

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 112) ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2014 THROUGH 2022, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

MARCH 27, 2012.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 597]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 597, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 112, establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022, under a structured rule. The resolution provides four hours of general debate, with three hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Representative Brady of Texas and Representative Hinchey of New York or their designees. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution. The resolution makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in this report except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment. The resolution provides, upon the conclusion

of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. The resolution permits the chair of the Committee on the Budget to offer amendments in the House pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to achieve mathematical consistency. The resolution provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

Section 2 of the resolution provides that it shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of March 29, 2012, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules, as though under clause 1 of rule XV, relating to a measure extending expiring surface transportation authority.

EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

Although the resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution, the Committee is not aware of any points of order. The waiver is prophylactic in nature.

The waiver of all points of order against the amendments printed in this report includes a waiver of clause 10(c) of rule XVIII, which requires that amendments to the concurrent resolution on the budget be mathematically consistent and prohibits amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution.

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. Mulvaney (SC): **SUBSTITUTE**. Would insert President Obama's budget proposal, as scored by CBO. (20 minutes)

2. Cleaver (MO), Scott, Bobby (VA), Moore, Gwen (WI), Bass (CA): **CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE**. Would make investments in education, job training, transportation and infrastructure, and advanced research and development programs that will accelerate our economic recovery. Would protect the social safety net without cutting Social Security, Medicaid or Medicare and close certain corporate tax loopholes and preferences, saving trillions of dollars on the deficit over the next decade. (30 minutes)

3. Cooper (TN), LaTourette (OH), Schrader (OR), Bass (NH), Quigley (IL), Reed (NY), Costa (CA), Dold (IL), Lipinski (IL): **SUBSTITUTE**. Would establish the budget for FY 2013 and set forth the appropriate budgetary levels for FY 2014 through FY 2022. (20 minutes)

4. Honda (CA), Ellison (MN), Grijalva, Raúl (AZ), Woolsey (CA), Lee, Barbara (CA): **CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE**. Would provide for deficit reduction and job creation that protects the social safety net. (30 minutes)

5. Garrett (NJ), Jordan (OH), Mulvaney (SC), McClintock (CA), Huelskamp (KS): **REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE**. Would make reforms to several federal programs, freeze spending at \$931 billion until the federal budget is balanced, and balance the budget by 2017. (30 minutes)

6. Van Hollen, Chris (MD): **DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE**. Would emphasize job creation, protecting Medicare beneficiaries, and ending additional tax breaks for special interests and the wealthiest Americans by including a number of job-cre-

ation initiatives, preserving the Medicare guarantee, and extending tax relief for the middle-class. Would also set discretionary spending at the Budget Control Act levels and using alternative savings to replace that law's future sequesters. (30 minutes)

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE MULVANEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,065,796,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,373,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,640,705,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,835,767,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,996,291,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,123,888,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,262,770,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,434,833,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,606,140,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,782,963,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: – \$227,543,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: – \$177,683,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: – \$175,579,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: – \$180,339,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: – \$198,048,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: – \$228,401,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: – \$255,802,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: – \$273,187,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: – \$300,812,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: – \$332,518,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,981,518,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,036,509,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,183,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,388,753,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,545,013,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,713,179,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,903,527,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,116,158,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,299,370,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,504,615,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,078,221,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,098,134,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,197,095,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,385,620,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,506,849,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,653,640,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,875,989,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,070,744,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,264,323,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,472,110,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: – \$1,012,425,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: – \$724,634,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: – \$556,390,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: – \$549,853,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: – \$510,558,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: – \$529,752,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: – \$613,219,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: – \$635,911,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: – \$658,183,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: – \$689,147,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$17,314,780,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,251,238,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$19,050,579,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,855,892,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,624,430,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$21,419,275,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$22,288,175,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$23,197,859,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$24,143,484,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$25,123,397,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$12,517,072,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,330,583,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,981,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,618,296,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$15,215,406,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,824,696,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$16,518,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$17,245,767,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$18,007,496,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$18,818,701,000,000.

SEC. 2. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$559,695,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$623,942,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$566,879,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$583,766,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$579,817,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$573,914,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$590,329,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$583,897,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$602,399,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$589,346,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$615,052,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$596,095,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$628,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$613,977,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$642,907,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$628,324,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$656,291,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$641,663,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$673,651,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$662,113,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,338,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,377,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,241,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,977,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,643,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,994,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,666,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,315,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,115,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,464,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,434,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,545,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,906,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,701,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,141,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,805,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,909,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,168,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,556,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,840,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,091,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,964,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,654,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,335,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,244,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,890,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,920,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,523,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,623,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,357,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,859,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,089,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,576,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,824,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,212,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,667,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,996,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,925,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,042,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,434,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$9,079,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,072,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,335,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,929,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,653,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,244,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,594,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$4,215,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,534,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,348,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,545,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,207,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,133,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,618,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,174,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,430,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,460,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,447,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,559,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,804,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,130,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,608,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,030,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,727,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,879,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,121,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,015,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,011,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,972,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,307,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,148,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,558,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,715,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,419,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,362,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,834,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,722,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,804,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,373,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,079,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,842,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$20,488,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$20,059,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,025,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,578,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,448,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,945,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,112,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,656,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,524,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,098,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,155,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,965,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,538,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,968,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,769,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,357,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$2,293,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,366,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$4,783,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,145,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$6,537,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,758,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$6,533,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,253,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$4,945,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,773,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$8,348,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,613,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$2,240,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,563,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$474,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,101,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,275,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,386,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$102,364,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$101,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,524,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,661,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,782,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$114,471,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,766,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$120,819,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,009,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,262,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$115,782,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,354,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$113,424,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,123,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,580,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,934,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,310,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,877,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,566,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,509,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,695,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,125,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,292,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,339,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,812,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,573,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,110,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,843,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,523,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$13,121,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,301,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$13,410,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,848,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$13,705,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,046,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$13,999,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,583,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,343,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,958,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services
 (500):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,028,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$122,483,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$87,194,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,191,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,938,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$101,331,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,960,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$92,781,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,143,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$92,808,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$99,647,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,392,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,464,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$102,181,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,120,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,073,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,157,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,085,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,690,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$106,209,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,835,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$375,955,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$473,879,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$464,352,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$542,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$538,003,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$590,904,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$594,729,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$626,658,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$629,150,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$664,032,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$662,930,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$707,099,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$706,061,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$761,258,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$749,868,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$800,618,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$799,481,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$851,615,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$849,973,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$525,876,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$525,716,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$553,675,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$552,981,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$570,815,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$570,407,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$617,954,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$617,756,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$633,488,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$632,808,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$653,683,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$653,276,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$715,518,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$715,315,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$763,016,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$762,316,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$810,664,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$810,230,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$885,513,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$885,426,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$545,622,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$542,562,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$537,970,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$534,946,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$538,691,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$533,883,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$546,156,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$545,811,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$544,282,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$539,685,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$546,446,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$538,021,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$561,786,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$558,295,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$573,480,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$570,338,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$586,855,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$583,571,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$604,517,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$605,786,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,416,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,496,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,892,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,002,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,135,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,210,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,953,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,991,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,140,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,140,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,590,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,590,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,429,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,429,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,425,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,425,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,604,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,604,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,079,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,079,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,651,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,289,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$136,996,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$137,447,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$139,827,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,964,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$148,005,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$147,807,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$146,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$146,074,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$144,620,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$143,993,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$153,568,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$152,909,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$157,302,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$156,643,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$161,056,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$160,370,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$170,839,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$170,088,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,772,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,831,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,029,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,404,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,792,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,371,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,542,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,214,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,889,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,538,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,992,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,408,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,204,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,504,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,406,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,011,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,772,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,348,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,988,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$67,496,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,808,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,408,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,256,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,706,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,196,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,376,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,275,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,459,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,433,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,613,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,417,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,969,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,513,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,338,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,762,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,226,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,219,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,669,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$347,234,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$347,234,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$360,341,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$360,341,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$400,112,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$400,112,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$466,938,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$466,938,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$539,743,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$539,743,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$614,473,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$614,473,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$686,716,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$686,716,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, \$751,343,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$751,343,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$804,643,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$804,643,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$858,474,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$848,474,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$19,353,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$10,338,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$20,761,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$17,171,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$20,286,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$18,947,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$19,802,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$19,342,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$19,873,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$19,674,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$20,905,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$20,297,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$26,857,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$23,804,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$18,232,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$20,916,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$60,069,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$61,008,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$79,096,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$79,095,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$80,150,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$80,149,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$85,787,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$85,786,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$87,260,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$87,259,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$91,024,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$91,023,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$94,141,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$94,140,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$100,689,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$100,688,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$99,551,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$99,550,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$103,660,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$103,659,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$105,959,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$105,959,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism:
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,725,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,125,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,010,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,034,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,422,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,284,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,912,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,770,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,741,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,727,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,727,000,000.

