125,325	132,539	492,563	1,027,624
OT.....	67,259	81,690	89,447	94,419	100,138	106,208	112,114	118,485	125,325	132,539	492,563	1,027,624
Off-Budget												
BA.....	1,513,049	1,590,733	1,679,831	1,779,303	1,876,068	1,974,305	2,076,323	2,179,398	2,283,440	2,387,458	8,439,084	19,346,008
OT.....	1,504,849	1,582,533	1,671,431	1,770,803	1,867,368	1,965,405	2,067,223	2,170,198	2,274,140	2,378,058	8,396,884	19,252,008
Veterans Benefits and Services (700)												
BA.....	231,656	248,635	266,706	285,471	301,933	316,564	332,435	348,613	365,672	382,880	1,334,401	3,086,665
OT.....	230,771	246,538	264,740	304,096	278,480	313,831	329,613	346,334	368,045	382,562	1,325,025	3,085,410
Administration of Justice (750)												
BA.....	3,889	8,111	4,703	4,358	4,291	4,241	3,852	3,263	8,325	8,824	26,352	60,957
OT.....	5,869	7,457	4,710	4,504	4,356	4,232	3,783	8,508	8,519	8,410	26,516	60,368
General Government (800)												
BA.....	-10,380	9,477	10,204	10,458	10,570	10,694	10,613	10,825	10,827	10,773	30,329	84,061
OT.....	17,277	16,812	16,003	15,080	14,501	14,055	12,504	11,089	10,896	10,732	79,673	138,969
Net Interest (900)												
BA.....	1,027,684	1,090,880	1,160,719	1,250,257	1,328,362	1,389,636	1,475,634	1,557,786	1,619,496	1,683,863	5,857,912	13,598,326
OT.....	1,027,684	1,090,880	1,160,719	1,250,257	1,328,362	1,389,636	1,475,634	1,557,786	1,619,496	1,683,863	5,857,912	13,598,326
Off-Budget												
BA.....	-87,777	-62,048	-61,088	-58,445	-54,173	-47,811	-40,577	-29,635	-20,205	-22,442	-303,931	-464,201
OT.....	-87,777	-62,048	-61,088	-58,445	-54,173	-47,811	-40,577	-29,635	-20,205	-22,442	-303,931	-464,201
Allowances (920)												
BA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Wide Savings (950)												
BA.....	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-600,000	-1,200,000
OT.....	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	-600,000	-1,200,000
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (960)												
On-Budget												
BA.....	-127,603	-135,110	-137,883	-141,145	-145,400	-149,582	-154,014	-160,114	-166,102	-171,015	-687,141	-1,487,968
OT.....	-127,603	-135,110	-137,883	-141,145	-145,400	-149,581	-154,013	-160,113	-166,101	-171,014	-687,168	-1,487,990
Off-Budget												
BA.....	-23,368	-24,162	-24,844	-25,723	-26,506	-27,299	-28,108	-28,936	-29,787	-30,662	-124,703	-266,495
OT.....	-23,368	-24,162	-24,844	-25,723	-26,506	-27,299	-28,108	-28,936	-29,787	-30,662	-124,703	-266,495

THE ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

President Biden’s Reckless Spending and Failed Economic Policies

During President Biden’s time in office, Democrats pursued a radical agenda and vast expansion of the Federal Government. Under the guise of COVID relief, Democrats’ unbridled spending and President Biden’s failed economic policies lit the fuse on an inflationary firestorm that resulted in soaring interest rates, a fragile economy, and a Nation on the precipice of an irreparable debt crisis.

President Biden’s “Inflation Reduction Act” (IRA) tax-and-spend monstrosity imposed massive tax hikes on job creators, strangled domestic oil and gas production, unleashed an army of Internal Revenue Service agents on working families and small businesses, expanded Obamacare subsidies for wealthy Americans, and handed out hundreds of billions of dollars in green energy tax breaks.

He enacted policies that paid people more to stay home than to return to their jobs and waived work requirements for able-bodied adults—creating a labor shortage and trapping a whole new generation of Americans in poverty and government dependence.

He unleashed an unprecedented barrage of regulations and executive actions, adding a record \$1.8 trillion in new regulatory costs on the economy. To put this into perspective, this is over 3½ times the regulatory costs added under President Obama (\$494 billion) during his first term in office.¹

In addition, President Biden launched a whole-of-government attack on American energy—the lifeblood of our economy, a cornerstone of our national security, and the blessing of affordable electricity and gas for families across the country.

All told, his policies resulted in a cost-of-living crisis as prices have skyrocketed by over 20 percent and real earnings declined by 3.6 percent, the equivalent of more than \$8,000 in lost real income per worker.

Despite numerous opportunities to recognize this somber economic reality and reverse course, President Biden repeatedly doubled down on his increased spending and failed economic policies—forcing Americans to further tighten their belts.

It is within the context of this economic crisis, and the plethora of other crises of the past four years, that the American people re-

¹ Dan Goldbeck, “The Biden Regulatory Record,” American Action Forum, January 29, 2025, <https://www.americanactionforum.org/insight/the-biden-regulatory-record/>.

elected President Trump in a landslide victory—resoundingly rejecting the policies of the Biden Administration.

The Economic Outlook

While the economic outlook is trending up for Americans, currently available forecasts inherently assume continuation of failed Biden-era policies and as such project modest economic outcomes throughout the decade. The most recent President’s budget, published under President Biden, expects average real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 2.1 percent, compared to expected growth of 1.8 and 2.0 percent by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and Blue Chip, respectively.

Expectations for inflation and 10-year Treasury yields are roughly identical across forecasters at about 2.2 and 3.8 percent, respectively. A somewhat more noticeable difference exists in projected short-term rates where CBO projects average 3-month yields of 3.2 percent while the Biden Administration and Blue Chip projected just 3.0 percent. Yet, a larger difference between forecasters exists in unemployment projections.

On average, CBO projects an unemployment rate of 4.4 percent over the decade compared to projections from the Administration and Blue Chip of 3.8 and 4.1 percent, respectively.

This budget resolution breaks from the status quo of sluggish growth by supporting fiscal and economic policies that restrain spending, cut taxes, and reignite the economy.

Economic Assumptions of the Budget Resolution

Economic growth is essential to reining in our deficits and reducing our Nation’s indebtedness. Growth generates more revenue for our country, reduces spending by lifting American families out of poverty and off of government dependence, and allows people to keep more of their hard-earned money.

To achieve faster economic growth, this budget resolution combines spending restraint with pro-growth policies including:

- Eliminating the regulatory state
- Locking in tax cuts, unlocking opportunities for all
- Restoring the dignity of work
- Unleashing American energy dominance

As a result of these policies, the Committee on the Budget estimates that economic growth will average 2.6 percent over ten years—generating a substantial \$2.6 trillion in deficit reduction.

TABLE 4.—ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS: ADMINISTRATION, CBO, AND PRIVATE FORECASTERS
 [Calendar years]

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	Year to Year, Percent Change											
Real GDP												
Administration Budget (Mar. 2024)	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
CBO (Jan. 2025)	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Blue Chip (Oct. 2024)	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Consumer Price Index												
Administration Budget (Mar. 2024)	4.2	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
CBO (Jan. 2025)	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Blue Chip (Oct. 2024)	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Annual Average, Percent											
Unemployment Rate												
Administration Budget (Mar. 2024)	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
CBO (Jan. 2025)	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Blue Chip (Oct. 2024)	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
3-Month Treasury Bill												
Administration Budget (Mar. 2024)	5.1	5.1	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
CBO (Jan. 2025)	5.1	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Blue Chip (Oct. 2024)	5.1	5.1	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
10-Year Treasury Note												
Administration Budget (Mar. 2024)	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
CBO (Jan. 2025)	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Blue Chip (Oct. 2024)	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8

Sources: Congressional Budget Office, Office of Management and Budget, and Blue Chip Economic Indicators

TABLE 5.—ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION

	[Calendar Years]											
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
	Year to Year, Percent Change											
Real GDP												
HBC (Feb. 2025)	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Consumer Price Index												
HBC (Feb. 2025)	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Annual Average, Percent											
Unemployment Rate												
HBC (Feb. 2025)	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
3-Month Treasury Bill												
HBC (Feb. 2025)	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
10-Year Treasury Note												
HBC (Feb. 2025)	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8

MACROECONOMIC FEEDBACK EFFECTS OF PRO-GROWTH POLICIES

Economic growth is one of the major determinants of revenue and spending levels—and therefore the size of budget deficits over a given period. For instance, a higher rate of gross domestic product (GDP) growth can lead to lower projected spending if it translates into reduced burdens on government safety net programs. It can also generate higher revenue due to increases in taxable incomes. Naturally, such a pattern would cause a reduction in Federal deficits and debt relative to current law projections. Conversely, lower rates of growth can cause the opposite outcomes: higher rates of spending increases and slower revenue growth.

Federal policies themselves can affect the economy's potential to grow, generating positive feedback into budgetary outcomes. Consequently, fiscally responsible policies that improve the economy's long-term growth prospects can help reduce the size of budget deficits over a given period.

As noted in the previous section, this budget resolution is based on an economic forecast that incorporates all of the pro-growth policies advanced in this budget resolution, including: regulatory reform; expanding domestic energy production; building on the success of Republican tax reform; eliminating disincentives to work; and lower spending.

These initiatives are all a departure from the policies embedded in current law. Meanwhile, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is obligated to produce an economic forecast that assumes an indefinite extension of current law, including the explosion of deficit and debt levels over the next decade. This is partly why CBO is forecasting average real GDP growth of just 1.8 percent over the next ten years, well below the long-term growth trend of 3.1 percent in the United States.

The Committee on the Budget estimates that under the pro-growth policies in the fiscal year 2025 budget resolution, real economic growth of 2.6 percent can be achieved over the budget window.

FUNCTION-BY-FUNCTION PRESENTATION

FUNCTION 050: NATIONAL DEFENSE

Function Summary

The National Defense budget function includes funds to compensate, train, maintain, and equip the military forces of the United States. The majority of National Defense programs are discretionary and funded through the annual appropriations process. These programs include all military activities of the Department of Defense (DOD); activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), including the National Nuclear Security Administration, environmental clean-up of weapons production, and research sites; and other defense-related activities (primarily in connection with counterterrorism). Mandatory spending primarily funds benefits for military retirees within the National Defense budget function.

The committees of jurisdiction—the Committee on Armed Services and Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense—should continue effective oversight of DOD to ensure resources are used efficiently to achieve desired results. The Committee on the Budget’s authority applies solely to the budgetary parameters for each committee of jurisdiction.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$888 billion in budget authority and \$883.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 is \$861.6 billion in budget authority and \$858.9 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in fiscal year 2025 is \$26.5 billion in budget authority and \$24.9 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$9.9 trillion and \$9.7 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Function Summary

The International Affairs budget function includes the Federal Government's spending for the following programs: international development, food security, and humanitarian assistance; international security assistance; the conduct of foreign affairs; foreign information and exchange activities; and international financial programs. The primary agencies responsible for executing these programs are the Departments of Agriculture, State, and the Treasury. The Department of State's basic operations and foreign aid account for the majority of discretionary spending within the International Affairs budget function.

The committees of jurisdiction—the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs—should continue effective oversight of the Department of State and related foreign operations to ensure resources are used efficiently to achieve desired results. The Committee on the Budget's authority applies solely to the budgetary parameters for each committee of jurisdiction.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$66 billion in budget authority and \$69.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$60.9 billion in budget authority and \$74.4 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in this function—totaling \$5.1 billion in budget authority and –\$5.2 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2025—includes loan guarantee programs, payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and foreign-military sales programs. The negative figures reflect receipts from foreign-military sales and financing programs. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$690.2 billion and \$675.6 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Function Summary

The largest component of Function 250—comprising about half of its total spending—is the space-flight, research, and supporting activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Function 250 also contains general science funding, including the budgets for the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Science.

The principal authorizing committee in this function is the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Funding is provided by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$42.1 billion in budget authority and \$41.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$41.9 billion in budget authority and \$41.3 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$214 million in budget authority and \$451 million in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$464.3 billion and \$452.8 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

Function Summary

Discretionary spending in this function includes some of the civilian energy and environmental programs of the Department of Energy (DOE). It also includes funding for the operations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. A large majority of the DOE discretionary budget is allocated to applied research and development (R&D), commercialization, and deployment of energy technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, fossil energy, nuclear energy, and electricity delivery and energy reliability. Mandatory spending in this function includes the remaining civilian energy and environmental programs of the DOE. It also includes the Rural Utilities Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Authorizing committees of jurisdiction for Function 270 include the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Funding is provided primarily by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, and Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$39.8 billion in budget authority and \$37.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$19.8 billion in budget authority and \$13.1 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$20.1 billion in budget authority and \$24.5 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$415.7 billion and \$441.6 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Function Summary

The discretionary programs in Function 300 conserve and manage air, water, and other natural resources as well as the environment. The activities in this function include maintaining infrastructure, dams, coastland, and waterways; sustaining fish, birds, and other wildlife; managing national parks, forests, and other Federal lands; and providing daily weather forecasts. The major mandatory spending programs in this function are conservation programs authorized in the Farm Bill, outlays from programs supported by excise taxes, and Superfund activities. The departments and agencies under this function are the Department of the Interior (DOI), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Army Corps of Engineers, conservation and land management activities within the Department of Agriculture, including the Forest Service, and the water resources and conservation activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Notable agencies within the DOI include the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Committee on Natural Resources is the primary authorizing committee in this function. Funding is provided primarily by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, and Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$88.2 billion in budget authority and \$90.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$80 billion in budget authority and \$67 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$8.3 billion in budget authority and \$23 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$900 billion and \$921 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

Function Summary

Discretionary funding in Function 350 supports agricultural research, education, and economics; marketing and information services; and animal and plant health inspection services. Function 350 is the primary source of funding for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which includes the Farm Service Agency, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Risk Management Agency, and other related programs and activities.

The Committee on Agriculture has complete authority to determine mandatory spending policies under its jurisdiction and nothing in this report is intended to predetermine those specific choices.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$58.5 billion in budget authority and \$41.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$38.7 billion in budget authority and \$19.8 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$19.8 billion in budget authority and \$22 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$652 billion and \$608.5 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Function Summary

Function 370 consists of programs that support commercial activities, including housing credit, deposit insurance, financial services, and the advancement of commerce. Specific departments and agencies that are funded within Function 370 include the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), some activities and programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Function 370 also includes an off-budget category which is comprised of the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The largest discretionary spending programs in Function 370 are the FHA's mortgage insurance program, securitization of Government National Mortgage Association loans, the Census Bureau, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The major mandatory spending programs in this function are deposit insurance, the USPS, the Universal Service Fund, and the CFPB.

