AMDT #11

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representatives Lujan Grisham, Yarmuth, Lee, Jeffries, Higgins, DelBene, Wasserman Schultz, Khanna, Jayapal, Carbajal, Jackson Lee, and Schakowsky

Protect Nutrition Assistance

1. Increase budget authority and outlays for Function 600 (Income Security) by the following amounts in billions of dollars to reject deep cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

	2018	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*
BA	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Outlays	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or unjustified corporate tax breaks, including special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that allow inversions and encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the "carried interest" loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding $1 million per year.

3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman's mark.

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

   The resolution assumes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) will retain its current structure. SNAP plays a vital role in helping vulnerable Americans combat food insecurity in order to maintain adequate diets, improving lives today and setting up children for success in the future. The current structure allows the program to automatically expand as needs increase, especially during tough economic times, and decline as needs wane.

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