2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE CLEAVER OF MISSOURI OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,335,291,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,680,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,004,405,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,219,867,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,399,791,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,545,388,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,701,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,890,233,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,078,241,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,272,162,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$41,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$129,432,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$187,945,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$203,234,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$204,691,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$192,105,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$181,937,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$180,911,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$169,741,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$154,993,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,128,317,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,111,395,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,189,733,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,395,345,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,546,170,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,698,240,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,867,601,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,063,783,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,230,729,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,423,309,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,169,119,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,176,782,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,237,481,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,397,122,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,511,256,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,639,385,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,840,278,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,018,250,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,195,261,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,390,772,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: –\$833,825,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: –\$496,081,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: –\$233,078,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: –\$177,254,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: –\$111,464,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: –\$93,996,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: –\$138,607,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: –\$128,017,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: –\$117,020,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$118,609,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$17,147,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,822,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,241,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,632,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,003,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,371,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,777,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,172,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,556,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,932,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$12,336,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,913,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,224,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,476,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,661,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,820,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,026,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,231,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$14,439,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$14,668,000,000,000.

SEC. 2. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$553,925,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$585,924,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$564,074,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$568,196,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$574,336,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$565,518,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$585,581,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$578,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$598,841,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$585,091,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$612,097,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$592,763,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$625,362,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$610,522,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$639,661,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$625,015,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$653,962,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$638,965,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$671,019,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$659,506,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,338,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,222,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$51,241,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,512,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,643,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,706,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,666,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,352,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$51,315,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,085,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,464,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,391,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,494,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,906,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,664,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,768,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,909,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,145,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,556,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,268,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,091,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,988,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,654,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,987,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,244,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,095,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,920,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,687,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,623,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,182,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,357,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,841,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,089,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,558,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,824,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,194,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,978,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,925,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,128,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,434,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,209,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,072,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,367,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,929,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,202,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,258,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,594,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,206,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,534,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,339,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,545,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,198,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,124,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,618,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,165,000,000.

- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,430,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,003,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,947,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,124,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,304,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,646,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,108,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,531,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,227,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,386,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,621,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,510,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,511,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,467,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,807,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,643,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,058,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,210,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,919,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,857,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,334,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,536,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,304,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,085,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,579,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,407,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,988,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,577,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,525,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,096,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,948,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,440,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,612,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,151,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,024,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$19,593,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,655,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,213,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,465,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,003,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,968,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,769,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,357,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$2,293,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,366,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$4,783,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,145,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$6,537,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,758,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$6,533,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,253,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$4,945,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,773,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$8,348,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,613,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$2,240,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,563,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$474,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,101,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,275,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,386,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$129,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$126,243,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$133,784,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$117,661,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$122,449,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$124,471,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$120,261,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$130,819,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$123,333,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$137,262,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$126,032,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$102,354,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$123,333,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$104,123,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$117,489,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$105,934,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$115,219,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$107,877,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$114,475,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,509,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,409,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,125,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,304,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,339,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,138,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,573,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,213,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,843,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,605,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,121,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,292,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,410,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,839,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,705,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,037,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,999,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,574,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,343,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,949,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$107,028,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$136,053,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$102,194,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$122,678,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,301,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$113,711,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$104,104,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$105,916,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$114,347,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$111,578,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$118,943,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$117,633,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$122,868,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$121,414,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$123,647,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$123,418,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$124,802,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$124,551,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$126,461,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$125,796,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$382,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$380,707,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$482,752,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$471,591,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$546,803,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$545,420,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$596,809,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$601,541,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$638,350,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$641,242,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$676,122,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$675,168,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$719,320,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$718,259,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$773,097,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$761,684,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$813,176,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$812,016,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$869,043,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$867,378,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$526,636,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$526,476,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$562,063,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$561,369,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$588,473,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$588,065,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$639,731,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$639,533,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$659,125,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$658,445,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$682,905,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$682,498,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$747,240,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$747,037,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$801,602,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$800,902,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$855,814,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$855,380,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$938,731,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$938,644,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$580,622,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$572,990,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$547,970,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$543,312,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$548,691,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$543,228,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$556,156,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$555,492,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$554,282,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$549,594,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$556,446,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$547,930,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$571,786,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$568,204,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$583,480,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$580,247,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$596,855,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$593,480,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$614,517,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$615,695,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,416,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,496,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,892,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,002,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,135,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,210,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,953,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,991,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,140,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,140,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,590,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,590,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,429,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,429,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,425,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,425,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,604,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,604,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,079,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,079,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$140,651,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$138,003,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$141,996,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$141,630,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$144,827,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$144,636,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$153,005,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$152,648,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$151,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$151,028,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$149,620,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$148,947,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$158,568,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$157,863,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$162,302,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$161,597,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,056,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$165,324,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$175,839,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$175,042,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,772,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,917,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,534,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,792,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,403,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,542,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,216,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,889,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,992,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,399,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,204,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,495,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,406,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,002,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,772,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,339,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,968,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,487,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,808,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,408,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,256,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,706,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,196,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,376,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,275,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$31,459,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,433,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,613,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,417,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,969,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,513,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,338,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,762,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,226,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,219,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,669,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$346,034,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$346,034,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$356,872,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$356,872,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$390,660,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$390,660,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$444,699,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$444,699,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$500,673,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$500,673,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$555,019,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$555,019,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$604,374,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$604,374,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$645,680,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$645,680,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$674,506,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$674,506,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$703,024,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$703,024,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,325,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,272,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, – \$18,028,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, – \$9,013,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$19,436,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$15,846,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$18,961,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$17,622,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$18,477,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$18,017,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$18,548,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$18,349,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$19,580,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$18,972,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$25,532,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$22,479,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$16,907,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$19,591,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$58,744,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$59,683,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$79,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$79,229,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$80,576,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$80,575,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$86,663,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$86,662,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$88,673,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$88,672,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$92,938,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$92,937,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$96,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$96,444,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$103,169,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$103,168,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$102,135,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$102,134,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$106,354,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$106,353,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, – \$108,766,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, – \$108,766,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism:
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,725,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,230,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,766,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,845,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,173,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,650,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$706,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$192,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,000,000.

3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE COOPER OF TENNESSEE OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2013 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

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TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,078,076,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,318,693,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,570,303,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,761,728,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,922,355,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,061,602,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,219,541,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,388,521,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,564,364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,744,062,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: – \$215,263,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: – \$232,491,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: – \$245,981,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: – \$254,378,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: – \$271,984,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: – \$290,687,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: – \$299,031,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: – \$319,499,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: – \$342,588,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: – \$371,419,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,870,262,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,946,241,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,054,353,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,233,324,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,363,711,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,497,732,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,688,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,870,702,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,994,601,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,162,314,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,918,761,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,976,823,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,071,338,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,251,164,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,354,859,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,468,791,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,657,676,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,826,568,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,967,541,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,143,424,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: – \$840,685,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: – \$658,130,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: – \$501,035,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: – \$489,436,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: – \$432,504,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: – \$407,189,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: – \$438,135,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: – \$438,047,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: – \$403,177,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: – \$399,362,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$17,078,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,904,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: \$18,574,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,253,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,916,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,560,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,222,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,873,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,459,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,015,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$12,267,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,994,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,557,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,097,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,574,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,009,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,471,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$15,933,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,342,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$16,751,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$551,925,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$577,486,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$554,250,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$562,264,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$556,697,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$557,062,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$560,232,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$562,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$564,905,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$560,727,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$570,166,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$559,637,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$576,041,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$569,660,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, \$582,007,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$575,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$588,032,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$581,313,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$594,125,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$592,693,000,000.