The authorizing committees of jurisdiction for Function 370 programs include the Committee on Financial Services, Committee on Small Business, Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Funding is provided primarily by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies and Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$12.5 billion in budget authority and -\$18.2 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals -\$9.2 billion in budget authority and \$1.1 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$21.8 billion in budget authority and -\$19.3 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$185.8 billion and -\$24.8 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

Function Summary

Function 400 is comprised of the Nation's land, air, water, and other transportation funding, consisting of both discretionary and mandatory spending programs. The budget resolution proposes initiatives to provide the country with a more competent, well-rounded, and innovative transportation system that strengthens efficiency and bolsters development at the state and local levels. The departments and agencies under this function include: the Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, and the highway, motor-carrier safety, and rail components of the Federal Transit Administration, among others.

The primary authorizing committee for Function 400 is the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Funding is provided by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$173.2 billion in budget authority and \$144.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$91.5 billion in budget authority and \$142.2 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$81.7 billion in budget authority and \$2.6 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$1.8 trillion and \$1.7 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Function Summary

Function 450 includes programs to improve community economic conditions and promote rural development. Programs in this function also assist in natural disaster response and preparation.

The authorizing committees of jurisdiction for Function 450 are the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Funding is provided by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, and the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$87.8 billion in budget authority and \$78.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$86.9 billion in budget authority and \$60.1 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$869 million in budget authority and \$18.6 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$959.8 billion and \$818.2 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Function Summary

It is a national goal and focus of Federal policymakers to ensure that all Americans have access to high-quality education. A robust economy relies on having a well-trained and educated workforce. Function 500 consists of programs that receive both mandatory and discretionary funds, and the activities funded within it fund developmental services to low-income children, help fund programs for disadvantaged and other elementary- and secondary-school students, make grants and loans to post-secondary students, and fund job training and employment services for people of all ages. The principal agencies that administer these programs are the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Labor.

The principal authorizing committee for Function 500 is the Committee on Education and Workforce. Funding is provided by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$149.3 billion in budget authority and \$171.9 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$111.7 billion in budget authority and \$120.7 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$37.6 billion in budget authority and \$51.3 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$1.6 trillion and \$1.6 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 550: MEDICAID AND OTHER HEALTH

Function Summary

Function 550 includes all discretionary health programs, the health insurance marketplace, and Medicaid. This function is broken into three subfunctions: health care services, health research and training, and consumer and occupational health and safety.

Health care services comprise the vast majority of Function 550 spending. This covers most direct health care service programs run by the Federal Government, with the exception of Medicare and veterans' health care. The primary component of Function 550 in terms of spending levels is Medicaid, but this function also includes the State Children's Health Insurance Program, Federal employees' health benefits, spending related to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, most programs run by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Indian Health Service, and others. Most of this spending is mandatory in nature.

Health research and training includes activities such as National Institutes of Health research and some CDC activities. Consumer and occupational health and safety includes funding for the Food and Drug Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and others. Most spending for health research and training and consumer and occupational health and safety is discretionary in nature.

The center of all health care policy assumed in this budget resolution is the patient. Particularly on the mandatory spending side, this requires placing the emphasis on real Americans' health needs.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$945.1 billion in budget authority and \$961.2 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$90.5 billion in budget authority and \$99.4 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$854.6 billion in budget authority and \$861.8 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$11.3 trillion and \$11.2 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

Function Summary

Function 570 solely consists of the Medicare health insurance program. Medicare provides comprehensive health care coverage for over 65 million individuals who are age 65 or older, who have a disability that prevents them from working, or who have end stage renal disease. Medicare's budget is almost entirely mandatory spending, which consists of payments to health care service providers and private insurers. Medicare's discretionary budget funds the administration of the Medicare program through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other agencies.

Medicare program spending appears in Function 570 of the budget. The function reflects the Medicare Part A Hospital Insurance Program, Part B Supplementary Medical Insurance Program, Part C Medicare Advantage Program, and Part D Prescription Drug Benefit, as well as premiums paid by qualified aged and disabled beneficiaries. The various parts of the program are financed in different ways.

Part A benefits are financed primarily by a payroll tax, the revenues from which are credited to the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund. For Part B, premiums paid by beneficiaries cover about one quarter of outlays, and the Treasury General Fund covers the rest. Payments to private insurance plans under Part C are financed by a share of funds from Parts A and B.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$950.9 billion in budget authority and \$950.6 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$8.4 billion in budget authority and \$8.4 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$942.5 billion in budget authority and \$942.2 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$12.8 trillion and \$12.8 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

Function Summary

Function 600 encompasses a variety of programs aimed at providing support across different aspects of income security. These programs are organized into six primary categories: general retirement and disability insurance, Federal employee retirement and disability (including military retirement), unemployment compensation, housing assistance, nutrition assistance, and an assortment of other income security programs. These programs cover a wide range of services and benefits designed to address various needs related to retirement, housing, nutrition, and financial stability.

Discretionary programs within this function include housing assistance programs such as tenant-based and project-based rental assistance, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Mandatory programs in Function 600 include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), refundable tax credits, child nutrition programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income, Federal civilian and military retirement benefits, and Unemployment Compensation. Spending levels for these programs are determined by eligibility criteria and formulas set in law.

Mandatory spending includes a range of programs offering financial assistance, nutritional support, and retirement benefits. This includes SNAP, which provides nutrition assistance, and TANF, which offers temporary financial help and services aimed at employment. Federal retirement programs cover civilian and military personnel, providing retirement and disability benefits.

Tax expenditures related to Function 600 include benefits such as the exclusion of pension contributions and earnings and the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, which are designed to support income security through the tax code. These expenditures are an integral part of the fiscal landscape within this function.

The main authorizing committees responsible for funding programs under Function 600 are the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Education and Workforce. Discretionary funding is provided by the Committee on Appropriations across multiple subcommittees.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$712.4 billion in budget authority and \$709.1 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$105.1 billion in budget authority and \$107.7 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$607.4 billion in budget authority and \$601.4 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$7.4 trillion and \$7.4 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY

Function Summary

Function 650 consists of the Social Security program, including Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) benefits and Disability Insurance (DI) benefits. Social Security is the largest program in terms of dollars in the Federal Government’s budget and is almost entirely mandatory spending.

DI provides income support for almost nine million persons with disabilities and their families who have not yet reached retirement age.² Similar to OASI, DI is funded primarily through payroll tax revenues.

OASI provides retirement benefits to more than 58 million older Americans or their surviving spouses and children.³ Benefits for current recipients are funded primarily through payroll taxes paid by current workers, and the size of the benefit is based on the beneficiary’s earning history. The Congressional Budget Office projects the OASI Trust Fund will be insolvent in 2033.⁴ The Social Security Trustees project the OASI Trust Fund will be depleted in 2033, at which time the Fund will only be able to cover 79 percent of its scheduled benefits.⁵

The authorizing committee of jurisdiction for Function 650 is the Committee on Ways and Means. Discretionary funding is provided by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

Social Security contains both on-budget and off-budget spending—the latter consisting of benefit payments for the OASI and DI programs. In fiscal year 2025, on-budget spending totals \$67.3 billion in budget authority and \$67.3 billion in outlays. The 10-year on-budget totals for budget authority and outlays are \$1.0 trillion and \$1.0 trillion, respectively.

For off-budget spending, the budget resolution calls for \$1.5 trillion in budget authority and \$1.5 trillion in outlays for fiscal year

²Social Security Administration, “Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 2024,” December 2024, <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2024/supplement24.pdf>.

³Ibid.

⁴Congressional Budget Office, “Social Security Trust Funds—Baseline Projections,” January 17, 2025, <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-01/51309-2025-01-trustfund%20.pdf>.

⁵The Board Of Trustees, Federal Old-Age And Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, “The 2024 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age And Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds,” May 6, 2024, <https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/2024/tr2024.pdf>.

2025. The 10-year off-budget totals for budget authority and outlays are \$19.4 trillion and \$19.3 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Function Summary

Function 700 includes discretionary and mandatory spending for veterans' benefits and services. Discretionary accounts fund medical care, medical research, construction programs, information technology, and general operating expenses, among other activities. Mandatory spending funds the Toxic Exposures Fund, disability compensation, pensions, vocational rehabilitation and employment, education, life insurance, housing, and burial benefits, among other benefits and services.

The primary committees of jurisdiction for Function 700 include the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$361.3 billion in budget authority and \$357.8 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$129.7 billion in budget authority and \$127.0 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals \$231.7 billion in budget authority and \$230.8 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$4.6 trillion and \$4.5 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Function Summary

The principal activities in Function 750 include Federal law enforcement programs, litigation and judicial activities, correctional operations, and border security. Function 750 includes most of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and several components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Other agencies funded in this function include the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; the United States Attorneys; legal divisions within the DOJ; the Legal Services Corporation (LSC); the Federal Judiciary; and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The small amount of mandatory spending in the function funds certain immigration activities, the Crime Victims Fund, the Assets Forfeiture Fund, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

The authorizing committees of jurisdiction for Function 750 include the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security. Funding is provided by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Activities, and Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$83.1 billion in budget authority and \$85.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$79.2 billion in budget authority and \$79.3 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in fiscal year 2025 totals \$3.9 billion in budget authority and \$5.9 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$966.8 billion and \$949.7 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Function Summary

Function 800 includes the activities of the White House and the Executive Office of the President, the legislative branch, and programs designed to carry out the legislative and administrative responsibilities of the Federal Government, including fiscal operations, personnel management, and real estate and other property management activities. Other major departments and agencies that comprise Function 800 include the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the General Services Administration, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Federal Election Commission, the Library of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, and certain funding for the District of Columbia.

The authorizing committees of jurisdiction for Function 800 programs include the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Committee on Natural Resources, Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on House Administration. Funding is provided primarily by the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, and Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for \$10.0 billion in budget authority and \$38.0 billion in outlays. Of that total, discretionary spending totals \$20.5 billion in budget authority and \$20.7 billion in outlays, and mandatory spending totals –\$10.4 billion in budget authority and \$17.3 billion in outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$320.4 billion and \$375.7 billion, respectively.

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST

Function Summary

As the Federal Government runs chronic deficits and adds to its debt, it continues running up interest costs. These payments provide no benefits and finance no government service or operations. They are simply excess costs resulting from a history of spending beyond the government's means. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), if government programs are not reformed, net interest payments are projected to increase from \$881 billion in fiscal year 2024 to \$1.7 trillion in fiscal year 2034.⁶ In fiscal year 2024, interest on the debt became the government's third largest budget line item, following only Social Security and Medicare.

These costs are reflected in Function 900, which presents the interest paid for the Federal Government's borrowing minus the interest received by the Federal Government from trust fund investments and loans to the public. It is a mandatory payment, in the truest sense of the word, with no policy options and no discretionary components.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$959.9 billion in mandatory spending for net interest payments in fiscal year 2025. Over ten years, interest payments are expected to total \$13.1 trillion.

On-budget mandatory spending—or net interest payments unrelated to Social Security—totals \$1.0 trillion in fiscal year 2025 and \$13.6 trillion over ten years. The on-budget figure is larger than the Function 900 total because the former is offset by off-budget interest payments to the Social Security Trust Fund. These off-budget payments are presented as negative numbers, as they reflect money coming into, rather than flowing out of, the U.S. Treasury. Off-budget mandatory spending is –\$67.8 billion in fiscal year 2025 and –\$464.2 billion over ten years.

⁶Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2025 to 2035," January 2025, <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-01/60870-Outlook-2025.pdf>.

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES AND FUNCTION 990: ACROSS-THE-BOARD ADJUSTMENT

Function Summary

The Allowances and Across-the-Board Adjustment categories represent placeholders for certain budgetary impacts that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has yet to assign to a specific budget function. In the case of this budget resolution, there are two presented as Function 920 and 990 in the summary tables. The particulars of the categories are described below.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

FUNCTION 920

The CBO baseline does not include any projected amounts for Function 920. Therefore, the budget resolution includes a total of \$0 for budget authority and outlays.

FUNCTION 990

The CBO baseline for Function 990 includes spending of \$42 million in budget authority and \$0 in outlays over ten years. The budget resolution recommends no changes in this function.

FUNCTION 930: GOVERNMENT-WIDE SAVINGS

Function Summary

A number of policies assumed in the budget resolution cut across multiple agencies or functional categories and have government-wide effects. These are reflected in Function 930. For ease of understanding, the budget employs this function, Government-Wide Savings, to describe these assumptions.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

In fiscal year 2025, the budget resolution calls for –\$120 billion in budget authority and –\$120 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending comprises the entire total in fiscal year 2025 for both budget authority and outlays. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are –\$3.7 trillion and –\$3.0 trillion, respectively.

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Function Summary

Offsetting receipts to the Treasury are recorded in this function as negative budget authority and outlays. These receipts are either intra-budgetary (a payment from one Federal agency to another, such as agency payments to the retirement trust funds) or proprietary (a payment from the public for some kind of business transaction with the Federal Government). The main types of receipts presented are the payments Federal agencies make to employee retirement and health care funds; payments made by companies for the right to explore and produce oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf; and payments by those who bid for the right to buy or use public property or resources, such as the electromagnetic spectrum. The function also contains an off-budget component that reflects the Federal Government's share of Social Security contributions for Federal employees.

Summary of Committee-Reported Resolution

The budget resolution calls for \$127.6 billion in budget authority and \$127.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2025. The 10-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$1.5 trillion and \$1.5 trillion, respectively.

REVENUE AND TAX REFORM

Summary of Revenue Projections

For the purpose of the budget resolution, revenues encompass all collected tax monies, fees and fines, and customs duties. The budget resolution assumes \$4.5 trillion in lower revenues than projected by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The budget resolution assumes \$4.7 trillion in revenues in fiscal year 2025. The 10-year total projection for revenues is \$60.2 trillion.

If combined reconciliation recommendations from committees instructed to reduce the deficit do not achieve at least \$2 trillion in net deficit reduction, then the instruction to the Committee on Ways and Means would be reduced by a commensurate amount. If combined reconciliation recommendations from committees instructed to reduce the deficit achieve more than \$2 trillion in net deficit reduction, then the instruction to the Committee on Ways and Means would be increased by a commensurate amount.

This budget resolution provides sufficient room for extension of expired and expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) and other improvements to the tax code.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

The TCJA made sweeping changes to the way tax law impacts Americans.⁷ The goal was to advance a bold, pro-growth overhaul of the Nation's tax code for the first time in over three decades. In reality, the TCJA accomplished that and much more, leading to more jobs, higher productivity, bigger paychecks for American families, and a stronger economy.

On the individual income side, the 2017 tax reform lowered individual taxes and doubled the standard deduction from \$6,500 and \$13,000 to \$12,000 and \$24,000 for individuals and married couples, respectively. These two changes enable Americans to keep more of their hard-earned paychecks. For example, a typical American family earning the median income saw a tax cut of \$2,059.⁸ This is more than \$2,000 in the pockets of Americans—money that eases the strain of inflation on daily home budgeting.

