

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Moore, Van Hollen, Castor, McDermott, Lee, Cicilline, Jeffries, Pocan, and Lujan Grisham

Protect the Vulnerable

1. Change budget authority and outlays by the following amounts in billions of dollars to prevent cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and to continue enhancements to the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, and American Opportunity Tax Credit through 2023.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Function 500:										
BA	---	---	---	---	---	5.097	4.991	4.898	4.882	4.731
Outlays	---	---	---	---	---	5.097	4.991	4.898	4.882	4.731
Function 600:										
BA	.600	13.100	13.500	13.800	14.200	30.100	30.600	31.000	31.600	32.200
Outlays	.600	13.100	13.500	13.800	14.200	30.100	30.600	31.000	31.600	32.200

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction or elimination of: 1) tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies; 2) egregious tax breaks such as special depreciation for corporate jets; 3) loopholes in our international corporate tax system that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, resulting in fewer American jobs to support the middle class; or 4) tax breaks for those with adjusted gross incomes above \$1 million annually.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. At the end of Title 7, add the following:
 “Sense of the House on Protecting the Vulnerable
 (a) The House finds that---

- (1) Means-tested programs keep or lift one out of every seven Americans out of poverty.
- (2) Without this social safety net, nearly twice as many people would be living in poverty.
- (3) SNAP alone lifts over one million children out of deep poverty (below half the poverty line).
- (4) The enhancements to the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit initially enacted in the Recovery Act, and extended in the American Taxpayer Relief Act, lift 1.6 million people out of poverty, including nearly one million children. Many military families are among the beneficiaries of these vital policies.
- (5) Social safety net spending must expand when the economy faces a downturn in order to protect those most hurt.
- (6) Bipartisan budget experts agree that protecting the disadvantaged is a core principle in developing a fiscal framework.

(b) It is the sense of the House that any acceptable deficit reduction package must provide for a robust social safety net. Programs that help the most vulnerable among us must not be cut solely for the sake of deficit reduction. Entitlement reforms should not be enacted unless they are coupled with protections for the most vulnerable or with changes to strengthen the social safety net for those who most rely on it.”

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

The resolution assumes that Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) – formerly known as food stamps – will retain its current structure, allowing it to continue to meet the nutritional needs of low-income families. The resolution also assumes that the American Opportunity Tax Credit and the enhancements to the Earned Income and Child Tax credits that are scheduled to expire under current law will continue through 2023.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding to protect vulnerable citizens by reducing or eliminating the following: tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies; egregious tax breaks such as special depreciation for corporate jets; loopholes in our international corporate tax system that encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens; and tax breaks for those with adjusted gross incomes above \$1 million annually.

The resolution also includes a sense of the House finding that government programs have been successful in lifting people out of poverty and, as endorsed by numerous bipartisan budget experts, reinforces ensuring the ability to protect the disadvantaged as a core pillar for evaluating any deficit reduction package.