- (2) International Affairs (150):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,260,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,938,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,573,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,130,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,248,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,555,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,582,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,036,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,930,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,771,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,442,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,192,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,955,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,640,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,484,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,019,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,256,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,551,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,488,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,967,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,606,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,838,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,724,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,775,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,901,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,907,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,140,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,110,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,410,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,353,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,713,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,590,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,019,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$30,885,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,328,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,641,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,413,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,662,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,448,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,012,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,856,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,446,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,631,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,338,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,648,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,998,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,157,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,767,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,512,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,636,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,556,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,575,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,337,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,468,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,187,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,485,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,153,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,115,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,704,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,634,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,406,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,839,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,479,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,960,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,133,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,268,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$37,123,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$36,867,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,533,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,260,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,379,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,893,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,174,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,420,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,092,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,837,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,745,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,645,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,537,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,846,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,420,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,182,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,823,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,640,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,268,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,988,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,562,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,575,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,197,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,909,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,566,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,462,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,113,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,172,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,838,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,820,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,488,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$1,784,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,397,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$4,276,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,640,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$7,260,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,045,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$7,854,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,332,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$7,379,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,297,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$12,237,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,391,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$11,766,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,476,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$4,579,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,119,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$5,902,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,053,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,979,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,894,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,609,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$75,899,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$79,265,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$77,076,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$80,930,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$78,050,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$81,348,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$80,070,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$81,343,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$80,564,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$80,784,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,365,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$82,933,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$78,427,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$77,578,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$90,193,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$88,853,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,876,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,755,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,761,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,081,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,787,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,384,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,387,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,554,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,442,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,562,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,203,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,610,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,158,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,679,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,225,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,730,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,335,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$73,081,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,083,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,994,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,234,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$79,848,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$79,869,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,238,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,213,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$93,216,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$93,638,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,624,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,955,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$97,590,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$95,776,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$97,437,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$95,877,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$97,325,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$372,016,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$367,939,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$459,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$448,912,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$529,180,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$524,554,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$557,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$580,571,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$620,385,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$623,165,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$655,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$654,839,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$696,256,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$695,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$748,320,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$737,316,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$775,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$774,927,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$825,197,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$824,069,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$504,884,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$504,776,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$530,189,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$529,657,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$554,449,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$554,255,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$605,756,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$605,793,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$621,150,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$620,723,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$641,367,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$641,237,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$699,350,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$699,450,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$747,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$747,435,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$786,084,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$785,993,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$858,585,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$858,866,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$536,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$534,683,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$529,771,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$527,681,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$526,878,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$524,573,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$530,473,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$532,642,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$524,849,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$522,708,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$524,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$518,512,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$537,417,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$536,176,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$545,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$544,737,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$556,173,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$555,576,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$571,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$575,528,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,381,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,497,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,053,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,206,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,320,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,462,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,003,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$39,134,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,160,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,253,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,418,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,529,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,051,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,179,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,841,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,973,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,807,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,944,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,097,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,237,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,980,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$135,090,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$134,668,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$135,585,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$136,587,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,357,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$143,925,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$144,474,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$141,458,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$141,884,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,730,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,184,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$146,811,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$147,290,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$149,676,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$150,184,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$152,563,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$153,082,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$161,158,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$161,726,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,196,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,338,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$54,974,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$57,953,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,934,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,731,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,946,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,385,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,905,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,821,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,197,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,261,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,571,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,702,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,341,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,305,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,951,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,549,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,220,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,560,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,422,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,467,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,756,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,412,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,718,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,381,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,875,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,208,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,995,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,196,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,252,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,242,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,433,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,699,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,677,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$24,966,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,948,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$344,483,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$344,483,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$357,477,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$357,477,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$395,203,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$395,203,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$458,360,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$458,360,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$526,814,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$526,814,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$595,670,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$595,670,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$659,883,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$659,883,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$715,403,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$715,403,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$757,921,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$757,921,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$799,383,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$799,383,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$13,676,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$7,857,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$15,386,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$13,295,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$17,603,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$16,779,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$20,026,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$19,647,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$22,371,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$22,297,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$25,662,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$25,587,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$28,895,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$28,827,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$31,737,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$31,685,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$34,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$34,012,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$78,230,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$78,242,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$76,328,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$76,328,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$79,432,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$79,432,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$85,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$85,712,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$88,268,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$88,268,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$96,233,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$96,233,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$100,032,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$100,032,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$106,935,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$106,935,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$106,113,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$106,113,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$110,573,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$110,573,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$115,265,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$115,265,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism:
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,192,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,394,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,453,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,667,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,979,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,108,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,797,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$37,914,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$40,014,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,807,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,316,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,734,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,218,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,680,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,806,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,662,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,656,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,603,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—Not later than April 27, 2012, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, such committee shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$148,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$22,371,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$2,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$51,800,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$4,270,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$59,490,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$4,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$70,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(5) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall report

changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$407,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$5,157,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(6) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$600,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$60,400,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(7) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A)(i) The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to enact fundamental tax reform that reduce the deficit by \$1 trillion relative to current policy through 2021.

(ii) In determining compliance with the revenue instruction the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall calculate deficit reduction relative to the current policy baseline defined in section 403.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report changes in direct spending laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending by \$8,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$100,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

SEC. 202. DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO REPLACE THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED BY THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.

(a) SUBMISSION.—In the House, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a bill carrying out the directions set forth in subsection (b).

(b) DIRECTIONS.—The bill referred to in subsection (a) shall include the following provisions:

(1) REPLACING THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED BY THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.—The language shall amend section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to permanently repeal the sequester established under that section consistent with this concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, and each subsequent fiscal year through 2021.

(2) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—The bill referred to in subsection (a) shall include language making its application contingent upon the enactment of the reconciliation bill referred to in section 201.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes provisions amending or superseding the system for updating payments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure would not increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022. Areas for savings may include, but are not limited

to, reducing Medicare fraud, increasing drug discounts, reforming cost sharing requirements, and accelerating or strengthening payment reforms.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–565) or makes changes to or provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, if such legislation would not increase the deficit or direct spending for fiscal year 2013, the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2017, or the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSPORTATION.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon:

- (1) For surface transportation programs by providing new contract authority by the amounts provided in such measure if the total amount of contract authority does not exceed the additional revenue deposited into the Highway Trust Fund and made available over the authorized period.
- (2) Such measure maintains the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

Spending limits for total discretionary Federal spending are:

- (1) with respect to fiscal year 2013—
 - (A) for the security category, \$684,000,000,000 in new budget authority;
 - (B) for the nonsecurity category, \$359,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (C) for overseas contingency operations (OCO), \$86,192,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (2) with respect to fiscal year 2014—
 - (A) for the security category, \$686,000,000,000 in new budget authority;

- (B) for the nonsecurity category, \$361,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and
- (C) for overseas contingency operations, \$61,019,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (3) with respect to fiscal year 2015—
 - (A) for the security category, \$689,000,000,000 in new budget authority;
 - (B) for the nonsecurity category, \$362,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (C) for overseas contingency operations, \$42,667,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (5) with respect to fiscal year 2016—
 - (A) for the discretionary category, \$1,057,669,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (B) for overseas contingency operations, \$38,108,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (6) with respect to fiscal year 2017—
 - (A) for the discretionary category, \$1,066,130,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (B) for overseas contingency operations, \$37,914,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (7) with respect to fiscal year 2018—
 - (A) for the discretionary category, \$1,075,725,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (B) for overseas contingency operations, \$37,807,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (8) with respect to fiscal year 2019—
 - (A) for the discretionary category, \$1,086,482,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (B) for overseas contingency operations, \$38,734,000,000 in new budget authority;
- (9) with respect to fiscal year 2020—
 - (A) for the discretionary category, \$1,097,347,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (B) for overseas contingency operations, \$39,680,000,000 in new budget authority; and
- (10) with respect to fiscal year 2021—
 - (A) for the discretionary category, \$1,108,321,000,000 in new budget authority; and
 - (B) for overseas contingency operations, \$40,653,000,000 in new budget authority.

SEC. 402. ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING OR REPEALING ANY DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMIT.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that—

- (1) increases the amount of any discretionary spending limit for any fiscal year set forth in this concurrent resolution on the budget; or
- (2) repeals any discretionary spending limit set forth in this concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY RESOLUTION SETTING 302(a) ALLOCATIONS ASSUMED IN THIS RESOLUTION.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget or any resolution deeming any budget al-

locations or aggregates to be in effect, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that provides for allocations under section 302(a) for any fiscal year that, in the aggregate, would exceed the discretionary spending limit for that fiscal year pursuant to this concurrent resolution on the budget.

(c) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST WAIVER OF SUBSECTIONS (a) OR (b).—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of subsection (a) or (b).

(d) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER.—In the House of Representatives:

(1) As disposition of points of order under subsection (a) or (b), the chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is subject to the points of order.

(2) A question of consideration under this paragraph shall be debatable for ten minutes by each Member initiating a point of order and for ten minutes by an opponent on each point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

(3) The disposition of the question of consideration under this paragraph with respect to a bill or resolution shall be considered also to determine the question of consideration under this paragraph with respect to an amendment made in order as original text.