On the business side, the TCJA lowered the corporate tax rate to 21 percent, down from 35 percent. This was vital to ensure American headquartered employers could remain internationally competitive. It enabled businesses to grow and expand by allowing

⁷Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, Pub. L. No. 115-97, 131 Stat. 2239 (2017).

⁸House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Committee on Finance, "Tax Cuts & Jobs Act: Taxpayer Examples," House and Senate Conference Committee Resources, <https://waysandmeans.house.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2017/12/TCJA-TaxpayerExamples121817.pdf>.

them to write off immediately the full cost of new equipment. The TCJA eliminated the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax and modernized the international tax structure. Taken together, these and other corporate tax reforms have already and will continue to provide wide-spread relief for job creators, helping expand opportunity and the American economy in the process.

After the TCJA, American workers enjoyed the fastest wage growth in a decade. This spread to Americans across the income distribution, with lower-wage workers experiencing 50 percent higher wage growth than high-income workers.⁹ Higher wages lead to a rapid growth in household income. In just the two years after enactment of the tax cuts, real median household income rose by over \$5,000.¹⁰ In total, TCJA's pro-growth policies helped contribute to 3.0 percent growth in 2018 and 2.6 percent growth in 2019—well above CBO's pre-TCJA projections of 2.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Advancing Pro-Growth Tax Reform

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction on revenue measures.

While the TCJA has proven very successful, several of the law's most important provisions are not permanent policy. Much of the tax relief for families is set to expire at the end of fiscal year 2025. Vital provisions that removed tax disincentives for business investment have already expired or are phasing out, including expensing for capital expenditures (also known as bonus depreciation), expensing for research and development costs, and deductions for interest expenses.

This budget resolution includes reconciliation instructions allowing the Committee on Ways and Means to work to extend tax cuts for families and businesses.

⁹The White House, "Two Years On, Tax Cuts Continue Boosting the United States Economy," December 20, 2019, <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/press-release-two-years-tax-cuts-continue-boosting-the-united-states-economy>.

¹⁰House Committee on Ways and Means, "Six Key Hearing Moments—Expanding on the Success of the 2017 Trump Tax Cuts," April 12, 2024, <https://waysandmeans.house.gov/2024/04/12/six-key-hearing-moments-expanding-on-the-success-of-the-2017-trump-tax-cuts/>.

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28	
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
National Defense												
Deduction for overnight-travel expenses of national guard and reserve members.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	
Exclusion of military disability benefits.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	
Exclusion of combat pay.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	5.3	
Exclusion of benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel.....	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.4	8.2	36.1	
International Affairs												
Election to deduct foreign taxes instead of a credit.....	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	
Deduction for foreign-derived intangible income derived from trade or business within the United States.....	13.8	15.3	12.4	12.1	11.7	---	---	---	---	---	65.4	
Reduced tax rate on active income of controlled foreign corporations.....	57.0	47.6	37.5	34.8	36.5	---	---	---	---	---	213.6	
Exclusion of foreign earned income:												
Salary.....	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	27.9	
Housing.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.9	
Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	9.3	
Exclusion of certain income of CFCs under 951 and 951A.....	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	9.5	
Special rules for interest-change domestic international sales corporations.....	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	11.7	
Election to be taxed on notional shipping income based on tonnage.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	
General Science, Space, and Technology												
Credit for increasing research activities (section 41).....	20.4	22.0	23.4	24.7	26.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	129.9	
Energy												
Residential clean energy credit.....	---	---	---	---	---	16.8	11.4	9.9	10.2	10.7	59.0	
Energy efficient home improvement credit.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	8.1	

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28	
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Credits for alternative technology vehicles:												
Clean vehicle credit.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.1	5.6	
Credit for qualified commercial clean vehicles.....	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.1	---	---	---	---	---	14.4	
Credit for previously owned plug-in electric vehicles.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	
Credit for production of clean hydrogen [4].....	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	7.2	
Clean fuel production [4].....	---	---	---	---	---	---	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	8.4	
Credits for electricity production from renewable resources (section 45):												
Wind.....	3.3	4.1	5.3	6.7	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.6	
Credit for carbon oxide sequestration.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	
Energy credit (section 48):												
Solar.....	14.3	19.6	26.1	33.1	5.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	1.5	[6]	86.6	
Fuel Cells.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.5	
Energy storage.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.5	
Qualified biogas property.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.5	
Qualified interconnection property.....	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	7.5	
Qualified Sec 45 property.....	[2]	0.5	2.6	3.7	4.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	12.6	
Clean electricity ITC.....	---	---	[2]	13.2	15.4	---	---	[2]	2.6	1.0	31.9	
Credit for alternative fuel vehicle refueling property.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.4	
Credit for construction of energy-efficient new homes.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	
Advanced manufacturing production credit.....	9.2	16.5	16.7	17.6	18.5	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	87.3	
Advanced manufacturing investment credit.....	6.6	8.1	8.1	5.3	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	31.9	
Zero emission nuclear power production credit.....	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	13.1	
Amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures associated with oil and gas exploration.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.7	
Depreciation recovery periods for energy-specific items [7]:												
Five-year MACRS for certain energy property (solar, wind, etc.).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.5	
10-year MACRS for smart electric distribution property.....	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	
15-year MACRS for certain electric transmission property.....	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	
15-year MACRS for natural gas distribution line.....	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	
Amortization of air pollution control facilities.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
small-issue qualified private activity bonds.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Limitation on deduction for FDIC premiums*.....	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	---	---	---	---	---	-7.8
Deduction for mortgage interest on owner-occupied residences.....	---	---	---	---	---	24.8	25.8	94.4	117.8	119.5	382.2
Exclusion of income attributable to the discharge of principal residence acquisition indebtedness.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	[2]	---	---	0.2
Limitation on net interest deduction to 30 percent of adjusted taxable income*.....	-8.8	-15.1	-23.0	-27.0	-29.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-109.9
Depreciation of equipment in excess of the alternative depreciation system [7].....	9.8	-7.2	-17.1	-23.4	-25.0	5.4	-5.7	-12.4	-19.1	-19.1	-111.7
Depreciation of rental housing in excess of alternative depreciation system.....	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.2	32.8
Depreciation of buildings other than rental housing in excess of alternative depreciation system.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.9
Limit NOL deduction*.....	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	---	---	---	---	---	-2.1
Insurance companies (other than life insurance companies) two-year NOL carryback.....	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	19.7
Expensing under section 179 of depreciable business property.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	5.8	5.8	6.5	8.2	8.4	38.9
Expensing of magazine circulation expenditures.....	[2]	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.6
Amortization of business startup costs.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4
Expensing of costs to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.3
Deduction for qualified business income.....	---	---	---	---	---	63.1	66.1	26.9	---	---	156.0
Distributions in redemption of stock to pay various taxes imposed at death.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Cash accounting, other than agriculture.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	17.8
Deferral of certain advance payments.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.0
Deferral of gain on non-dealer installment sales.....	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	34.0
Completed contract rules.....	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Limitation on active pass-through losses in excess of \$500,000/\$250,000*	---	---	---	---	---	-3.2	-2.7	-2.4	-2.1	-1.9	-12.3
Inventory methods and valuation:											
Last in first out.....	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.1
Lower of cost or market.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.3
Exemption of credit union income.....	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	---	---	---	---	---	16.3
Special treatment of life insurance company reserves.....	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	12.5
Tax-exempt status and election to be taxed only on investment income for certain small property and casualty insurance companies.....	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	12.4
Proration for property and casualty insurance companies.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Special deduction for Blue Cross and Blue Shield companies.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	1.6
Interest rate and discounting period assumptions for reserves of property and casualty insurance companies.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	8.9
Exclusion of capital gains at death.....	---	---	---	---	---	62.1	61.4	66.6	71.1	74.9	336.1
Carryover basis of appreciated property transferred by gift.....	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	14.8	7.9	2.8	2.8	35.0
Deferral of gain on like-kind exchanges.....	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	52.0
Exclusion of gain from certain small business stock.....	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	16.6
Income recognition rule for gain or loss from section 1256 contracts.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	15.7
Exemptions from imputed interest rules.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	6.5
Surtax on net investment income*	---	---	---	---	---	-55.1	-55.6	-56.3	-57.5	-59.2	-283.7
Minimum rate of interest for certain determinations related to life insurance contracts.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6
Transportation											
Treatment of employer-paid transportation benefits (parking, van pools, and transit passes, black car services).....	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4	-3.5	-3.6	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.7	28.0
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for private airports, docks, and mass-commuting facilities.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	5.6

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for highway projects and rail-truck transfer facilities.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Deferral of tax on capital construction funds of shipping companies.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Railroad track maintenance credit	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Community and Regional Development											
Employment zone tax incentives.....	0.2	0.2	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	---	---	---	1.1
New markets tax credit.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	7.5
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for sewage, water, and hazardous waste facilities.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8
Recovery zone economic development bonds [3][4][9].....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Qualified opportunity zones*.....	2.8	2.9	1.0	-15.0	[2]	2.7	2.8	1.0	-14.7	[2]	-16.4
National disaster relief.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----- Estimate Contained in Other Provisions -----					-----
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services											
<i>Education and training:</i>											
Credits for tuition for post-secondary education [4].....	---	---	---	---	---	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.5	73.8
Credit for holders of qualified zone academy bonds [3][4][5].....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Qualified school construction bonds [3][4][5].....	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9
Deduction for teacher classroom expenses.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3
Exclusion of income attributable to the discharge of certain student loan debt and certain Federal and State education loan repayment programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.0
Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income.....	---	---	---	---	---	5.4	5.6	6.7	7.2	7.4	32.2
Exclusion of employer-provided tuition reduction benefits.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9
Exclusion of employer-provided education assistance benefits.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.5
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for private nonprofit and qualified public educational facilities.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	16.3

Table 6.--Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations						Individuals						Total 2024-28			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025		2026	2027	2028
	Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for student loans.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5				
Deduction for charitable contributions to educational institutions.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	8.6	9.5	11.4	15.2	15.9	68.5					
Exclusion from UBTI of certain payments to controlling exempt organizations.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	---	---	---	---	---	0.1					
Deduction for interest on student loans.....	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	14.4					
Exclusion of tax on earnings of qualified tuition programs: Prepaid tuition programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2					
Savings account programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	28.4					
Exclusion of earnings of Coverdell education savings accounts.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4					
<i>Employment:</i> Credit for family and medical leave.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	---	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.0					
Work opportunity tax credit.....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	[2]	4.1					
Exclusion of employee awards.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5					
Exclusion of housing allowances for ministers.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.4					
Treatment of meals and lodging (other than military).....	-1.6	-1.7	-3.1	-2.8	-2.9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	42.7					
Exclusion of miscellaneous fringe benefits.....	---	---	---	---	---	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	52.9					
Treatment of employee moving expenses*.....	---	---	---	---	---	-1.0	-1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5					
Exclusion of employer-provided (on-site) gyms.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	10.3					
Limits on deductible compensation [10]*.....	-5.0	-5.3	-5.5	-6.5	-7.3	---	---	---	---	---	-29.6					
Treatment of meals and entertainment*.....	-5.3	-5.6	-5.8	-6.0	-6.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	-21.6					
Disallowance of deduction for excess parachute payments (applicable if payments to a disqualified individual are contingent on a change of control of a corporation and are equal to or greater than three times the individual's annualized includible compensation) [10]*.....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0					
Special tax provisions for employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs).....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	34.8					

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
	Deferral of taxation on spread on acquisition of stock under incentive stock option plans*.....	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	
Deferral of taxation on spread on employee stock purchase plans*.....	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.3
Exclusion of income earned by voluntary employees' beneficiary associations.....	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.5	17.0
<i>Social services:</i>											
Credit for child and dependent care and exclusion of employer-provided child care [4][11].....	---	---	---	---	---	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.4	30.1
Adoption credit and employee adoption benefits exclusion.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8
Credit for children and other dependents [4].....	---	---	---	---	---	127.1	127.6	63.6	41.7	40.8	400.8
Exclusion of certain foster care payments.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8
Deduction for charitable contributions, other than for education and health [12].....	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	46.3	51.3	61.5	82.4	86.0	345.1
Health											
Subsidies for insurance purchased through health benefit exchanges [4].....	---	---	---	---	---	113.6	129.2	107.9	100.8	103.6	555.1
Credit for orphan drug research.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	7.7
Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits (medical benefits).....	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.0	6.3	26.7
Exclusion of employer contributions for health care, health insurance premiums, and long-term care insurance premiums [13].....	---	---	---	---	---	218.1	233.4	237.7	246.0	256.3	1,191.5
Exclusion of medical care and TRICARE medical insurance for military dependents, retirees, and retiree dependents not enrolled in Medicare.....	---	---	---	---	---	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.9	37.7
Exclusion of health insurance benefits for military retirees and retiree dependents enrolled in Medicare.....	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	13.5

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for private nonprofit hospital facilities.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	9.7
Deduction for health insurance premiums and long-term care insurance premiums by the self-employed.....	---	---	---	---	---	8.4	9.3	11.9	13.4	14.0	57.0
Deduction for charitable contributions to health organizations.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	5.5	6.1	7.3	9.8	10.3	48.2
Deduction for medical expenses and long-term care expenses.....	---	---	---	---	---	11.4	13.2	21.9	25.7	27.4	99.7
Health savings accounts [14].....	---	---	---	---	---	12.2	13.1	15.3	16.8	17.9	75.5
Income Security											
Credit for certain individuals for elective deferrals and IRA contributions.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	9.3
Earned income credit [4].....	---	---	---	---	---	66.9	68.6	69.2	69.5	69.8	344.0
Phase out of the personal exemption and disallowance of the standard deduction against the alternative minimum tax*.....	---	---	---	---	---	-0.5	-0.5	-7.1	-10.0	-10.4	-28.5
Additional standard deduction for the blind and the elderly.....	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	8.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	36.6
Tax credit for qualified sick leave and family leave equivalent amounts for self-employed individuals [4].....	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.2	0.1	[2]	[2]	0.7
Exclusion of other employee benefits:											
Premiums on group term life insurance.....	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.1	23.5
Premiums on accident and disability insurance.....	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.9	8.1	36.6
Exclusion of amounts received under life insurance contracts.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	15.4	16.0	18.4	19.2	19.6	98.0
Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits (disability and survivors payments).....	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	5.6	6.7	7.3	7.6	32.5
Exclusion of damages on account of personal physical injuries or physical sickness.....	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	10.5
Exclusion of disaster mitigation payments.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Deduction for casualty and theft losses.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.9

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Plans covering partners and sole proprietors (sometimes referred to as "Keogh plans").....	---	---	---	---	---	16.6	17.1	17.7	20.4	22.5	94.2
Defined benefit plans.....	---	---	---	---	---	135.9	143.9	156.5	172.6	209.7	818.6
Defined contribution plans.....	---	---	---	---	---	212.0	236.3	261.8	323.1	372.4	1,405.6
Individual retirement arrangements: Traditional IRAs.....	---	---	---	---	---	16.0	17.3	22.3	24.7	26.2	106.5
Roth IRAs.....	---	---	---	---	---	14.9	16.8	22.4	25.7	28.2	107.9
Social Security and Railroad Retirement Exclusion of untaxed Social Security and railroad retirement benefits.....	---	---	---	---	---	51.2	54.3	65.5	71.7	75.7	318.4
Veterans' Benefits and Services Exclusion of veterans' disability compensation.....	---	---	---	---	---	17.6	18.5	19.3	20.2	22.1	97.7
Exclusion of veterans' pensions.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Exclusion of veterans' readjustment benefits.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	7.0
General Government Build America bonds [3][4][9].....	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	10.1
Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local government bonds.....	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	20.0	20.3	22.0	22.3	22.5	131.0
Deduction of nonbusiness State and local government taxes.....	---	---	---	---	---	21.7	22.6	144.7	197.1	208.5	594.6
Eliminate requirement that financial institutions allocate interest expense attributable to tax-exempt interest.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.6
Interest Deferral of interest on savings bonds.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1

Joint Committee on Taxation

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. An "*" indicates a negative tax expenditure for the 2024 - 2028 period.

