U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on the Budget
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Ranking Democrat

December 5, 2013

Budget Plan
(in billions of dollars)

	10-Year Impact
I. Jobs and early childhood initiative:	
Jobs package - infrastructure proposals 1/	50
Early education 2/	40
Outlay impact of above	89
War savings 3/ 4/	-87
Subtotal, jobs and early childhood	2
II. Sequester replacement:	
A.Defense sequester replacement:	
Partially replace sequester for FY2014 and FY2015:	
Defense disc: $35 bn per year (FY2014-15) in BA	70
Outlay impact of above	69
Tax loophole closures 5/	-70
Subtotal defense sequester replacement	-1
B. Non-defense sequester replacement:	
Partially replace sequester for FY2014 and FY2015:	
Non-defense discretionary: $35 bn per year (FY2014-15) in BA	70
Outlay impact of above	68
Farm subsidies for commodities and crop support 6/	-30
User fees 7/	-40
Subtotal non-defense sequester replacement	-2
III. Extended unemployment benefits:	
Extended unemployment benefits	25
Program integrity initiative 8/	-25
Subtotal, extended unemployment benefits	-0
War savings for deficit reduction 4/	-42
Deficit reduction from package and offsets	-42
Related debt service	15
Net deficit reduction	-27

IV. SGR /Mandatory health sequester

Budget conferees will address an SGR fix and replacement of the sequester of mandatory health programs in a deficit neutral way.

V. McConnell rule

Allow President to increase debt ceiling but provide accelerated mechanism to enact disapproval resolution.

1/ The package provides $50 billion in budgetary resources for upfront infrastructure investments, $40 billion for projects that emphasize reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance on highways, bridges, transit systems, and airports, and $10 billion to help encourage innovative reform and high-value infrastructure projects.
2/ Represents downpayment on early childhood education initiatives.
3/ Policy matches the President's request for 2014 but reduces it for the period of 2015-21. Savings are measured against the President's request, not the CBO baseline. Thus, this does not take credit for the difference between the President's request and the CBO baseline. Savings needed to completely offset the deficit impact of the full plan, after other offsets are utilized, are included here. The remaining war savings relative to the President are shown below and go to deficit reduction.
4/ Immigration reform could substitute for war savings. The Senate-passed immigration bill saves $158 billion over 10 years. The House companion would drop some of the border enforcement funding, leading to additional savings.
5/ These savings could be achieved through closing one or more corporate or individual income tax loopholes with a wide variety of policy options to choose from. The President's budget includes a number of options. Three options that by themselves could achieve or largely achieve needed savings include repealing the foreign earned income exclusion (which JCT scored as saving $66 billion over 10 years), check-the-box rules that allow corporations to hide profits in tax havens ($80 billion over 10 years) or limiting corporate deductions for excessive stock options ($50 billion over 10 years).
6/ Farm subsidy cuts consistent with President's budget and House Republican budget.
7/ The President's budget contains $50 billion in non-health related user fees. House and Senate budgets also contain savings from user fees.
8/ This estimate represents the President's IRS Program Integrity initiative, which would provide $14 billion in discretionary funds outside the BCA caps to reduce the "tax gap" (taxes owed but not paid). JCT estimates that this initiative would increase revenues by $39 billion.