SEC. 403. CURRENT POLICY ESTIMATES FOR TAX REFORM.

For the purposes of section 201, the term “current policy baseline” is the baseline, as defined at section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 based on laws in effect as of March 1, 2012, modified to assume—

(1) a permanent extension of the provisions of titles I, II, III, and IV of the Economic Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001, and any later amendments;

(2) a permanent extension of the provisions of titles I, III, and IV of the Jobs, Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001, and any later amendments;

(3) a permanent increase in the limitations on expensing depreciable business assets for small businesses under section 179(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect in tax year 2011, as provided under section 202 of the Jobs, Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001, and any later amendments;

(4) a permanent extension of the Estate and Gift Tax provisions from the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, beginning January 1, 2013; and

(5) a permanent extension of relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax, as defined in section 7(e) of the Statutory-Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, beginning January 1, 2012.

SEC. 404. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts referred to in subsection (c)(1) or identified in the report to accompany this resolution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”.

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—For fiscal year 2014, the aggregate amount of advance appropriation shall not exceed—

(1) \$54,462,000,000 for the following programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

(A) Medical Services;

(B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

(C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration; and

(2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority for all other programs.

(d) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 405. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust any appropriate levels and allocations in this resolution accordingly.

SEC. 406. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of increasing direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for any period described in subsection (b).

(b) **TIME PERIODS.**—The applicable periods for purposes of this section are any of the first four consecutive ten fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 407. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—For purposes of applying sections 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that reforms

the Federal retirement system, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year 2013 and the period of fiscal years 2013 to 2022.

SEC. 408. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this 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 AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) EXEMPTIONS.—Any legislation for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments in the allocations or aggregates of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 504.

SEC. 409. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.

(a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—

(1) REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, any estimate prepared for a measure under the terms of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform”, as a supplement to such estimate of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a), the chair of the Committee on the Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement controls.

(b) BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.—The Congressional Budget Office shall estimate the change in net income to the National Flood Insurance Program by this Act if such income is included in a reconciliation bill provided for in section 201, as if such income were deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 410. BUDGET RULE RELATING TO TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND THAT INCREASE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the Rules of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, or any Act that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

SEC. 411. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) **ALLOCATION.**—In the House, there shall be a separate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for overseas contingency operations and the global war on terrorism. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2013. Such separate allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas contingency operations and the global war on terrorism under section 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(c) of such Act does not apply to such separate allocation. The Committee on Appropriations may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spending that counts toward the allocation established by this section shall be designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) **ADJUSTMENT.**—In the House, for purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2013, no adjustment shall be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(c) **LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.**—The amount of the adjustments shall not exceed the amounts specified in section 501, except to the extent the additional increase is offset pursuant to subsection (d) or by the amount not to exceed a request submitted by the President pursuant to subsection (e).

(d) **PERMISSIBLE OFFSETS TO ALLOW INCREASES IN OCO LIMITS.**—The discretionary spending limit for the overseas contingency operation (OCO) category for any fiscal year may be increased—

(1) by the amount of any reduction in the security category, nonsecurity category, or the discretionary category, as applicable, for that fiscal year, if the statute making such reduction sets forth the amount of the reduction in such category that is to be used to increase the overseas contingency operation category; or

(2) by the amount of any reduction in direct spending or increase in revenues if the statute making such reduction in direct spending or increase in revenues sets forth the amount of such reduction or increase that is to be used to increase the overseas contingency operation category.

(e) **REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT.**—If the President requests revisions for the overseas contingency operation limit set forth in this concurrent resolution on the budget by June 30, 2012 to accompany any supplemental budget request for such operations for fiscal year 2012 through fiscal year 2021 with an explanation of strategy consistent with the proposed adjustments, then such adjustments shall not be subject to the offset requirements in subsection (d).

(f) **LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.**—The adjustment may only be made for spending meeting the definition of overseas contingency operations spending, defined as any operations the funding of which is only used in geographic areas in which combat or direct combat support operations occur, and would be limited to—

(1) operations and maintenance for the transport of personnel, equipment, and supplies to, from, and within the the-

ater of operations; deployment-specific training and preparation for units and personnel to assume their directed mission; and the incremental costs above the funding programmed in the base budget to build and maintain temporary facilities; provide food, fuel, supplies, contracted services, and other support; and cover the operational costs of coalition partners supporting United States military missions;

(2) military personnel spending for incremental special pays and allowances for Service members and civilians deployed to a combat zone; and incremental pay, special pays, and allowances for Reserve Component personnel mobilized to support war missions;

(3) procurement costs to replace losses that have occurred, but only for items not already programmed for replacement in the Future Years Defense Plan;

(4) military construction spending for facilities and infrastructure in the theater of operations in direct support of combat operations; and

(5) research and development projects required for combat operations in these specific theaters that can be delivered in a 12-month period.

SEC. 412. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates \$315,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$751,000,000, and that amount is designated for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates \$7,979,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$3,132,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates up to \$299,000,000, and the amount is designated to the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health

and Human Services, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(4) **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.**—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates \$60,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$10,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(b) **PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.**—Prior to consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 413. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

(b) **LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.**—The following provisions of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) shall no longer have force or effect:

(1) Section 3(e) relating to advance appropriations.

(2) Section 3(f) relating to the treatment of off-budget administrative expenses.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.

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

(1) America's tax code is broken and must be reformed.

(2) The current individual income tax system is confusing and complicated, while the corporate income tax is the highest in the world and hurts America's ability to compete abroad.

(3) Tax expenditures are simply spending through the tax code, and cost taxpayers approximately \$1.3 trillion annually. They increase the deficit and cause tax rates to be higher than they otherwise would be.

(4) Tax reform should lower tax rates, reduce the deficit, simplify the tax code, reduce or eliminate tax expenditures, and help start and expand businesses and create jobs.

(b) **POLICY ON FUNDAMENTAL TAX REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that fundamental income tax reform shall be based on the principles and framework outlined in the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Moment of Truth report and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Restoring America’s Future report including:

(1) lowering individual and corporate income tax rates across-the-board with the top rate reduced to between 23 and 29 percent unless the top rate must be higher than 29 percent to offset preferential treatment for capital gains;

(2) shifting the corporate income tax from a worldwide to a territorial system;

(3) increasing the competitiveness of U.S. businesses;

(4) broadening the tax base by reducing or eliminating tax expenditures;

(5) preserving reformed versions of tax provisions addressing low-income workers and families; mortgage interest for principal residences; employer-provided health insurance; charitable giving; and retirement savings and pensions;

(6) maintaining or improving progressivity of the tax code; and

(7) simplifying the tax code.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

(1) More than 50 million Americans depend on Medicare for their health security.

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare’s long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. The Medicare Trustees continue to stress the importance of developing and implementing further means of reducing health care cost growth in the coming years. According to the Board of Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental Medicare Insurance Trust Funds, the official source for Medicare financial and actuarial status:

(A) The Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund will remain solvent until 2024, at which point it would be unable to fully pay all scheduled HI benefits.

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy. Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 6.3 percent per year, and under alternative fiscal scenario of the Congressional Budget Office, mandatory spending on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2085.

(3) Failing to address this problem will leave younger generations burdened with an enormous debt to pay and less health care security in old age, for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

(4) Medicare spending needs to be put on a sustainable path and the Medicare program needs to become solvent over the long-term.

(b) **POLICY OF MEDICARE REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to ensure the future of the Medicare program is preserved. The Medicare changes

under this resolution shall reflect the principles and framework outlined in the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Moment of Truth report including:

(1) reforms achieving savings within the budget window from policies including but not limited to:

(A) permanently reforming or replacing the Medicare sustainable growth rate with a system that encourages coordination of care and moves toward payment based on quality rather than quantity;

(B) reducing Medicare fraud;

(C) reforming cost sharing requirements;

(D) accelerating or strengthening payment and delivery system reforms; and

(E) increasing drug discounts; and

(2) setting targets for the total Federal budgetary commitment to health care and requiring further structural reforms if the policies in this resolution and other reforms are not sufficient to limit the growth of total Federal budgetary commitment to health care, including mandatory programs and provisions of the tax code related to health care to GDP plus 1 percent.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Security. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement security, which includes employer provided pensions as well as personal savings.

(2) The Social Security Trustees report has repeatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Social Security becomes more precarious and the threat to seniors and those receiving Social Security disability benefits becomes more pronounced:

(A) In 2016, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(B) In 2036, according to the Social Security Trustees Report the combined Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted, and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(C) With the exhaustion of the trust funds in 2036, benefits will be cut 23 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The current recession has exacerbated the crisis to Social Security. The Congressional Budget Office continues to project permanent cash deficits.