[Footnotes for Table 6 appear on the following page]

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28	
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Clean fuel for production of clean hydrogen.....	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clean fuel production credit.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Recovery zone economic development bonds.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	0.3
Credits for tuition for post-secondary education.....	---	---	---	---	---	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	---	23.0
Credit for holders of qualified zone academy bonds.....	---	---	---	---	---	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	---	[2]
Qualified school construction bonds.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	2.9
Credit for child and dependent care and exclusion of employer-provided child care.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Credit for children and other dependents.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	---	3.5
Subsidies for insurance purchased through health benefit exchanges.....	---	---	---	---	---	46.7	47.0	30.0	24.2	23.9	---	171.8
Earned income credit.....	---	---	---	---	---	97.8	107.2	83.6	85.9	88.9	---	463.5
Tax credit for qualified sick leave and family leave equivalent amounts for self-employed individuals.....	---	---	---	---	---	57.3	58.6	58.2	58.0	58.0	---	290.2
Build America bonds.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Authority to issue new bonds was repealed by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 115-97, effective for bonds issued after December 31, 2017. Amounts shown relate to outstanding bonds.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	---	0.5
	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	---	10.1

Footnotes for Table 6:

- [1] Reflects legislation enacted by August 31, 2024.
- [2] Positive tax expenditure of less than \$50 million.
- [3] Estimate includes an outlay to State and local governments. For the purposes of this table outlays are attributed to individuals.
- [4] Estimate includes refundability associated with the following outlay effects:
 - Clean fuel for production of clean hydrogen.....
 - Clean fuel production credit.....
 - Recovery zone economic development bonds.....
 - Credits for tuition for post-secondary education.....
 - Credit for holders of qualified zone academy bonds.....
 - Qualified school construction bonds.....
 - Credit for child and dependent care and exclusion of employer-provided child care.....
 - Credit for children and other dependents.....
 - Subsidies for insurance purchased through health benefit exchanges.....
- [5] Authority to issue new bonds was repealed by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 115-97, effective for bonds issued after December 31, 2017. Amounts shown relate to outstanding bonds.
- [6] Negative tax expenditure less than \$50 million.
- [7] Includes bonus depreciation and general acceleration under MACRS.
- [8] Estimate includes effect of credit for interest on certain home mortgages (section 25).

[Footnotes for Table 6 continue on the following page]

Table 6.—Tax Expenditure Estimates By Budget Function, Fiscal Years 2024 - 2028 [1]

[Billions of Dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2024-28	
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		

Footnotes for Table 6 continued:

- [9] Bonds were required to be issued before January 1, 2011. Amounts shown relate to outstanding bonds.
- [10] Estimate does not include effects of changes made by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.
- [11] Estimate includes employer-provided child care purchased through dependent care flexible spending accounts.
- [12] In addition to the general charitable deduction, the tax expenditure accounts for the higher percentage limitation for public charities, the fair market value deduction for related-use tangible personal property, the enhanced deduction for inventory, the fair market value deduction for publicly traded stock and exceptions to the partial interest rules.
- [13] Estimate includes employer-provided health insurance purchased through cafeteria plans and TRICARE medical insurance, which are also included in other line items on this table.
- [14] Estimate includes employer contributions made through cafeteria plans to health savings accounts, which are also included in other line items on this table.

THE PRESIDENT’S BUDGET: A BRIEF SUMMARY

SUMMARY AND MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE PRESIDENT’S FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET REQUEST ¹¹

Spending. President Biden’s fiscal year 2025 budget would spend \$86.6 trillion, or 24.4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) (16 percent above the 50-year average), over ten years. This is the highest sustained level of spending in American history. Federal spending would exceed the pre-COVID peacetime record, as a percentage of GDP, in every year of the budget. However, defense spending would fall to the lowest level as a percentage of GDP since the attack on Pearl Harbor. Annual spending is equivalent to \$66,000 per household.

Deficits. President Biden’s budget proposes deficits of \$16.3 trillion, or 4.6 percent of GDP (24 percent above the 50-year average), over ten years. This is the highest sustained level in American history. Annual deficits never fall back to pre-COVID levels.

Taxes. President Biden’s fiscal year 2025 budget proposes \$70.3 trillion, or 19.7 percent of GDP (14 percent above the 50-year average), over ten years. This is the highest sustained level in American history. By 2031, Federal taxes would be more than a fifth of GDP, a level previously only reached during the height of World War II.

Interest Payments on the Debt. President Biden’s fiscal year 2025 budget proposes to spend \$12.2 trillion (3.4 percent of GDP) for interest payments on the debt, over the next ten years. This is \$2.5 trillion more than spending on national defense over the same period. By 2034, interest payments will be more than quadruple such spending before President Biden took office.

¹¹Office of Management and Budget, The White House, “The President’s Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request to Congress,” March 2024, <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget/2025>.

TABLE 7 - SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION
[As a percentage of GDP]

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Average 2025-2034
Deficit (+) / Surplus (-):											
Committee Recommendation.....	+7.2%	+6.2%	+5.6%	+5.6%	+5.2%	+5.3%	+5.0%	+4.8%	+4.9%	+4.4%	+5.4%
CBO.....	+6.2%	+5.5%	+5.2%	+5.7%	+5.5%	+5.9%	+5.9%	+6.0%	+6.5%	+6.1%	+5.8%
President's Budget.....	+6.1%	+5.1%	+4.7%	+4.7%	+4.3%	+4.6%	+4.3%	+4.3%	+4.4%	+3.9%	+4.6%
Debt Held by the Public:											
Committee Recommendation.....	100.2%	102.0%	103.3%	104.7%	105.5%	106.1%	106.5%	106.6%	106.7%	106.3%	n.a
CBO.....	98.9%	101.7%	103.4%	105.4%	107.2%	109.2%	111.1%	113.0%	115.3%	117.1%	n.a
President's Budget.....	102.2%	103.6%	104.5%	105.3%	105.6%	106.0%	106.0%	105.9%	106.0%	105.6%	n.a
Outlays:											
Committee Recommendation.....	22.6%	22.4%	22.3%	22.4%	21.9%	22.0%	21.9%	21.8%	22.1%	21.6%	22.1%
CBO.....	23.3%	23.3%	23.4%	23.8%	23.5%	23.9%	24.0%	24.1%	24.6%	24.3%	23.8%
President's Budget.....	24.8%	24.3%	24.2%	24.4%	24.1%	24.5%	24.3%	24.4%	24.6%	24.2%	24.4%
Revenues:											
Committee Recommendation.....	15.5%	16.1%	16.5%	16.3%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	15.9%	15.9%	15.9%	16.0%
CBO.....	17.1%	17.8%	18.2%	18.1%	17.9%	18.0%	18.1%	18.1%	18.2%	18.2%	18.0%
President's Budget.....	18.7%	19.2%	19.4%	19.6%	19.8%	19.9%	20.0%	20.1%	20.2%	20.3%	19.7%

TABLE 8 - FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET RESOLUTION VS. THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-2028	2025-2034																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	[In millions of dollars]																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
On-Budget:													BA	-564,672	-347,206	-355,592	-407,900	-460,179	-534,305	-521,298	-568,146	-576,167	-595,819	-2,135,539	-4,931,260	OT	-379,183	-317,654	-314,249	-346,798	-407,649	-487,123	-471,061	-525,439	-517,943	-538,105	-1,765,372	-4,305,043	Off-Budget:													BA	29,417	31,718	31,998	45,869	53,696	63,535	74,612	87,600	96,880	88,744	192,188	602,559	OT	29,020	30,553	31,936	46,790	53,747	65,213	75,106	85,418	92,958	85,193	192,046	595,832	Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.
BA	-564,672	-347,206	-355,592	-407,900	-460,179	-534,305	-521,298	-568,146	-576,167	-595,819	-2,135,539	-4,931,260	OT	-379,183	-317,654	-314,249	-346,798	-407,649	-487,123	-471,061	-525,439	-517,943	-538,105	-1,765,372	-4,305,043	Off-Budget:													BA	29,417	31,718	31,998	45,869	53,696	63,535	74,612	87,600	96,880	88,744	192,188	602,559	OT	29,020	30,553	31,936	46,790	53,747	65,213	75,106	85,418	92,958	85,193	192,046	595,832	Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.													
OT	-379,183	-317,654	-314,249	-346,798	-407,649	-487,123	-471,061	-525,439	-517,943	-538,105	-1,765,372	-4,305,043	Off-Budget:													BA	29,417	31,718	31,998	45,869	53,696	63,535	74,612	87,600	96,880	88,744	192,188	602,559	OT	29,020	30,553	31,936	46,790	53,747	65,213	75,106	85,418	92,958	85,193	192,046	595,832	Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																										
Off-Budget:													BA	29,417	31,718	31,998	45,869	53,696	63,535	74,612	87,600	96,880	88,744	192,188	602,559	OT	29,020	30,553	31,936	46,790	53,747	65,213	75,106	85,418	92,958	85,193	192,046	595,832	Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																							
BA	29,417	31,718	31,998	45,869	53,696	63,535	74,612	87,600	96,880	88,744	192,188	602,559	OT	29,020	30,553	31,936	46,790	53,747	65,213	75,106	85,418	92,958	85,193	192,046	595,832	Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																				
OT	29,020	30,553	31,936	46,790	53,747	65,213	75,106	85,418	92,958	85,193	192,046	595,832	Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																																	
Revenues:													Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																																														
Total	-772,055	-742,402	-701,402	-851,222	-990,023	-1,064,949	-1,125,822	-1,216,523	-1,303,581	-1,380,905	-4,057,104	-10,148,384	On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																																																											
On-Budget	-791,599	-763,834	-723,057	-855,739	-994,243	-1,065,263	-1,122,804	-1,211,422	-1,271,101	-1,344,472	-4,126,472	-10,143,534	Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																																																																								
Off-Budget	19,544	21,432	21,655	4,517	4,220	314	-2,518	-5,101	-32,480	-36,433	71,368	-4,850	Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																																																																																					
Surplus/Deficit(=):													Total	-411,892	-405,401	-346,089	-431,276	-426,121	-373,039	-379,867	-346,500	-356,598	-337,993	-2,043,778	-3,638,273	Macroeconomic Fiscal Impact	10,000	30,000	70,000	120,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	430,000	520,000	590,000	440,000	2,600,000	On-Budget	-412,416	-446,280	-408,808	-509,003	-586,594	-576,140	-631,743	-685,983	-753,158	-806,367	-2,363,100	-5,636,491	Off-Budget	-9,476	-9,121	-10,281	-42,273	-49,527	-64,899	-77,624	-90,517	-125,438	-121,626	-120,678	-600,792	Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	446,632	629,707	1,145,485	32,963,746	1,962,476	2,305,172	2,655,239	2,974,123	3,272,838	3,544,198	n.a.	n.a.	Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	485,799	723,299	889,923	1,184,649	1,483,693	1,657,628	1,811,880	1,940,750	2,268,185	2,809,889	n.a.	n.a.																																																																																																																																		
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SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION

The Fiscal Year 2025 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget establishes an overall budgetary framework. As required under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Budget Act), this concurrent resolution includes aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, the amount by which revenues should be changed, the surplus or deficit, new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category, debt held by the public, and debt subject to the statutory limit. This concurrent resolution also sets appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

This concurrent resolution provides reconciliation instructions to 11 authorizing committees in the House of Representatives. This budget resolution follows the convention of not reconciling Senate committees and assumes that instructions to Senate authorizing committees will be incorporated in any final budget agreement. It is envisioned that the reconciliation process will be used to reduce mandatory spending by at least \$1.5 trillion over ten years in addition to providing for tax reform, border security, and defense spending. It also instructs the Committee on Ways and Means to increase the statutory debt limit by \$4 trillion. This concurrent resolution also includes rulemaking provisions necessary to enforce the budget resolution, procedures for adjusting the budget resolution, and certain policy assumptions underlying the budget resolution.

Section 1. Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025

Subsection (a) establishes the budget for fiscal year 2025 and each of the nine ensuing fiscal years, 2026 through 2034, at the levels that appear subsequently in the resolution, replacing all prior concurrent resolutions on the budget. Section 301(a) of the Budget Act requires the budget resolution to establish budgetary levels for the fiscal year for which such resolution is adopted and for at least each of the four ensuing fiscal years.

Subsection (b) sets out the table of contents of the budget resolution.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Section 1001. Recommended Levels and Amounts

Section 1001, as required by section 301 of the Budget Act, establishes the recommended levels for revenues, the amount by which revenues should be changed, total new budget authority, total outlays, surpluses or deficits, debt subject to the statutory limit, and debt held by the public.

While the revenue level operates as a floor against which all revenue legislation is measured, the recommended levels of new budget authority and outlays serve as a ceiling for spending legislation. The surplus or deficit levels include only on-budget outlays and revenue.

Most outlays and receipts related to the Social Security program and United States Postal Service are not included because both accounts are statutorily off-budget.

Debt subject to the limit reflects the gross Federal debt, but excludes debt issued by the Federal Financing Bank or by non-Treasury agencies. Debt held by the public is the amount of debt issued and held by entities or individuals other than the U.S. Government and includes Treasury debt held by the Federal Reserve system.

Section 1002. Major Functional Categories

Section 1002, as required by section 301(a) of the Budget Act, establishes the budgetary levels for each major functional category for fiscal year 2025 and for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

These major functional categories include:

- 050 National Defense
- 150 International Affairs
- 250 General Science, Space, and Technology
- 270 Energy
- 300 Natural Resources and Environment
- 350 Agriculture
- 370 Commerce and Housing Credit
- 400 Transportation
- 450 Community and Regional Development
- 500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services
- 550 Health
- 570 Medicare
- 600 Income Security
- 650 Social Security
- 700 Veterans Benefits and Services
- 750 Administration of Justice
- 800 General Government
- 900 Net Interest
- 920 Allowances
- 930 Government-Wide Savings
- 950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts
- 990 Across-the-Board Adjustment

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND RELATED MATTERS

Section 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives

Section 2001 sets forth reconciliation instructions to 11 authorizing committees in the House.

Subsection (a) specifies a deadline of March 27, 2025, for the instructed authorizing committees, pursuant to section 310 of the Budget Act, to submit changes in laws within their jurisdictions achieving specified amounts of savings or spending to the Committee on the Budget of the House.

Subsection (b) instructs 11 authorizing Committees in the House. The committees instructed and their reconciled amounts over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 are as follows:

Committee on Agriculture	reduce the deficit by at least \$230 billion
Committee on Armed Services	increase the deficit by no more than \$100 billion
Committee on Education and Workforce	reduce the deficit by at least \$330 billion
Committee on Energy and Commerce	reduce the deficit by at least \$880 billion
Committee on Financial Services	reduce the deficit by at least \$1 billion
Committee on Homeland Security	increase the deficit by no more than \$90 billion
Committee on the Judiciary	increase the deficit by no more than \$110 billion
Committee on Natural Resources	reduce the deficit by at least \$1 billion
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.	reduce the deficit by at least \$50 billion
Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.	reduce the deficit by at least \$10 billion
Committee on Ways and Means	increase the deficit by no more than \$4.5 trillion

Reconciliation instructions to reduce the deficit act as a floor on the required amount of savings for each committee receiving this type of instruction is required to achieve. These targets are for the total of the 10-fiscal-year period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

Reconciliation instructions to increase the deficit act as a ceiling on the amount of spending that each committee receiving this type of instruction can spend. These targets are for the total of the 10-fiscal-year period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

Subsection (c) instructs the Committee on Ways and Means to submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the statutory debt limit by \$4 trillion for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

A central tenant of the budget reconciliation process is that the authorizing committees determine their own policies as long as they meet their reconciliation targets. Therefore, the authorizing committees can meet the reconciled amounts with any combination of policies within their jurisdiction that achieve the required amount of deficit reduction or increase in the deficit, as applicable.

All reconciled committees are required to mark up legislation that meets their reconciliation target and transmit the legislation to the Committee on the Budget rather than reporting the legislation to the House.

Other than transmitting their legislation to the Committee on the Budget, the authorizing committees are expected to follow regular order in complying with the Rules of the House of Representatives and Committee rules regarding markup procedures and reporting requirements.

The Committee on the Budget will then combine all the submissions and report the bill to the House. Under section 310(b) of the Budget Act, the Committee on the Budget must report the authorizing committee's submissions without substantive revision.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUND*Section 3001. Reserve Fund for Reconciliation Legislation*

Subsection (a) permits the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in the budget resolution for reconciliation legislation considered pursuant to section 2001 by the necessary amounts to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

Subsection (b) stipulates that for purposes of this section compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget.

Section 3002. Adjustment for Spending Cuts of At Least \$2.5 Trillion

Section 3002 motivates the 11 authorizing committees instructed to reduce the deficit under title II of this concurrent resolution to achieve \$2 trillion in total deficit reduction over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

Subsection (a) stipulates that if \$2 trillion in total deficit reduction over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 is not achieved by the 11 authorizing committees instructed to reduce the deficit under title II of this concurrent resolution then the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget is required to reduce the reconciliation instruction for the Committee on Ways and Means under section 2001(b)(11) of this concurrent resolution, the allocations to the Committee on Ways and Means, the aggregate levels of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, and other appropriate levels in the budget resolution by an amount that is equal to the difference between \$2 trillion and the total dollar amount of the reconciliation recommendations submitted by the committees instructed to reduce the deficit.

Subsection (b) stipulates that if at least \$2 trillion in total deficit reduction over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 is achieved by the 11 authorizing committees instructed to reduce the deficit under title II of this concurrent resolution then the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget is required to increase the reconciliation instruction for the Committee on Ways and Means under section 2001(b)(11) of this concurrent resolution, the allocations to the Committee on Ways and Means, the aggregate levels of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, and other appropriate levels in the budget resolution by an amount that is equal to the difference between \$2 trillion and the total dollar amount of the reconciliation recommendations submitted by the committees instructed to reduce the deficit.

Subsection (c) stipulates that no adjustment under section 3002 may be made unless the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget, using cost estimates provided by the Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation (as applicable), certifies in writing that the applicable reconciliation recommendations either: (1) do not achieve net deficit reduction of at least \$2 trillion over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 pursuant to subsection

(a); or (2) achieve net deficit reduction of at least \$2 trillion over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 pursuant to subsection (b).

Subsection (d) states that the dollar amount resulting from any adjustment made under section 3002 to the reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Ways and Means under subsection 2001(b)(11) shall be substituted for \$4.5 trillion and shall be deemed to be the reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Ways and Means. Subsection (d) also states that any recommendations on changes in laws within the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be consistent with the goals of this concurrent resolution, including spending reduction, tax policy changes, reforms, or other measures deemed appropriate by the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget.

Subsection (e) states that any reconciliation instructions receiving an adjustment under section 3002 of this concurrent resolution shall not be considered in violation of the budgetary levels established by this concurrent resolution.

TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS

Section 4001. Policy Statement on Economic Growth

Subsection (a) sets out findings.

Subsection (b) states it is the policy of this concurrent resolution to pursue policies that embrace the free market and promote economic growth policies that reduce Federal spending; expand American energy production; lower taxes that discourage work, savings, and investment; deregulate the economy and enact reforms to diminish bureaucratic red tape; and eliminate barriers to work so more Americans enter (or reenter) the job market.

Section 4002. Policy Statement on Mandatory Spending Reduction

Subsection (a) sets out findings.

Subsection (b) states it is the goal of this concurrent resolution to reduce mandatory spending by \$2 trillion over the budget window and if the combined deficit reduction provided by the authorizing committees through the reconciliation process is below this target then it is the policy of the House Committee on the Budget that the reconciliation instruction provided to the Committee on Ways and Means should be reduced by a commensurate amount to offset the difference.

Section 4003. Policy Statement on Government Deregulation

Subsection (a) sets out findings.

Subsection (b) states it is the policy of this concurrent resolution: that Congress continues to examine ways to relieve the burdens of overregulation throughout the Federal Government; that Congress is ready to promote initiatives that will reduce government bureaucracy, enhance Federalism, and increase economic prosperity through deregulation; and to enact legislation through the reconciliation process that strengthens Congress, scales back Federal regulations, limits future bureaucratic red tape, and unleashes economic growth such as the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act.

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS*Section 5001. Enforcement Filing in the House of Representatives*

Section 5001 requires, if the Fiscal Year 2025 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget is agreed to by the House of Representatives and the Senate without the appointment of a committee of conference, the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to submit for printing in the Congressional Record a statement that includes an allocation for the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2025 consistent with the budget resolution and allocations for all authorizing committees, consistent with the budget resolution, for fiscal year 2025 and for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

Section 5002. Budgetary Treatment of Administrative Expenses in the House of Representatives

Subsection (a) provides that the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service are reflected in the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations even though both are technically off-budget. This language is necessary to ensure the Committee on Appropriations retains control over administrative expenses for these agencies through the annual appropriations process. This budgetary treatment is based on the long-term practice of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget.

Subsection (b) requires administrative expenses to be included in the cost estimates for the relevant appropriation measure, which are used to determine if a measure exceeds the budget resolution's spending limits.

Section 5003. Application and Effect of Changes in Allocations, Aggregates, and Other Budgetary Levels

Subsection (a) specifies the procedure for adjusting the levels established by the budget resolution under the reserve fund and other special procedures in this concurrent resolution. It provides that the adjustments apply while the legislation is under consideration and take effect upon enactment of the legislation. The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget must submit any adjustments to the budget resolution for printing in the Congressional Record.

Subsection (b) clarifies that the adjusted levels in the budget resolution are fully enforceable under the Budget Act and other budget rules.

Subsection (c) stipulates that the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget is the ultimate arbiter of the cost estimates for legislation used to enforce the budget resolution and budget rules.

Subsection (d) clarifies that legislation for which an adjustment to the budget resolution is made, such as those in the reserve fund in title III, is not subject to the point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House Representatives, commonly referred to as the House Cut-As-You-Go rule.

Section 5004. Adjustments to Reflect Changes in Concepts and Definitions in the House of Representatives

Section 5004 authorizes the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to adjust the appropriate budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions in accordance with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Section 5005. Adjustment for Changes in the Baseline

Section 5005 authorizes the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to adjust the applicable budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2025 to 2034.

Section 5006. Exercise of Rulemaking Powers

Section 5006 affirms the adoption of this concurrent resolution is an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate and that the House of Representatives and the Senate have the constitutional right to change these rules.

RECONCILIATION

Section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641) (Budget Act) sets out a special procedure that allows a concurrent resolution on the budget to direct one or more authorizing committees to produce legislation that changes direct spending, revenue, or the debt limit to bring these levels into compliance with budget resolution policies. Reconciliation instructions must be included in a concurrent resolution on the budget adopted by both the House of Representatives and the Senate to be valid.

In general, reconciliation instructions include the amount of budgetary change to be achieved; the time period over which such budgetary change should be measured; and a deadline for the authorizing committees to report legislation. When more than one authorizing committee receives reconciliation instructions, each committee considers a bill to comply with these instructions as it would any other bill, but the legislative text and other materials are submitted to the Committee on the Budget instead of being reported to the House of Representatives. The Committee on the Budget then incorporates all submissions together, without any substantive revision, into a single bill and reports it to the House of Representatives. If only one authorizing committee receives reconciliation instructions, then that committee's bill is reported directly to the House of Representatives and is not submitted to the Committee on the Budget.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules reports a special rule governing the consideration of a reconciliation bill. Typically, the rule will allow for 2 or 3 hours of general debate equally divided. The Committee on the Budget determines whether an authorizing committee is in compliance with its reconciliation instructions. Under section 310 of the Budget Act, authorizing committees must comply with reconciliation instructions. If an authorizing committee does not comply with its instructions, the Committee on Rules may make in order amendments that achieve the required budgetary changes pursuant to section 310(d)(5) of the Budget Act.

A reconciliation bill is a privileged measure in the Senate. Distinct from most Senate bills, debate is limited to 20 hours and only requires a simple majority to pass (51 votes) rather than the 60 votes otherwise required for cloture. In the Senate, the "Byrd Rule" (section 313 of the Budget Act) limits the content of a reconciliation bill. The Byrd Rule prohibits the consideration of extraneous provisions in a reconciliation bill. If a provision is found to violate the Byrd Rule, it is removed from the bill or conference report unless 60 Senators vote to waive it.

This Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, as reported by the Committee on the Budget, provides for such reconciliation legislation. It includes reconciliation instructions to 11 authorizing committees in the House of Representatives. The reconciliation instructions included in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025 create a process to reduce mandatory spending by at least \$1.5 trillion over ten years. The reconciliation instructions also provide for tax reform, border security, and defense spending. The Committee on Ways and Means is also instructed to increase the debt limit by \$4 trillion. Each authorizing committee must submit legislative text and associated material to the Committee on the Budget by March 27, 2025.

For a detailed description of the reconciliation instructions included in this concurrent resolution on the budget, see title II of the Section-by-Section Description.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

The budget resolution's spending levels are implemented through allocations to the Committee on Appropriations and authorizing committees.

As required under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Budget Act), the budget resolution's discretionary spending levels are allocated to the Committee on Appropriations of each House of Congress and the budget resolution's direct spending levels are allocated to each authorizing committee in the House of Representatives and the Senate. These allocations are included in the report accompanying the concurrent resolution on the budget and are enforced through points of order (see the section of this report titled: "Enforcing Budgetary Levels").

Section 302 of the Budget Act requires the budget resolution to provide allocations of budget authority for the first fiscal year and at least the four ensuing fiscal years (except for the Committee on Appropriations, which receives an allocation only for the budget year). This report provides allocations of budget authority and outlays for the Committee on Appropriations for the budget year (fiscal year 2025) and allocations of budget authority and outlays for authorizing committees for the budget year (fiscal year 2025) and the 10-year period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

Committee on Appropriations—302(a) and 302(b) Allocations

302(a) Allocation. The Committee on Appropriations receives a lump sum of discretionary budget authority and corresponding outlays. It is included in the report accompanying a concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year for which the budget resolution is adopted. This allocation operates as a ceiling on the amount of discretionary budget authority that can be appropriated for that fiscal year. This budget resolution provides a 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2025.

302(b) Allocations. Once a 302(a) allocation is provided, the Committee on Appropriations is then required, in full committee, to divide this allocation among its 12 subcommittees. The amount each subcommittee receives constitutes its suballocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act. Each subcommittee's regular appropriations bill is capped at the level of its 302(b) suballocation and the bill is subject to a point of order if it exceeds this amount. Under section 302(c) of the Budget Act, once the Committee on Appropriations receives its 302(a) allocation appropriations bills may not be considered on the floor of the House of Representatives until the

Committee on Appropriations provides 302(b) suballocations to its subcommittees.

Authorizing Committees—302(a) Allocations

The report accompanying the concurrent resolution on the budget allocates to each authorizing committee an amount of new budget authority and corresponding outlays required to accommodate the direct spending (i.e., mandatory spending) within each authorizing committee's jurisdiction. If the budget resolution assumes increases in direct spending for new or expanded programs with no offsetting reductions in direct spending, additional budget authority may be allocated to authorizing committees. Conversely, the allocation may reflect negative budget authority (relative to the projected current baseline) if the budget resolution assumes the enactment of legislation reducing direct spending.