(4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Security for a larger proportion of their retirement income. Therefore, reforms should take into consideration the need to protect lower-income Americans’ retirement security.

(5) Americans deserve action by their elected officials on Social Security reform. It is critical that the Congress and the ad-

ministration work together in a bipartisan fashion to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent over 75 years, as certified by the Congressional Budget Office using estimates provided by the Social Security Administration Office of the Chief Actuary. Legislation to ensure sustainable solvency shall reflect the principles and framework outlined in the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Moment of Truth report and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Restoring America's Future report, which:

- (1) achieve the following objectives:
 - (A) protect those in and near retirement;
 - (B) preserve the safety net for those who rely on Social Security, including survivors and those with disabilities;
 - (C) improve fairness for participants; and
 - (D) reduce the burden on, and provide certainty for, future generations, and
- (2) include, among other proposals:
 - (A) moving to a more progressive benefit formula;
 - (B) providing an enhanced minimum benefit for low-wage workers;
 - (C) increasing benefits for the elderly and long-time disabled, accounting for changes in life expectancy over the next 75 years; and
 - (D) gradually restoring the maximum wage base that has slowly eroded.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

- (a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds the following:
- (1) The Congressional Budget Office, the Federal Reserve, the Government Accountability Office, the Simpson-Bowles Fiscal Commission, the Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force, and ten former Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisors all concluded that debt is growing at unsustainable rates and must be brought under control.
 - (2) According to the Congressional Budget Office, if entitlements are not reformed, entitlement spending on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid will exceed the historical average of revenue collections as a share of the economy within forty years.
 - (3) According to the Congressional Budget Office, under current policies, debt would reach levels that the economy could no longer sustain in 2035 and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that date.
 - (7) To avoid a fiscal crisis and maintain program solvency, Congress must enact legislation that makes structural reforms to entitlement programs.
 - (8) Instead of automatic debt increases and automatic spending increases, Congress needs to put limits on spending with automatic reductions if spending limits are not met.
 - (9) The budget lacks both short- and long-term spending controls. Greater transparency and the use of spending controls,

particularly for long-term entitlement spending, are needed to tackle this growing threat of a fiscal crisis.

(b) **POLICY ON DEBT CONTROLS.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution on the budget that in order to stabilize the debt and bring it under control, the following statutory spending and debt controls are needed:

(1) Enforceable statutory caps on discretionary spending at levels set forth in this concurrent resolution on the budget for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022, that includes:

(A) separate limits on security and nonsecurity spending and firewalls through fiscal year 2015, and limits on Overseas Contingency Operations through 2021;

(B) a point of order; and

(C) an across-the-board sequester to bring spending back in line with statutory caps if the point of order is waived. At the end of each session of Congress, the Congressional Budget Office shall certify that discretionary spending approved by Congress is within the discretionary spending caps. If the caps are not met, the Office of Management and Budget would be required to implement an across-the-board sequester.

(2) Establish a debt stabilization process to provide a backstop to enforce savings and keep the Federal budget on path to achieve long-term targets that:

(A) Require at the beginning of each year, the Office of Management and Budget to report to the President and the Congressional Budget Office to report to the Congress whether—

(i) the budget is projected to be in primary balance in 2015;

(ii) the debt held by the public as a percentage of GDP is projected to be stable at 2015 levels for the following five years; and

(iii) beginning in fiscal year 2016, whether the actual debt-to-GDP ratio will exceed the prior year's ratio.

(B) In a year in which the Office of Management and Budget indicates any one of these conditions has not been met, the President's budget submission shall include legislative recommendations that would restore primary budget balance in 2015 or, after 2015, stabilize the debt-to-GDP ratio.

(C) If the Congressional budget resolution also shows that one of these conditions has not been met, the resolution shall include fast-track procedures for debt stabilization legislation to bring the budget back within the deficit or debt targets.

(D) If Congress cannot agree upon a budget resolution in a timely manner, and the report of the Congressional Budget Office predicts one of these conditions has not been met, then any Member of the House may introduce a debt stabilization bill, and a motion to proceed to that bill shall be considered on the floor.

(E) Congressional action on debt stabilization action would be enforced by a supermajority point of order against any legislation that would provide new mandatory

budget authority or reduce revenues until a stabilization bill has been passed in years during which a budget resolution includes a debt stabilization instruction. The debt stabilization process would be suspended if nominal GDP grew by less than one percent in the prior fiscal year. The process could also be suspended by the enactment of a joint resolution stating that stabilization legislation would cause or exacerbate an economic downturn.

SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

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

(1) According to the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies will hold \$698 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending made available by Congress that remain available for expenditure beyond the fiscal year for which they are provided.

(3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from unneeded balances of funds.

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congressional committees shall through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

SEC. 506. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS.

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

(1) The Government Accountability Office is required by law to identify examples of waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs, and has so identified dozens of such examples.

(2) In testimony before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could potentially save tens of billions of dollars”.

(3) The Rules of the House of Representatives require each standing committee to hold at least one hearing every four months on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

(4) The findings resulting from congressional oversight of Federal Government programs should result in programmatic

changes in both authorizing statutes and program funding levels.

(b) **POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPENDING.**—Each authorizing committee annually shall include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated. Such recommendations shall be made publicly available.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON A RESPONSIBLE DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as Admiral Mullen, the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated;

(2) the Government Accountability Office has issued reports documenting billions of dollars of waste and duplication at Government agencies;

(3) the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Fiscal Commission and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force were correct in concluding that everything, including spending and revenue, should be “on the table” as part of a deficit reduction plan; and

(4) any budget plan to reduce the deficit must follow this precept.

SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS.

It is the sense of the House that in achieving the deficit reduction targets outlined in section 201, the importance of low-income programs that help those most in need should be taken into consideration.

4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE HONDA OF CALIFORNIA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,197,368,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,612,409,000.

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,881,422,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$3,106,522,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$3,301,143,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$3,452,783,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,660,783,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,855,297,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,043,898,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,236,911,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: – \$74,614,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$115,212,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$156,357,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$220,790,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$279,347,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$291,219,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$342,648,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$356,393,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$353,732,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$345,788,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,309,878,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,255,223,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,353,099,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,524,427,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,677,543,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,829,402,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,044,242,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,257,245,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,444,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,698,785,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,287,716,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,261,796,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,352,964,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,532,436,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,649,001,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,783,230,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,998,222,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,194,577,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,395,373,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,657,085,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: – \$1,090,348,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: – \$649,387,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: – \$471,542,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: – \$425,914,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: – \$347,858,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: – \$330,447,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: – \$337,439,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: – \$339,280,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: – \$351,475,000.

Fiscal year 2022: – \$420,174,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$17,467,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,240,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,804,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,308,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,733,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,129,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,506,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,867,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$21,223,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$21,621,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013: \$12,655,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,331,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,787,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,152,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,390,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,577,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,755,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,927,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$15,107,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,357,000,000,000.