Because the spending authority for these direct spending programs is multi-year or permanent, the allocations to the authorizing committees cover both the budget year and the entire period of the budget resolution. This budget resolution provides allocations for authorizing committees for fiscal year 2025 and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

Each authorizing committee is provided a single allocation of new budget authority reflective of the fiscal effects of expected policy action relative to current law. These committees are not required to file 302(b) suballocations. Bills first effective in fiscal year 2025 are measured against the level for that year included in the fiscal year 2025 budget resolution and the 10-year period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

TABLE 9 - ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
(in millions of dollars)

		<u>2025</u>
Base Discretionary Action:	BA	1,605,900
	OT	1,816,643
Current Law Mandatory:	BA	1,687,331
	OT	1,666,493

TABLE 10- RESOLUTION BY AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE
(ON-BUDGET AMOUNTS in millions of dollars)

		2025	2025-2034
Agriculture:			
Current Law	BA	18,922	1,178,977
	OT	19,048	1,201,029
Resolution Change	BA	0	-230,000
	OT	0	-230,000
Total	BA	18,922	948,977
	OT	19,048	971,029
Armed Services:			
Current Law	BA	275,077	1,928,185
	OT	273,022	1,932,056
Resolution Change	BA	10,000	100,000
	OT	10,000	100,000
Total	BA	285,077	2,028,185
	OT	283,022	2,032,056
Financial Services:			
Current Law	BA	11,197	125,003
	OT	-12,206	-159,987
Resolution Change	BA	-100	-1,000
	OT	-100	-1,000
Total	BA	11,097	124,003
	OT	-12,306	-160,987
Education & Workforce:			
Current Law	BA	35,563	389,018
	OT	41,160	325,493
Resolution Change	BA	-33,000	-330,000
	OT	-33,000	-330,000
Total	BA	2,563	59,018
	OT	8,160	-4,507
Energy & Commerce:			
Current Law	BA	754,602	10,436,000
	OT	789,057	10,545,457
Resolution Change	BA	-88,000	-880,000
	OT	-88,000	-880,000
Total	BA	666,602	9,556,000
	OT	701,057	9,665,457

TABLE 10- RESOLUTION BY AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE
(ON-BUDGET AMOUNTS in millions of dollars)

Foreign Affairs:			
Current Law	BA	60,101	501,230
	OT	51,338	493,407
Resolution Change	BA	0	0
	OT	0	0
Total	BA	60,101	501,230
	OT	51,338	493,407
Oversight & Government Reform:			
Current Law	BA	161,073	1,792,578
	OT	163,273	1,763,601
Resolution Change	BA	-5,000	-50,000
	OT	-5,000	-50,000
Total	BA	156,073	1,742,578
	OT	158,273	1,713,601
Homeland Security:			
Current Law	BA	2,750	25,835
	OT	2,861	26,766
Resolution Change	BA	9,000	90,000
	OT	9,000	90,000
Total	BA	11,750	115,835
	OT	11,861	116,766
House Administration:			
Current Law	BA	25	251
	OT	10	136
Resolution Change	BA	0	0
	OT	0	0
Total	BA	25	251
	OT	10	136
Natural Resources:			
Current Law	BA	15,760	134,317
	OT	15,217	144,409
Resolution Change	BA	-100	-1,000
	OT	-100	-1,000
Total	BA	15,660	133,317
	OT	15,117	143,409
Judiciary:			
Current Law	BA	16,896	198,264
	OT	18,093	196,886
Resolution Change	BA	11,000	110,000
	OT	11,000	110,000
Total	BA	27,896	308,264
	OT	29,093	306,886

TABLE 10- RESOLUTION BY AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE
(ON-BUDGET AMOUNTS in millions of dollars)

Transportation & Infrastructure:			
Current Law	BA	102,871	1,041,036
	OT	25,251	217,229
Resolution Change	BA	-1,000	-10,000
	OT	-1,000	-10,000
Total	BA	101,871	1,031,036
	OT	24,251	207,229
Science, Space & Technology:			
Current Law	BA	1,220	4,375
	OT	1,674	17,196
Resolution Change	BA	0	0
	OT	0	0
Total	BA	1,220	4,375
	OT	1,674	17,196
Small Business:			
Current Law	BA	0	0
	OT	14	16
Resolution Change	BA	0	0
	OT	0	0
Total	BA	0	0
	OT	14	16
Veterans Affairs:			
Current Law	BA	383	248,033
	OT	391	244,933
Resolution Change	BA	0	0
	OT	0	0
Total	BA	383	248,033
	OT	391	244,933
Ways & Means:			
Current Law	BA	2,060,467	25,899,091
	OT	2,087,330	25,949,730
Resolution Change	BA	0	0
	OT	0	0
Total	BA	2,060,467	25,899,091
	OT	2,087,330	25,949,730

ENFORCING BUDGETARY LEVELS

The congressional budget process includes various mechanisms to enforce the budget resolution, including provisions of the budget resolution, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Budget Act), and the Rules and Separate Orders of the House of Representatives.

The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget

The budget resolution establishes overall limits on spending and revenue. The report accompanying the budget resolution contains allocations to congressional committees that are binding on Congress when it considers subsequent spending and tax legislation. Legislation breaching the levels set forth in the budget resolution is subject to points of order on the floor of the House of Representatives. The budget resolution is established pursuant to the Budget Act, which includes various requirements regarding its content and enforcement. In addition to setting levels of spending, revenue, deficits, and debt, the budget resolution may also include special procedures to execute and enforce congressional budgetary decisions.

The levels established in the budget resolution are not self-enforcing. Members must raise a point of order against legislation that breaches the budget resolution's allocations and aggregate levels. If a point of order is sustained, then the House of Representatives is precluded from further consideration of the measure. Some of the points of order in the Budget Act and budget-related provisions in the Rules of the House of Representatives are listed below.

Budget Act

Section 302(f). Section 302(f) of the Budget Act prohibits the consideration of legislation that exceeds a committee's allocation of budget authority. For authorizing committees, this section applies to the first fiscal year and the period of fiscal years covered by the budget resolution. For appropriations bills, however, it applies only to the first fiscal year.

Section 303. Section 303 prohibits the consideration of spending and revenue legislation before the House of Representatives has passed a budget resolution for a particular fiscal year. Legislation that changes revenue or increases budget authority in a fiscal year for which a budget resolution has not been agreed to violates section 303(a). Section 303(a) does not apply to budget authority and revenue provisions first effective in a year following the first fiscal year to which a budget resolution applies or to appropriations bills after May 15.

Section 311. Section 311 prohibits the consideration of legislation that would exceed the budget resolution's overall limits on budget authority and outlays or cause revenue levels to fall below the revenue floor established by the budget resolution. If legislation causes the aggregate spending levels of budget authority or outlays to be exceeded in the first fiscal year of the budget resolution, then the legislation violates section 311. Legislation also violates section 311 if it causes revenue to be lower than the revenue floor in the first fiscal year or the period of fiscal years covered by the budget resolution. Section 311 does not apply to legislation that provides budget authority but does not exceed a committee's 302(a) allocation.

Section 314(f). Section 314(f) prohibits the consideration of legislation that causes the statutory spending limits established in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to be exceeded.

Budget-Related Provisions Under the Rules of the House of Representatives

Rule XIII, Clause 8. This clause requires, to the extent practicable, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and Joint Committee on Taxation to incorporate the macroeconomic effects of major legislation into official cost estimates.

Rule XXI, Clause 10. This clause prohibits the consideration of legislation that increases net direct spending over two time periods: (1) the current year, the budget year, and the four fiscal years following that budget year; or (2) the current year, the budget year, and the nine fiscal years following that budget year. Any increase in net direct spending in either of these time periods must be offset by a corresponding reduction in net direct spending. If an amendment offered to a measure increases direct spending in either of these time periods, then the amendment must also reduce direct spending by at least the same amount. This rule is commonly referred to as Cut-As-You-Go.

Rule XXIX, Clause 4. This clause specifies that the Chair of the Committee on the Budget is responsible for providing authoritative guidance regarding the budgetary impact of a legislative proposition, including levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, and revenues.

Section 3, Separate Orders, House Resolution 5 (119th Congress). House Resolution 5 adopted the rules from the 118th Congress, with amendments to the standing rules, as the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 119th Congress and included additional provisions related to the budget process.

Section 3(c)(1) requires CBO, to the extent practicable, to prepare an estimate of whether a measure reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or any amendment or conference report, would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of \$2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-fiscal-year periods beginning with the first fiscal year occurring ten fiscal years after the current fiscal year. It also establishes a point of order against consideration of any bill or joint resolution reported by a committee, or any amendment or conference report, that causes a net increase in direct spending in excess of \$2.5 billion in any of

the four consecutive 10-fiscal-year periods described above. For purposes of section 3(c)(1), the levels of any net increase in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chair of the Committee on the Budget.

Section 3(c)(3) requires CBO, to the extent practicable, to provide an estimate of the inflationary impacts of any legislation that shows changes in direct spending causing a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year over a 10-year period equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected gross domestic product (GDP) (measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers) for the current fiscal year. The Chair of the Committee on the Budget may also request such an estimate.

Section 3(e)(4) requires CBO, to the extent practicable, for any estimate of legislation that impacts the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund or the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Trust Funds (OASDI) that in any fiscal year over a 10-year period causes a gross budgetary effect equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of projected GDP (measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers) for the current fiscal year to display: (1) the impact such legislation would have on unfunded liabilities of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund over a 25-year projection, including solvency projections and the net present value of such liabilities; and (2) the impact on unfunded liabilities of OASDI over a 75-year projection, including solvency projections and the net present value of such liabilities. The Chair of the Committee on the Budget may also request such an estimate.

Section 3(b) requires each general appropriation bill to include a spending reduction account section and provides for spending reduction account transfer amendments.

VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to accompany any bill or resolution of a public character to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each roll call vote, on a motion to report and any amendments offered to the measure or matter, together with the names of those voting for and against.

Listed below is a summary of the Committee on the Budget's consideration of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025.

On February 13, 2025, the Committee met in open session, a quorum being present.

Chairman Arrington asked unanimous consent to be authorized consistent with clause 1(a)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, to declare a recess at any time during the committee meeting.

There was no objection to the unanimous consent request.

Chairman Arrington asked unanimous consent that the document be considered read and open for amendment at any point.

There was no objection to the unanimous consent request.

The committee considered the following amendments:

- Amendment #1 offered by Ranking Member Boyle to strike title II, Reconciliation and Related Matters, and title III, Reserve Fund, of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #2 offered by Representative Doggett to strike a reconciliation instruction to the Committee on Ways and Means. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsection (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #3 offered by Representative Jayapal to adjust revenue amounts in the budget resolution. The amendment would increase amounts in Section 1001(1)(A) by the following amounts: \$140 billion for fiscal year 2025; \$199 billion for fiscal year 2026; \$218 billion for fiscal year 2027; \$214 billion for fiscal year 2028; \$216 billion for fiscal year 2029; \$218 billion for fiscal year 2030; \$228 billion for fiscal year 2031; \$230 billion for fiscal year 2032; \$234 billion for fiscal year 2033; and \$251 billion for fiscal year 2034. The amendment also would increase amounts in Section 1001(1)(B) by the following amounts: \$140 billion for fiscal year 2025; \$199 billion for fiscal year 2026; \$218 billion for fiscal year 2027; \$214 billion for fiscal year 2028; \$216 billion for fiscal year 2029; \$218 billion for fiscal year 2030; \$228 billion for fiscal year 2031; \$230 billion for fiscal year 2032; \$234 billion for fiscal year 2033; and \$251 billion for fiscal year 2034.

- Amendment #4 offered by Representative Watson Coleman to strike the reconciliation instruction to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsection (b)(4) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #5 offered by Representative Escobar to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Education and Workforce. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(3), (b)(4), and (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #6 offered by Representative Balint to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(4) and (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #7 offered by Representative McGarvey to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Agriculture. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(1), (b)(4), and (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #8 offered by Representative Scott to strike the reconciliation instruction to the Committee on Education and Workforce. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsection (b)(3) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #9 offered by Representative Omar to strike the reconciliation instruction to the Committee on Agriculture. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsection (b)(1) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #10 offered by Representative Kaptur to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(4), (b)(8), and (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #11 offered by Representative Tonko to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(4) and (b)(8) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #12 offered by Delegate Plaskett to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Ways and Means and Oversight and Government Reform. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(9) and (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #13 offered by Representative Peters to adjust annual deficits. The amendment would increase deficits by the following amounts: \$10 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$30 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$70 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$120 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$210 billion in fiscal year 2029; \$270 billion in fiscal year 2030; \$350 billion in fiscal year 2031; \$430 billion in fiscal year 2032; \$520 billion in fiscal year 2033; \$590 billion in fiscal year 2034; and by \$2.6 trillion over ten years. The amendment would also amend section 4001, Policy Statement on Economic Growth, to include language on the likely outcome of economic policies in the budget resolution.

- Amendment #14 offered by Representative Panetta to adjust economic growth assumptions. The amendment would include the numbers for Gross Domestic Product in the Chairman's Mark to reflect the following amounts: \$30,136 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$31,341 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$32,538 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$33,765 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$35,047 billion in fiscal year 2029; \$36,394 billion in fiscal year 2030; \$37,792 billion in fiscal year 2031; \$39,252 billion in fiscal year 2032; \$40,768 billion in fiscal year 2033; and \$42,330 billion in fiscal year 2034. The amendment would also amend section 4001, Policy Statement on Economic Growth, to include language on the likely outcome of economic policies in the budget resolution.
- Amendment #15 offered by Representative Chu to insert a policy statement on Social Security.
- Amendment #16 offered by Representative Amo to insert a policy statement on Medicare.
- Amendment #18, considered 17th, offered by Representative Tonko to insert a policy statement on Insulin.
- Amendment #17, considered 18th, offered by Representative Scott to insert a deficit neutral reserve fund related to child care.
- Amendment #19 offered by Representative Chu to adjust Function 800. The amendment would increase budget authority for Function 800 by the following amounts: \$5 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$5 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$5 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$5 billion in fiscal year 2028. The amendment would increase outlays for Function 800 by the following amounts: \$2.3 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$3.7 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$4.2 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$4.5 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 2029; \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 2030; \$0.7 billion in fiscal year 2031; and \$0.5 billion in fiscal year 2032.
- Amendment #20 offered by Representative Omar to increase revenues. The amendment would increase amounts in Section 1001(1)(A) by the following amounts: \$122 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$125 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$128 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$129 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$128 billion in fiscal year 2029; \$129 billion in fiscal year 2030; \$138 billion in fiscal year 2031; \$145 billion in fiscal year 2032; \$150 billion in fiscal year 2033; and \$155 billion in fiscal year 2034. The amendment would also increase amounts in Section 1001(1)(B) by the following amounts: \$122 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$125 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$128 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$129 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$128 billion in fiscal year 2029; \$129 billion in fiscal year 2030; \$138 billion in fiscal year 2031; \$145 billion in fiscal year 2032; \$150 billion in fiscal year 2033; and \$155 billion in fiscal year 2034.
- Amendment #21 offered by Representative Amo to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Education and Workforce, and Agriculture. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(1) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #25, considered 22nd, offered by Representative Peters to adjust Function 550. The amendment would in-

crease budget authority for Function 550 by the following amounts: \$4.0 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$4.0 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$4.0 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$4.0 billion in fiscal year 2028. The amendment would increase outlays in Function 550 by the following amounts: \$1.0 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$2.0 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$3.0 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$4.0 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$3.0 billion in fiscal year 2029; \$2.0 billion in fiscal year 2030; and \$1.0 billion in fiscal year 2031.

- Amendment #22, considered 23rd, offered by Representative Doggett to adjust Function 500. The amendment would increase budget authority for Function 500 by the following amounts: \$14.5 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$14.8 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$15.1 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$15.3 billion in fiscal year 2028. The amendment would increase outlays for Function 500 by the following amounts: \$0.35 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$14.6 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$14.7 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$15.0 billion in fiscal year 2028.

- Amendment #23, considered 24th, offered by Representative Panetta to adjust Function 150. The amendment would increase budget authority for Function 150 by the following amounts: \$1.620 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$1.650 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$1.690 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$1.720 billion in fiscal year 2028. The amendment would increase outlays for Function 150 by the following amounts: \$0.680 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$1.600 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$1.670 billion in fiscal year 2027; \$1.710 billion in fiscal year 2028; \$1.020 billion in fiscal year 2029; and \$0.010 billion in fiscal year 2030.

- Amendment #24, considered 25th, offered by Representative McGarvey to adjust Function 600. The amendment would increase budget authority for Function 600 by the following amounts: \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2028. The amendment would increase outlays for Function 600 by the following amounts: \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$1.700 billion in fiscal year 2028.

- Amendment #26 offered by Representative Escobar to adjust Function 750. The amendment would increase budget authority for Function 750 by the following amounts: \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2028. The amendment would increase outlays for Function 750 by the following amounts: \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2025; \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2026; \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2027; and \$1.000 billion in fiscal year 2028.

- Amendment #27 offered by Representative Kaptur to adjust Function 800. The amendment would increase budget authority for Function 800 by \$0.01 billion in fiscal year 2026. The amendment would increase outlays for Function 800 by \$0.01 billion in fiscal year 2026.

- Amendment #28 offered by Representative Watson Coleman to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Financial Services and Ways and Means. The amendment would strike section 2001, subsection (b)(5) and (b)(11) of the Chairman's Mark.
- Amendment #29 offered by Representative Balint to insert a point of order against certain Social Security legislation.
- Amendment #30 offered by Delegate Plaskett to insert a point of order against certain Medicare legislation.
- Amendment #31 offered by Representative Jayapal to insert a restriction in section 3001 that would prohibit an adjustment for certain legislation and a point of order against certain Medicaid legislation.
- Amendment #32 offered by Ranking Member Boyle to insert a policy statement on Article I.
- Republican Amendment #1 offered by Representative Brecheen to insert a policy statement on government deregulation.
- Republican Amendment #2 offered by Representative Smucker to insert adjustment authority for spending cuts of at least \$2 trillion.

The Committee adopted and ordered reported the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025.

The Committee on the Budget took the following votes:

1. Vote on Amendment #1 offered by Ranking Member Boyle—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
2. Vote on Amendment #2 offered by Representative Doggett—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
3. Vote on Amendment #4 offered by Representative Watson Coleman—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
4. Vote on Amendment #7 offered by Representative McGarvey—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
5. Vote on Amendment #8 offered by Representative Scott—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
6. Vote on Amendment #9 offered by Representative Omar—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
7. Vote on Amendment #11 offered by Representative Tonko—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
8. Vote on Amendment #12 offered by Delegate Plaskett—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
9. Vote on Amendment #13 offered by Representative Peters—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
10. Vote on Amendment #14 offered by Representative Pannetta—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
11. Vote on Amendment #15 offered by Representative Chu—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
12. Vote on Amendment #16 offered by Representative Amo—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
13. Vote on Amendment #26 offered by Representative Escobar—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
14. Vote on Amendment #27 offered by Representative Kaptur—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
15. Vote on Amendment #29 offered by Representative Balint—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.

16. Vote on Amendment #30 offered by Delegate Plaskett—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.

17. Vote on Amendment #31 offered by Representative Jayapal—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.

18. Vote on Amendment #32 offered by Ranking Member Boyle—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.

19. En bloc vote on Amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 28—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.

20. Vote on Republican Amendment #1 offered by Representative Brecheen—passed 21 ayes to 16 nays.

21. Vote on Republican Amendment #2 offered by Representative Smucker—passed 21 ayes to 16 nays.

22. Vote on adopting the budget aggregates, functional categories, and other appropriate matters—passed by Voice Vote.

23. Vote on favorably reporting the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025—passed 21 ayes to 16 nays.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:16 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #1 - Amendment Number 1, to Strike All Reconciliation Instructions, offered by Ranking Member Boyle**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		FETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANELTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUGHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:18 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #2 - Amendment Number 2, to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means, offered by Rep. Doggett**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VT)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:20 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #3 - Amendment Number 4 to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, offered by Rep. Watson Coleman**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHIEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUGHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:22 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #4 - Amendment Number 7 to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Agriculture, offered by Rep. McGarvey**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:24 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #5 - Amendment Number 8 to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committee on Education and Workforce, offered by Rep. Scott**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANELLA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:26 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #6 - Amendment Number 9 to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committee on Agriculture, offered by Rep. Omar**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		FETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:28 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #7 - Amendment Number 11 to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources, offered by Rep. Tonko**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUGHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:30 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #8 - Amendment Number 12 to Strike Reconciliation Instructions to the Committees on Ways and Means and Oversight and Government Reform, offered by Del. Plaskett**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:31 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #9 - Amendment Number 13 to Adjust Annual Deficits, offered by Rep. Peters**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANEFTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:33 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #10 - Amendment Number 14 to Adjust Economic Growth Assumptions, offered by Rep. Panetta**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:35 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #11 - Amendment Number 15 to Add a Policy Statement on Social Security, offered by Rep. Chu**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:37 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #12 - Amendment Number 16 to Add a Policy Statement on Medicare, offered by Rep. Amo**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHIMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANEITA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (ME)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:38 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #13 - Amendment Number 26 to Adjust Function 750, offered by Rep. Escobar**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:40 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #14 - Amendment Number 27 to Adjust Function 800, offered by Rep. Kaptur**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:42 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #15 - Amendment Number 29 to Add a Point of Order Regarding Social Security, offered by Rep. Balint**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUGHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:44 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #16 - Amendment Number 30 to Add a Point of Order Regarding Medicare, offered by Del. Plaskett**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:45 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #17 - Amendment Number 31 to Add a Point of Order Regarding Medicaid, offered by Rep. Jayapal**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		PANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:47 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #18 - Amendment Number 32 to Add a Policy Statement on Article I, offered by Ranking Member Boyle**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VI)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUGHIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:49 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #19 - En bloc consisting of Amendments Numbered 3, 5, 6, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 28**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)		X		BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)	X		
NORMAN (SC)		X		DOGGETT (TX)	X		
McCLINTOCK (CA)		X		SCOTT (VA)	X		
GROTHMAN (WI)		X		PETERS (CA)	X		
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)		X		FANETTA (CA)	X		
CARTER (GA)		X		WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)	X		
CLINE (VA)		X		PLASKETT (VD)	X		
BERGMAN (MI)		X		ESCOBAR (TX)	X		
ROY (TX)		X		OMAR (MN)	X		
STUTZMAN (IN)		X		BALINT (VT)	X		
MOORE (UT)		X		KAPTUR (OH)	X		
ESTES (KS)		X		JAYAPAL (WA)	X		
BRECHEEN (OK)		X		CHU (CA)	X		
OBERNOLTE (CA)		X		TONKO (NY)	X		
CAREY (OH)		X		MCGARVEY (KY)	X		
EDWARDS (NC)		X		AMO (RI)	X		
CLYDE (GA)		X					
HOUCHEIN (IN)		X					
MCDOWELL (NC)		X					
GILL (TX)		X					
MOORE (NC)		X					

TOTALS: Aye: 16 No: 21 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:51 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #20 - Republican Amendment Number 1 to Add a Policy Statement on Government Deregulation, offered by Rep. Brecheen**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)	X			BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)		X	
NORMAN (SC)	X			DOGGETT (TX)		X	
McCLINTOCK (CA)	X			SCOTT (VA)		X	
GROTHMAN (WI)	X			PETERS (CA)		X	
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)	X			FANETTA (CA)		X	
CARTER (GA)	X			WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)		X	
CLINE (VA)	X			PLASKETT (VD)		X	
BERGMAN (MI)	X			ESCOBAR (TX)		X	
ROY (TX)	X			OMAR (MN)		X	
STUTZMAN (IN)	X			BALINT (VT)		X	
MOORE (UT)	X			KAPTUR (OH)		X	
ESTES (KS)	X			JAYAPAL (WA)		X	
BRECHIEEN (OK)	X			CHU (CA)		X	
OBERNOLTE (CA)	X			TONKO (NY)		X	
CAREY (OH)	X			MCGARVEY (KY)		X	
EDWARDS (NC)	X			AMO (RI)		X	
CLYDE (GA)	X						
HOUCHIN (IN)	X						
MCDOWELL (NC)	X						
GILL (TX)	X						
MOORE (NC)	X						

TOTALS: Aye: 21 No: 16 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:53 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #21 - Republican Amendment Number 2 to Add an Adjustment for Spending Cuts of at least \$2 Trillion, offered by Rep. Smucker**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)	X			BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)		X	
NORMAN (SC)	X			DOGGETT (TX)		X	
McCLINTOCK (CA)	X			SCOTT (VA)		X	
GROTHMAN (WI)	X			PETERS (CA)		X	
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)	X			FANEITA (CA)		X	
CARTER (GA)	X			WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)		X	
CLINE (VA)	X			PLASKETT (VI)		X	
BERGMAN (MI)	X			ESCOBAR (TX)		X	
ROY (TX)	X			OMAR (MN)		X	
STUTZMAN (IN)	X			BALINT (VT)		X	
MOORE (UT)	X			KAPTUR (OH)		X	
ESTES (KS)	X			JAYAPAL (WA)		X	
BRECHEEN (OK)	X			CHU (CA)		X	
OBERNOLTE (CA)	X			TONKO (NY)		X	
CAREY (OH)	X			MCGARVEY (KY)		X	
EDWARDS (NC)	X			AMO (RI)		X	
CLYDE (GA)	X						
HOUCHEIN (IN)	X						
MCDOWELL (NC)	X						
GILL (TX)	X						
MOORE (NC)	X						

TOTALS: Aye: 21 No: 16 Present: 0

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:55 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #22 - Adopting the Budget Aggregates, Functional Categories, and other Appropriate Matters. Adopted by Voice Vote**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)				BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)			
NORMAN (SC)				DOGGETT (TX)			
McCLINTOCK (CA)				SCOTT (VA)			
GROTHMAN (WI)				PETERS (CA)			
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)				FANETTA (CA)			
CARTER (GA)				WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)			
CLINE (VA)				PLASKETT (VI)			
BERGMAN (MI)				ESCOBAR (TX)			
ROY (TX)				OMAR (MN)			
STUTZMAN (IN)				BALINT (VT)			
MOORE (UT)				KAPTUR (OH)			
ESTES (KS)				JAYAPAL (WA)			
BRECHEEN (OK)				CHU (CA)			
OBERNOLTE (CA)				TONKO (NY)			
CAREY (OH)				MCGARVEY (KY)			
EDWARDS (NC)				AMO (RI)			
CLYDE (GA)							
HOUCHEIN (IN)							
MCDOWELL (NC)							
GILL (TX)							
MOORE (NC)							

TOTALS: Aye: _____ No: _____ Present: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
119TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Date: 2/13/25 Time: 9:56 PM Place: 210 Cannon HOB

Description of Vote: **Vote #23 - On Favorably Reporting the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025**

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ARRINGTON (TX) (Chairman)	X			BOYLE (PA) (Ranking Member)		X	
NORMAN (SC)	X			DOGGETT (TX)		X	
McCLINTOCK (CA)	X			SCOTT (VA)		X	
GROTHMAN (WI)	X			FETERS (CA)		X	
SMUCKER (PA) (Vice Chairman)	X			PANETTA (CA)		X	
CARTER (GA)	X			WATSON COLEMAN (NJ)		X	
CLINE (VA)	X			PLASKETT (VI)		X	
BERGMAN (MI)	X			ESCOBAR (TX)		X	
ROY (TX)	X			OMAR (MN)		X	
STUTZMAN (IN)	X			BALINT (VT)		X	
MOORE (UT)	X			KAPTUR (OH)		X	
ESTES (KS)	X			JAYAPAL (WA)		X	
BRECHEEN (OK)	X			CHU (CA)		X	
OBERNOLTE (CA)	X			TONKO (NY)		X	
CAREY (OH)	X			MCGARVEY (KY)		X	
EDWARDS (NC)	X			AMO (RI)		X	
CLYDE (GA)	X						
HOUCHEIN (IN)	X						
MCDOWELL (NC)	X						
GILL (TX)	X						
MOORE (NC)	X						

TOTALS: Aye: 21 No: 16 Present: 0

OTHER MATTERS UNDER THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on the Budget Oversight Findings and Recommendations

Clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to contain oversight findings and recommendations pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X. The Committee on the Budget has no findings to report at this time.

New Budget Authority, Entitlement Authority, and Tax Expenditures

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides that committee reports must contain the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. This report does not contain such a statement because, as a concurrent resolution setting forth a blueprint for the congressional budget, the budget resolution does not provide new budget authority, new entitlement authority, or changes revenues.

General Performance Goals and Objectives

Clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires each committee report on a legislative measure to contain a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding. The Committee on the Budget has no such goals and objectives to report at this time.

Views of Committee Members

Clause 2(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires each committee to afford members of the committee two days to file minority, additional, dissenting, or supplemental views on reported legislative measures, and to include the views in the report accompanying such legislation. The following views were submitted:

MINORITY VIEWS

FY 2025 Republican Economic Plan to Betray the Middle Class

There have been areas where we have worked hard and achieved common ground with our Republican colleagues, but sadly, this budget is not one of them. This plan is a Republican betrayal of the middle class. It does not support hardworking Americans, it undermines them. Instead of investing in working families, House Republicans have crafted a plan that takes from working Americans to give to their billionaire donors.

This budget rips healthcare away from millions while handing out \$4.5 trillion in tax breaks, the overwhelming majority of which go to billionaires and wealthy corporations. It slashes at least \$230 billion from food assistance programs, at a time when grocery prices remain at record highs. It proposes at least \$880 billion in cuts to Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act. About 20 million Americans rely on the ACA, and more than 72 million people rely on Medicaid. That includes children, seniors and individuals with disabilities.

Worse yet, these cuts are proposed so Republicans can give billionaires an even bigger tax cut, that they don't need, and the hardworking people in this country can't afford that. Donald Trump promised to lower costs but has obviously broken that promise. But he is keeping another promise: Donald Trump and Republicans are keeping their word when it comes to billionaires. As he said to his billionaire donors gathered at Mar-a-Lago, "you're rich as hell, we're going to give you tax cuts." This Republican plan makes good on that Trump promise at Mar-a-Lago.

The hypocrisy here is staggering. When there's a Democrat in the White House, our friends on the other side of the aisle are constantly bemoaning the size of the national debt. But when Republicans control the House, the Senate and the White House, where is their debt reduction plan? It's certainly not here. In fact, they increase the national debt by four trillion dollars.

We will not stand by on this side of the aisle as Republicans undermine working Americans. Democrats will fight back. We're in the minority, but we're not going to give up. We will do everything we can to educate the American people on what is in this budget and why it is so bad for them and their families. We will not stand by while Republicans undermine working families to put billionaires first.