SEC. 2. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$659,719,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$669,687,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$532,574,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$585,818,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$526,836,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$546,976,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$528,581,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$539,638,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$539,841,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$536,425,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$551,797,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$537,397,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$560,862,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$551,693,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$571,661,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$561,905,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$586,462,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$574,908,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$601,815,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$595,149,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$73,837,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,498,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,309,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,844,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,079,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,518,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,501,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,004,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,334,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,068,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,237,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,148,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,132,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,977,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,515,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,872,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,132,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$71,074,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,005,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,106,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,204,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,096,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,135,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,366,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,957,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,701,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,875,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,331,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,142,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,034,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,687,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,742,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,260,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,821,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,127,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,936,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,068,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,073,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,163,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,223,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,537,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,344,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,580,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,315,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,022,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,198,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,741,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,124,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,586,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,336,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,523,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,308,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,223,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,476,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,896,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,984,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,716,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,693,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,024,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,772,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,969,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,207,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,398,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,941,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,221,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$49,503,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,558,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,232,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$51,348,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,517,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,593,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,636,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,599,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,234,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,593,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,150,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,777,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,228,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,125,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,892,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,723,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,721,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,214,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,944,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,494,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,796,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,333,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,887,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,362,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,823,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,343,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,066,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,617,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,592,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,131,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,947,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,495,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,502,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,855,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$19,282,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$6,586,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,044,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,505,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,529,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,152,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,060,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,846,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,636,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,592,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,134,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$853,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,229,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$362,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,554,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,580,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,812,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,616,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$105,774,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$105,474,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$112,473,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$108,565,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$119,935,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$113,853,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$126,924,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$119,215,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,899,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$124,357,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$130,944,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$127,535,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$132,922,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$130,484,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$134,989,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$132,385,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$137,095,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$133,770,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$139,283,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$136,230,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,408,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,335,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,083,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,381,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,155,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,848,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,273,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,966,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,929,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,124,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,607,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,575,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,684,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,381,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,194,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,215,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,943,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,072,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,813,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$215,477,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$216,894,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,185,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$134,848,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$108,627,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$108,401,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$113,637,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$113,530,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$124,002,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$120,819,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$128,980,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$127,822,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,164,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$131,731,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$135,479,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$134,698,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,104,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,088,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$141,118,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,748,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$392,643,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$383,806,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$490,114,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$475,603,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$558,189,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$552,620,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$605,699,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$609,918,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$649,911,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$652,349,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$687,213,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$685,849,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$729,703,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$728,299,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$784,569,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$772,420,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$825,999,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$823,927,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$882,501,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$879,975,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$528,399,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$528,311,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$553,553,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$552,856,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$579,388,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$578,948,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$629,995,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$629,761,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$648,217,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$647,496,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$670,465,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$670,015,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$733,652,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$733,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$786,074,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$785,321,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$837,885,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$837,396,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$917,799,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$917,656,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$600,167,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$589,067,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$622,434,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$611,955,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$620,983,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$617,542,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$611,032,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$614,698,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$604,154,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$602,171,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$607,469,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$600,968,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$625,364,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$623,236,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$640,917,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$638,419,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$658,585,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$655,964,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$681,071,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$683,338,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,216,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,296,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,892,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,002,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,135,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,210,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,953,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,991,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,140,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,140,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,590,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,590,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,429,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,429,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,425,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,425,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,604,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,604,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,079,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,079,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$149,224,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$145,567,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$156,328,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$152,548,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$157,222,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$156,643,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$163,556,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$163,960,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$162,499,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$162,122,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$161,341,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$160,695,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$171,034,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$170,211,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$176,196,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$174,995,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$181,451,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$180,089,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$192,540,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$191,089,000,000.

- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$71,906,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,625,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,516,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,844,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,602,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,316,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,761,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,667,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,641,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,168,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$70,425,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$71,745,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$72,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$72,514,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$74,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$73,924,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$77,213,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$76,341,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,484,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$82,533,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,636,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,466,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,311,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,862,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,950,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,268,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,969,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,287,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,231,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,186,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,967,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,097,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,638,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,877,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$29,490,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,771,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,274,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,715,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,190,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$347,247,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$347,247,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$361,372,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$361,372,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$400,420,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$400,420,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$464,626,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$464,626,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$532,290,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$532,290,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$599,375,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$599,375,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$660,922,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$660,922,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$712,948,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$712,948,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$752,887,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$752,887,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$794,191,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$794,191,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
 - Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
- (B) Outlays, \$0.00
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.00
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.00
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$75,736,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$75,736,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$77,697,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$77,697,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$83,531,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$83,531,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$85,226,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$85,226,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$93,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$93,507,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$97,066,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$97,066,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$103,845,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$103,845,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$102,878,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$102,878,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$107,168,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$107,168,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$109,655,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$109,655,000,000.

5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE GARRETT OF NEW JERSEY OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013 is hereby established and

that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and for fiscal years 2014 through 2022 are set forth.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION SUBMISSIONS

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 202. Submission of reports on mandatory savings.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 302. Restrictions on advance appropriations.

Sec. 303. Emergency spending.

Sec. 304. Changes in allocations and aggregates resulting from realistic scoring of measures affecting revenues.

Sec. 305. Allocation of new budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

Sec. 306. Prohibition on using revenue increases to comply with budget allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 307. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 308. Budget Protection Mandatory Account.

Sec. 309. Budget discretionary accounts.

Sec. 310. Treatment of rescission bills in the House.

Sec. 311. Sense of the House regarding baseline revenue projections.

Sec. 312. Sense of the House regarding long-term budget projections.

Sec. 313. Make it easier to amend appropriation bills.

TITLE IV—EARMARK MORATORIUM

Sec. 401. Earmark moratorium.

Sec. 402. Limitation of authority of the House Committee on Rules.

TITLE V—POLICY

Sec. 501. Policy statement on health care law repeal.

Sec. 502. Policy statement on bailouts of State and local governments.

Sec. 503. Policy statement on means-tested welfare programs.

Sec. 504. Policy statement on reforming the Federal budget process.

Sec. 505. Policy statement on reforming Federal regulation.

Sec. 506. Policy statement on medicare.

Sec. 507. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.

Sec. 508. Policy statement on block granting Medicaid.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,887,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,059,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,249,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,459,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,627,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$2,770,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$2,892,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,021,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,173,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,332,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,499,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: -\$12,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: -\$234,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: -\$303,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: -\$357,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: -\$389,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: -\$424,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: -\$461,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: -\$498,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: -\$535,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: -\$574,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: -\$617,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,069,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,663,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,512,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,561,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,632,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,698,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,788,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,923,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,035,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,141,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,289,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,120,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,818,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,653,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,654,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,713,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,764,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,834,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,970,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,081,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,186,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,340,000,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: -\$1,233,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: -\$759,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: -\$405,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: -\$195,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: -\$86,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$6,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$58,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$51,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$92,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$146,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$159,000,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,076,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,003,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,586,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$17,967,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,266,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$18,520,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$18,737,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$18,954,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$19,129,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$19,252,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$19,352,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$11,359,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,191,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,677,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$12,950,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,110,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,178,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,186,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$13,202,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$13,189,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$13,135,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$13,088,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$687,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$679,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$659,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$673,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$619,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$659,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$633,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$640,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$647,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$647,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$619,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$608,000,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$635,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$618,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$653,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$639,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$672,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$657,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$690,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$675,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$709,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$699,000,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
- Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

- (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$224,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$224,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$234,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$234,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$249,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$249,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$287,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$287,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$340,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$340,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$391,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$391,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$435,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$435,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$471,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$471,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$499,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$499,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$514,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$514,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$528,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$528,000,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,109,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,120,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,770,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,911,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,644,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,745,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,641,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,727,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,645,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,726,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,688,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,765,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,718,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,781,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,799,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,860,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,864,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,925,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,937,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,997,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$2,052,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$2,113,000,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- (21) Global War on Terrorism and related activities (970):
- Fiscal year 2012:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2013:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2014:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2015:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2016:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION SUBMISSIONS

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **SUBMISSIONS TO SLOW THE GROWTH IN MANDATORY SPENDING AND TO ACHIEVE DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—(1) Not later than September 15, 2012, the House committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) **INSTRUCTIONS.**—

(A) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$54,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(B) **COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.**—The Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$24,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by \$204,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(C) **COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.**—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$32,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by \$2,872,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(D) **COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.**—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$3,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by \$45,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(E) **COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.**—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$10,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(F) **COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.**—The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$8,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year

2013 and by \$172,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(b) **SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR CHANGES IN REVENUE TO PREVENT TAX INCREASES AND ENACT H.R. 3400.**—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report a reconciliation bill not later than September 15, 2012, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than \$234,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by not more than \$4,392,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(c) **REVISION OF ALLOCATIONS.**—(1) Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the House of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of that committee may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) Upon the submission to the House of a conference report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of this section, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

SEC. 202. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS ON MANDATORY SAVINGS.

In the House, not later than September 15, 2012, all House committees shall identify savings amounting to one percent of total mandatory spending under its jurisdiction from activities that are determined to be wasteful, unnecessary, or lower-priority. For purposes of this section, the reports by each committee shall be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget not later than September 15, 2012.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) **DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**—Spending limits for total discretionary Federal spending are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2014: \$931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2015: \$931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2016: \$931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2017: \$931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2018: \$950,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2019: \$969,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2020: \$988,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2021: \$1,008,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2022: \$1,028,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-

ference report thereon, that causes discretionary budget authority to exceed any level set forth in subsection (a).

SEC. 302. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—(1) In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

(2) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment that would violate paragraph (1) unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal years 2014 for programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$23,565,000,000 in new budget authority.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

SEC. 303. EMERGENCY SPENDING.

(a) **DESIGNATIONS.**—

(1) **GUIDANCE.**—In the House, if a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in paragraph (2). If such legislation is to be considered by the House without being reported, then the committee shall cause the explanation to be published in the Congressional Record in advance of floor consideration.