Democrats offered more than 30 amendments to protect working families, seniors, children and people with disabilities, but Repub-

licans opposed every single one. We offered amendments to stop Republicans from making working Americans foot the bill for yet another round of tax cuts for the ultra-wealthy. We offered amendments rejecting cuts to Medicaid, lowering drug prices, and protecting the Affordable Care Act. We offered amendments to safeguard veterans, defend education, and lower costs on food and energy. We offered amendments to fight climate change and protect federal agencies and workers. We gave Republicans the chance to commit to protecting Social Security and Medicare. We fought for child care, affordable insulin, school lunch, and Meals on Wheels. We sought to preserve the important work at the Department of Education, the United States Agency for International Development, the National Institutes of Health, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Our amendments committed to shielding taxpayers and their data. But Republicans refused all of our amendments.

We reject this Republican rip off, and the Republican betrayal of the middle class of this country.

Sincerely,

BRENDAN F. BOYLE,
Ranking Member.
LLOYD DOGGETT,
ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
SCOTT H. PETERS,
JIMMY PANETTA,
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN,
STACEY E. PLASKETT,
VERONICA ESCOBAR,
ILHAN OMAR,
BECCA BALINT,
MARCY KAPTUR,
PRAMILA JAYAPAL,
JUDY CHU,
PAUL D. TONKO,
MORGAN MCGARVEY,
GABE AMO,
Members of Congress.

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 14

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that prior concurrent resolutions on the budget are replaced as of fiscal year 2025 and that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2025 and sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 1001. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1002. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND RELATED MATTERS

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUND

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3002. Adjustment for spending cuts of at least \$2 trillion.

TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS

Sec. 4001. Policy statement on economic growth.

Sec. 4002. Policy statement on mandatory spending reduction.

Sec. 4003. Policy statement on Government deregulation.

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 5001. Enforcement filing in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.

Sec. 5004. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.

Sec. 5006. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 1001. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2034:

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

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,408,969,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,766,668,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,066,393,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,186,847,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,309,831,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,508,641,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$4,730,270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$4,938,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$5,172,643,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$5,410,030,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: -\$450,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: -\$450,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$5,515,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,605,352,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,744,975,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,999,399,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$6,173,475,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$6,494,898,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$6,748,868,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$7,048,096,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$7,438,116,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$7,610,582,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$5,490,790,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,623,085,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,821,621,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$6,088,332,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$6,164,293,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$6,484,545,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$6,720,491,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$6,983,637,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$7,401,699,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$7,529,256,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$2,081,821,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,856,417,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,755,228,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,901,485,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,854,462,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,975,904,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,990,221,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$2,044,925,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$2,229,056,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$2,119,226,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of debt subject to limit are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$37,660,656,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$39,839,449,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$41,752,932,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$43,721,320,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$45,725,094,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$47,646,893,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$49,490,401,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$51,311,359,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$53,342,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$55,566,372,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$30,430,405,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$32,469,082,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$34,395,037,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$36,452,960,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$38,403,594,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$40,444,544,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$42,449,786,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$44,476,114,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$46,612,129,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$48,599,876,000,000.

SEC. 1002. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,044,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$883,821,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$913,263,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$895,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$935,345,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$913,493,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$956,694,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$940,299,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$979,049,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$950,598,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,002,337,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$977,233,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,026,119,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$996,535,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,050,408,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,016,235,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,076,299,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,050,728,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,101,659,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,067,701,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,962,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,206,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,270,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,458,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,856,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,013,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,169,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,433,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,655,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,177,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$69,175,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,601,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$70,699,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,643,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$72,220,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,916,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$73,809,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,332,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$75,431,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,768,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

- Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,084,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,734,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,056,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,483,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,011,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,166,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,881,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,781,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,834,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,611,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,835,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,450,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,840,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,405,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,853,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,377,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,907,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,391,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,997,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$49,436,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,842,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,587,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,172,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,518,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,579,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,928,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,493,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,542,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,633,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,237,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,014,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,297,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,460,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,521,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,176,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$48,864,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,184,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,040,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,122,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,021,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,219,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$90,074,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$89,760,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$90,428,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,830,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,282,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$85,498,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,754,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$87,319,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,172,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,970,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,442,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$91,016,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,640,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$92,975,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,686,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$95,254,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,640,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$97,211,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,457,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,846,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,875,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,018,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,092,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,792,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,014,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,140,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,999,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,775,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,213,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,065,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,516,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,226,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,432,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,738,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,825,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$70,130,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,347,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,477,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$18,175,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,817,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$207,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,807,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,387,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$55,092,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$64,213,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,308,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,149,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,501,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,043,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,776,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,486,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,233,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,788,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,118,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$2,412,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,836,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,308,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$173,158,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$144,771,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$176,249,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$154,625,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:

- (A) New budget authority, \$178,411,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$162,925,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$180,607,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$171,610,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$182,610,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$175,967,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$179,144,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$174,442,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$181,099,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$178,314,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$189,966,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$187,367,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$192,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$191,213,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$195,495,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$194,754,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$87,762,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$78,752,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$89,366,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,845,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$91,267,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$74,426,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$92,897,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$75,604,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$94,812,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$77,850,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,811,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$82,903,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$98,774,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$86,364,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$100,621,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$88,685,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$102,711,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$90,723,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$104,818,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,005,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$149,303,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$171,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$152,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$151,605,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$155,153,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$150,979,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$157,971,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$152,819,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$160,952,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$155,502,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$163,865,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$158,383,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$166,854,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$161,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$170,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$164,486,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$173,784,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$167,792,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$176,834,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$170,876,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$945,070,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$961,180,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$992,460,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$976,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,021,428,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,021,884,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,056,522,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,053,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,099,999,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,095,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,144,066,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,133,456,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,177,723,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,176,648,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,228,051,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,218,203,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,278,134,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,267,299,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,311,280,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,300,233,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
- Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$950,891,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$950,641,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,007,431,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,009,161,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,067,229,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,066,832,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,210,420,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,208,952,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,126,357,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,125,928,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,276,602,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,276,291,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,358,554,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,358,476,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,445,982,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,445,966,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,664,590,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,664,595,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,667,328,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,667,321,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
- Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$712,446,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$709,132,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$702,007,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$699,086,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,592,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$698,238,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$722,280,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$721,948,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:

- (A) New budget authority, \$724,420,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$710,279,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$743,824,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$735,068,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$757,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$747,723,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$775,456,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$765,416,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$796,775,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$793,408,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$805,597,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$795,238,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,259,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,259,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$81,690,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$81,690,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$89,447,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$89,447,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$94,419,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$94,419,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$100,138,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$100,138,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$106,208,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$106,208,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$112,114,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$112,114,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$118,485,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$118,485,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$125,325,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$125,325,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$132,539,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$132,539,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$361,349,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$357,760,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$382,625,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$378,862,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$404,665,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$401,379,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$427,402,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$444,309,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$447,832,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$422,387,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$466,693,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$461,795,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$486,796,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$481,715,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$507,269,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$502,734,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$528,816,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$548,814,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$550,747,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$547,878,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,111,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$85,235,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$90,002,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,682,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$89,047,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,256,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$91,066,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$89,499,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$93,553,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,849,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,019,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$94,292,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$98,328,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,277,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$105,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$103,293,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$108,710,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$105,827,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:

- (A) New budget authority, \$111,020,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$108,460,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,089,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,960,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,678,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,289,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,078,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,267,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,007,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,965,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,784,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,804,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,628,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,998,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,261,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,038,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,204,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,321,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,975,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,772,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,697,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,281,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,027,694,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,027,694,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,090,880,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,090,880,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,160,719,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,160,719,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,250,257,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,250,257,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,328,362,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,328,362,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,399,636,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,399,636,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,475,634,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$1,475,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,551,786,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,551,786,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,619,496,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,619,496,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,693,863,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,693,863,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- (20) Government-Wide Savings (930):
 - Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$120,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$120,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$299,849,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$179,763,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$375,694,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$231,910,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$384,958,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$263,939,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$393,736,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$296,185,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$407,056,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$330,476,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$419,698,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$357,567,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$431,652,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$381,290,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$445,094,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$402,008,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$460,001,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$420,590,000,000.
- (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$127,603,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$127,603,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$135,110,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$135,110,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$137,883,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$137,883,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$141,145,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$141,165,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$145,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$145,407,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$149,582,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$149,581,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$154,014,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$154,013,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$160,114,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$160,113,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$166,102,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$166,101,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$171,015,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$171,014,000,000.
- (22) Across-the-Board Adjustment (990):
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2026:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$4,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$5,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$5,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND RELATED MATTERS

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **SUBMISSIONS.**—Not later than March 27, 2025, the committees named in subsection (b) and subsection (c) shall submit their recommendations on changes in laws within their jurisdictions to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

(b) **INSTRUCTIONS.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The Committee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$230,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(2) **COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.**—The Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$100,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(3) **COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.**—The Committee on Education and Workforce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$330,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(4) **COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.**—The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall submit changes in laws within

its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$880,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(6) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$90,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$110,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(10) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(11) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$4,500,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(c) INCREASE IN STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT.—The Committee on Ways and Means shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the statutory debt limit by \$4,000,000,000,000.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUND

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(b) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3002. ADJUSTMENT FOR SPENDING CUTS OF AT LEAST \$2 TRILION.

(a) ADJUSTMENT IF DEFICIT REDUCTION TARGET NOT ACHIEVED.—If one or more committees of the House of Representatives submit reconciliation recommendations pursuant to paragraphs (1), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), or (10) of section 2001(b) and such recommendations do not, in total, achieve at least \$2,000,000,000,000 in net deficit reduction over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall reduce—

- (1) the \$4,500,000,000 reconciliation instruction for the Committee on Ways and Means under section 2001(b)(11);
- (2) the allocations to the Committee on Ways and Means under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a));
- (3) the aggregates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues; and

(4) any other appropriate level in this concurrent resolution, by an amount equal to the difference between \$2,000,000,000,000 and the total dollar amount of such recommendations.

(b) ADJUSTMENT IF DEFICIT REDUCTION TARGET EXCEEDED.—If one or more committees of the House of Representatives submit reconciliation recommendations pursuant to paragraphs (1), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), or (10) of section 2001(b) and such recommendations, in total, achieve at least \$2,000,000,000,000 in net deficit reduction over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall increase the levels described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) by an amount equal to the difference between the total dollar amount of such recommendations and \$2,000,000,000,000.

(c) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR ADJUSTMENT.—No adjustment may be made under subsection (a) or subsection (b) unless the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House, using cost estimates provided by the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation (as appropriate), certifies in writing that the applicable reconciliation recommendations—

- (1) with respect to subsection (a), do not achieve net deficit reduction of at least \$2,000,000,000,000 over the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034; or
- (2) with respect to subsection (b), achieve net deficit reduction of at least \$2,000,000,000,000 over the period of such fiscal years.

(d) RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTION FOR WAYS AND MEANS.—The dollar amount resulting from any adjustment made under this section to the reconciliation instruction for the Committee on Ways and Means under paragraph (11) of section 2001(b) shall be substituted for “\$4,500,000,000,000” in such section and shall be deemed the reconciliation instructions for such Committee under such section. Any recommendations on changes in law within the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be consistent with the goals of this concurrent resolution, including with respect to spending re-

duction, tax policy changes, reforms, or other measures deemed appropriate by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House.

(e) **CONSISTENCY WITH THE RESOLUTION.**—Any reconciliation recommendations receiving an allocation adjustment under this section shall not be considered in violation of the budgetary levels established by this concurrent resolution.

TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS

SEC. 4001. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH.

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

(1) The rate of economic growth has a significant impact on budget deficits. When the rate of gross domestic product (GDP) increases, projected revenue grows with it and deficits decline. Conversely, slower GDP growth can lead to lagging revenues and mounting deficits.

(2) Federal policies affect the economy’s potential to grow and impact economic performance, influencing budgetary outcomes. Consequently, fiscally responsible policies that improve the economy’s long-term growth prospects help reduce the size of budget deficits over a given period.

(3) The free market, where individuals pursue their own self-interests, has been responsible for greater advancements in quality of life and generation of wealth than any other form of economic system. Federal policies designed to grow the economy should thus allow market forces to operate unhindered rather than pick “winners” and “losers”.

(b) **POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to pursue policies that embrace the free market and promote economic growth policies that—

- (1) reduce Federal spending;
- (2) expand American energy production;
- (3) lower taxes that discourage work, savings, and investment;
- (4) deregulate the economy and enact reforms to diminish bureaucratic red tape; and
- (5) eliminate barriers to work so more Americans enter (or reenter) the job market.

SEC. 4002. POLICY STATEMENT ON MANDATORY SPENDING REDUCTION.

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

(1) The United States faces a significant debt crisis, with the national debt currently exceeding \$36 trillion, or 123 percent of GDP.

(2) Since 2019, mandatory spending has increased by 59 percent.

(3) This debt poses a significant risk to the country’s long-term fiscal sustainability, with implications for future generations.

(4) Mandatory spending currently accounts for over 70 percent of the entire Federal budget.

(5) The deficit for fiscal year 2025 is projected to be \$1.9 trillion, or 6.2 percent of GDP.

(6) This fiscal year, net interest will total \$952 billion, or 3.2 percent of GDP.

(b) **POLICY ON MANDATORY SPENDING REDUCTION.**—It is the goal of this concurrent resolution to reduce mandatory spending by \$2 trillion over the budget window. If the combined deficit reduction provided by authorizing committees is below this target, it is the policy of the Committee on the Budget of the House that the instruction provided to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House should be reduced by a commensurate amount to offset the difference.

SEC. 4003. POLICY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT DEREGULATION.

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

(1) Regulations throughout the Federal Government have been a major issue for decades, continuously growing while negatively impacting the nation's economic and fiscal standing.

(2) Overregulation has consistently hurt small businesses, strangled domestic energy production, weakened labor market conditions, and expanded government overreach and costs on taxpayers.

(3) Real (inflation-adjusted) spending on regulatory agencies has increased exponentially since 1960. The total number of pages in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) has increased from 22,877 pages in 1960 to nearly 200,000 today. When compared to 1950, the CFR contained only 9,745 pages in 1950, making the size of the CFR today 95% larger than it was in 1950.

(b) **POLICY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT DEREGULATION.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution—

(1) that Congress continues to examine ways to relieve the burdens of overregulation throughout the Federal Government;

(2) that Congress is ready to promote initiatives that will reduce government bureaucracy, enhance Federalism, and increase economic prosperity through deregulation;

(3) to not only reduce burdensome, costly regulations, but to also reassert the role of Congress; and

(4) to enact legislation through reconciliation that strengthens Congress, scales back Federal regulations, limits future bureaucratic red tape, and unleashes economic growth, such as the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act.

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 5001. ENFORCEMENT FILING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth

in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this section shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2025. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2025 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2025 and for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 5002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the statement filed pursuant to section 5001, as applicable, shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.**—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be deter-

mined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

(d) **AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5004. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

SEC. 5005. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

SEC. 5006. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.