(2) **CRITERIA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Any such provision is an emergency requirement if the underlying situation poses a threat to life, property, or national security and is—

- (i) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;
- (ii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;
- (iii) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and
- (iv) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) **UNFORESEEN.**—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment or conference report that contains an emergency designation unless that designation meets the criteria set out in subsection (a)(2).

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of subsection (b).

(d) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.—As disposition of a point of order under subsection (b) or subsection (c), the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the point of order. A question of consideration under this section shall be debatable for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent of the point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

SEC. 304. CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES RESULTING FROM REALISTIC SCORING OF MEASURES AFFECTING REVENUES.

(a) Whenever the House considers a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report, including measures filed in compliance with section 201(b), that propose to change Federal revenues, the impact of such measure on Federal revenues shall be calculated by the Joint Committee on Taxation in a manner that takes into account—

- (1) the impact of the proposed revenue changes on—
 - (A) Gross Domestic Product, including the growth rate for the Gross Domestic Product;
 - (B) total domestic employment;
 - (C) gross private domestic investment;
 - (D) general price index;
 - (E) interest rates; and
 - (F) other economic variables; and
- (2) the impact on Federal Revenue of the changes in economic variables analyzed under paragraph (1).

(b) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make any necessary changes to allocations and aggregates in order to conform this concurrent resolution with the determinations made by the Joint Committee on Taxation pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 305. ALLOCATION OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

For the purposes of budget enforcement, the allocation of new budget authority to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives for fiscal year 2013 is \$931,000,000,000. Such allocation shall be the allocation made pursuant to section 302(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and shall be enforceable under section 302(f)(1) of that Act.

SEC. 306. PROHIBITION ON USING REVENUE INCREASES TO COMPLY WITH BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) For the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution in the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall not take into account the provisions of any piece of legislation which propose to increase revenue or offsetting collections if the net effect of the bill is to increase the level of revenue or offsetting collections beyond the level assumed in this concurrent resolution.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any provision of a piece of legislation that proposes a new or increased fee for the receipt of a defined benefit or service (including insurance coverage) by the person or entity paying the fee.

SEC. 307. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this 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 AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

- (1) 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 determined on the basis of estimates made by the appropriate Committee on the Budget; and
- (2) such chairman may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

SEC. 308. BUDGET PROTECTION MANDATORY ACCOUNT.

(a)(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain an account to be known as the “Budget Protection Mandatory Account”. The Account shall be divided into entries corresponding to the allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget, except that it shall not include the Committee on Appropriations.

(2) Each entry shall consist only of amounts credited to it under subsection (b). No entry of a negative amount shall be made.

(b)(1) Upon the engrossment of a House bill or joint resolution or a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution (other than an appropriation bill), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall—

- (A) credit the applicable entries of the Budget Protection Mandatory Account by the amounts specified in paragraph (2); and
- (B) reduce the applicable section 302(a) allocations by the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Each amount specified in paragraph (1)(A) shall be the net reduction in mandatory budget authority (either under current law or proposed by the bill or joint resolution under consideration) provided by each amendment that was adopted in the House to the bill or joint resolution.

(c)(1) If an amendment includes a provision described in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of a House bill or joint resolution or a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution, other than an appropriation bill, reduce the level of total revenues set forth in the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in an amount equal to the net reduction in mandatory authority (either under current law or proposed by a bill or joint resolution

under consideration) provided by each amendment adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution. Such adjustment shall be in addition to the adjustments described in subsection (b).

(2)(A) The provision specified in paragraph (1) is as follows: “The amount of mandatory budget authority reduced by this amendment may be used to offset a decrease in revenues.”

(B) All points of order are waived against an amendment including the text specified in subparagraph (A) provided the amendment is otherwise in order.

(d) As used in this rule, the term—

(1) “appropriation bill” means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2008 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

(2) “mandatory budget authority” means any entitlement authority as defined by, and interpreted for purposes of, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) During the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally, which shall be available to all Members, of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 309. BUDGET DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNTS.

(a)(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain an account to be known as the “Budget Protection Discretionary Account”. The Account shall be divided into entries corresponding to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and the committee’s suballocations, under section 302(a) and 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) Each entry shall consist only of amounts credited to it under subsection (b). No entry of a negative amount shall be made.

(b)(1) Upon the engrossment of a House appropriations bill, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall—

(A) credit the applicable entries of the Budget Protection Discretionary Account by the amounts specified in paragraph (2).

(B) reduce the applicable 302(a) and (b) allocations by the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Each amount specified in subparagraph (A) shall be the net reduction in discretionary budget authority provided by each amendment adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution.

(c)(1) If an amendment includes a provision described in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of a House appropriations bill, reduce the level of total revenues set forth in the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in an amount equal to the net reduction in discretionary budget authority provided by each amendment that was adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution. Such adjustment shall be in addition to the adjustments described in subsection (b).

(2)(A) The provision specified in paragraph (1) is as follows: “The amount of discretionary budget authority reduced by this amendment may be used to offset a decrease in revenues.”

(B) All points of order are waived against an amendment including the text specified in subparagraph (A) provided the amendment is otherwise in order.

(d) As used in this rule, the term “appropriation bill” means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2013 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

(e) During the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally, which shall be available to all Members, of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 310. TREATMENT OF RESCISSION BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

(a)(1) By February 1, May 1, July 30, and November 11 of each session of Congress, the majority leader shall introduce a rescission bill. If such bill is not introduced by that date, then whenever a rescission bill is introduced during a session on or after that date, a motion to discharge the committee from its consideration shall be privileged after the 10-legislative day period beginning on that date for the first 5 such bills.

(2) It shall not be in order to offer any amendment to a rescission bill except an amendment that increases the amount of budget authority that such bill rescinds.

(b) Whenever a rescission bill passes the House, the Committee on the Budget shall immediately reduce the applicable allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by the total amount of reductions in budget authority and in outlays resulting from such rescission bill.

(c)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any rescission bill, or conference report thereon or amendment thereto, unless—

(A) in the case of such bill or conference report thereon, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet for at least 48 hours before its consideration; or

(B)(i) in the case of an amendment to such rescission bill made in order by a rule, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet within one hour after the rule is filed; or

(ii) in the case of an amendment under an open rule, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet immediately after being offered; in a format that is searchable and sortable.

(2) No amendment to an amendment to a rescission bill shall be in order unless germane to the amendment to which it is offered.

(d) As used in this section, the term “rescission bill” means a bill or joint resolution which only rescinds, in whole or in part, budget authority and which includes only titles corresponding to the most recently enacted appropriation bills that continue to include unobligated balances.

SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING BASELINE REVENUE PROJECTIONS.

For purposes of constructing its baseline revenue projections, the Congressional Budget Office should assume that any tax provision which is scheduled to expire under current law will be extended

through the duration of any budget forecast by Congressional Budget Office so as to ensure that expiring tax provisions and expiring spending programs (other than direct appropriations) are treated in like fashion.

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LONG-TERM BUDGET PROJECTIONS.

For purposes of constructing its ten-year and long-term budget projection reports, the Congressional Budget Office should include an alternative scenario that assumes that mandatory spending programs grow at the same rate as average, projected nominal gross domestic product (GDP).

SEC. 313. MAKE IT EASIER TO AMEND APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The first sentence of clause 2(c) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by inserting “, except to the extent that it is a germane amendment to an authorizing provision or a line item appropriation of the bill under consideration” after “changing existing law”.

TITLE IV—EARMARK MORATORIUM

SEC. 401. EARMARK MORATORIUM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order to consider—

(1) a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

(2) a bill or joint resolution not reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this resolution, the terms “congressional earmark”, “limited tax benefit”, and “limited tariff benefit” have the meaning given those terms in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—The point of order under subsection (a) shall only apply to legislation providing or authorizing discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority, providing a Federal tax deduction, credit, or exclusion, or modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule in fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall not apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to a State, locality, or congressional district.

SEC. 402. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The House Committee on Rules may not report a rule or order that would waive the point of order set forth in the first section of this resolution.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON BAILOUTS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal Government should not bailout State and local governments, including State and local government employee pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

(1) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

(2) According to the most recent projections, over the next 10 years we will spend approximately \$10 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

(3) Today, there are approximately 70 Federal programs that provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income Americans.

(4) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent information on how well these programs are working, and how much the Federal Government is spending on means-tested welfare.

(b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that the President’s budget should disclose, in a clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an estimate of State and local spending for this purpose, over the next ten years.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal budget process should be reformed so that it is easier to reduce Federal spending than it is to increase it by enacting reforms included in the Spending, Deficit, and Debt Control Act of 2009 (H.R. 3964, 111th Congress).

SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING FEDERAL REGULATION.

It is the policy of this resolution that the cost of regulations on job creators should be reduced by enacting title II of the Jobs Through Growth Act (H.R. 3400), as introduced on November 10, 2011.

SEC. 506. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

(1) More than 50 million Americans depend on Medicare for their health security.

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare’s long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to

those in and near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Congressional Budget Office—

(A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted in 2022 and unable to pay scheduled benefits; and

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy and Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 6.3 percent per year, and under the Congressional Budget Office's alternative fiscal scenario, direct spending on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2085.

(3) Failing to address this problem will leave millions of American seniors without adequate health security and younger generations burdened with enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

(b) **POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer future beneficiaries the same health care options available to Members of Congress.

(c) **ASSUMPTIONS.**—This resolution assumes reform of the Medicare program such that:

(1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for those in and near retirement, without changes.

(2) For future generations, when they reach eligibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs.

(3) Medicare will provide additional assistance for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater health risks.

(4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable path and the Medicare program becomes solvent over the long-term.

SEC. 507. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

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

(1) According to the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies will hold \$698 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending made available by Congress that remain available for expenditure beyond the fiscal year for which they are provided.

(3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from unneeded balances of funds.

(b) **POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**—Congressional committees shall through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such

as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

SEC. 508. POLICY STATEMENT ON BLOCK GRANTING MEDICAID.

It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should be block granted to the states by enacting the State Health Flexibility Act of 2012 (H.R. 4160) as introduced on March 7, 2012.

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and fiscal years 2014 through 2022.".

6. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 201. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for job creation through investments and incentives.

Sec. 202. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence and market stability.

Sec. 203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and servicemembers.

Sec. 204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare improvement.

Sec. 205. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Transitional Medical Assistance.

Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for initiatives that benefit children.

Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

Sec. 209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college affordability.

Sec. 210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional tax relief for individuals and families.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 302. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 303. Costs of emergency needs, Overseas Contingency Operations and disaster relief.

Sec. 304. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 305. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 306. Reinstatement of pay-as-you-go.

Sec. 307. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—POLICY

Sec. 401. Policy of the House on jobs: Make it in America.

- Sec. 402. Policy of the House on sequestration.
 Sec. 403. Policy of the House on taking a balanced approach to deficit reduction.
 Sec. 404. Policy of the House on Social Security reform that protects workers and retirees.
 Sec. 405. Policy of the House on protecting the Medicare guarantee for seniors.
 Sec. 406. Policy of the House on affordable health care coverage for working families.
 Sec. 407. Policy of the House on Medicaid.
 Sec. 408. Policy of the House on overseas contingency operations.
 Sec. 409. Policy of the House on national security.
 Sec. 410. Policy of the House on tax reform and deficit reduction.
 Sec. 411. Policy of the House on agriculture spending.
 Sec. 412. Policy of the House on the use of taxpayer funds.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,836,360,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,064,353,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,336,432,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,604,734,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,800,259,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,962,336,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,092,826,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,234,194,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,411,255,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,586,187,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,766,705,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: –\$62,857,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: –\$228,986,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: –\$214,752,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: –\$211,550,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: –\$215,847,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: –\$232,003,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: –\$259,463,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: –\$284,378,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: –\$296,765,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: –\$320,765,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$348,776,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,239,647,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,966,382,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,984,444,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,098,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,308,049,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,470,252,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$3,637,710,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,824,454,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,037,028,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,220,190,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,431,285,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,138,093,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,064,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,048,076,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,130,366,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,308,452,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,435,565,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,580,995,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,799,150,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,993,967,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,187,928,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,401,684,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: –\$1,301,733,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: –\$1,000,193,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: –\$711,644,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: –\$525,632,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: –\$508,193,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: –\$473,229,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: –\$488,169,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: –\$564,956,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: –\$582,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: –\$601,741,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$634,979,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,140,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,309,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,199,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,911,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,632,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,366,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$21,129,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,961,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,812,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$23,682,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$24,575,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$11,424,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,498,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,290,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,894,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,477,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$15,023,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$15,578,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$16,210,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,871,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$17,565,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$18,311,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$560,847,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$620,526,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$553,925,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$582,924,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$564,074,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$568,196,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$574,336,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$565,518,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$585,581,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$578,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$598,841,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$585,091,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$612,097,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$592,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$625,362,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$610,522,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$639,661,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$625,015,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$653,962,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$638,965,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$671,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$659,506,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,798,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,509,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,965,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,241,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,643,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$49,988,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,666,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,118,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,315,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,947,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,464,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,377,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,503,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,906,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,673,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,141,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,777,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,909,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,154,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,139,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,319,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,556,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,840,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,091,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,964,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,654,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,335,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,244,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,890,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,920,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,523,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,623,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,357,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,859,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,089,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,576,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,824,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,212,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,667,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$34,996,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,097,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,616,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,658,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,728,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,060,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,989,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,289,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,929,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,228,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,254,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,594,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,217,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,534,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,348,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,545,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,207,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,133,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,618,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,174,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,792,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,730,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,690,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,575,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,632,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,740,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,054,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,453,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,825,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,286,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,918,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,074,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$40,357,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$39,241,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,249,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,211,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,539,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,381,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,958,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,654,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,598,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,995,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,642,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,798,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,687,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,239,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,073,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,203,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,695,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,259,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,818,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,332,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,876,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,669,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,153,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,924,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,455,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,278,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,842,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,636,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,187,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,792,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,355,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,477,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,218,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,826,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,627,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,362,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$1,288,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,413,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$2,736,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,253,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$4,429,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,026,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$4,265,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,421,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$2,777,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,841,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$6,280,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,581,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$272,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,431,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,342,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,869,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,043,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,613,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,157,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,544,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$102,542,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$102,347,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$106,633,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$109,043,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$106,164,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$116,124,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$109,419,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$122,750,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$113,940,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$129,482,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$118,002,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$94,622,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$115,692,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,439,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$109,896,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$98,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$107,676,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$100,295,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$106,984,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,875,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,976,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,309,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,510,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,925,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,152,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,139,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,757,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,373,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,690,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,643,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,323,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,921,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,101,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,210,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,648,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,505,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,846,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,799,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,383,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,143,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,758,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$160,479,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$105,462,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$84,966,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$125,288,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$77,217,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$101,724,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$81,107,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,753,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$89,167,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$90,867,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$99,263,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,242,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$103,842,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$102,623,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$107,681,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$106,333,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$108,531,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$108,438,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$109,586,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$109,494,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$111,236,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$110,714,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$355,177,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$356,534,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$370,690,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$373,346,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$470,873,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$460,817,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$543,019,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$538,690,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$592,964,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$596,718,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$638,189,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$640,646,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$676,003,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$674,869,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$719,240,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$718,169,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$773,137,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$761,714,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$813,307,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$812,132,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$869,217,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$867,542,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):

- Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$492,317,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$491,887,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$515,143,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$514,956,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$543,057,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$542,336,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$567,752,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$567,344,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$616,689,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$616,491,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$633,918,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$633,238,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$655,457,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$655,050,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$716,751,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$716,548,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$768,019,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$767,319,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$819,327,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$818,893,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$898,877,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$898,790,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$556,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$555,592,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$537,968,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$536,052,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$502,630,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$499,737,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$500,971,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$498,015,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$507,526,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$509,143,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$505,192,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$502,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$507,370,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$500,732,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$522,471,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$520,539,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$534,115,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$532,567,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$547,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$545,756,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$564,766,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$568,249,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,379,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$145,267,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,216,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,276,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,892,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,029,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,135,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,210,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,953,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,991,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,140,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,140,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,590,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,590,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,429,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,429,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,425,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,425,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,604,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,604,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,079,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,079,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,245,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$128,499,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,635,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,322,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,004,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$137,455,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$139,862,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,999,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$148,556,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$148,269,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$147,499,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$147,071,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$146,341,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$145,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$156,034,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$155,291,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$160,511,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$159,760,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$165,065,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$164,272,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$175,431,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$174,607,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,849,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,706,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,522,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,776,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,029,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,329,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,792,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,321,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,542,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,176,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,889,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,506,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,992,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,408,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,204,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,504,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,406,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,011,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,772,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$62,348,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,988,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,496,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,973,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,646,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,294,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,783,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,248,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,648,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,213,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,438,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,348,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,564,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,532,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,409,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,771,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,538,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,141,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,666,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,450,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,043,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,876,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,359,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,339,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,794,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$337,693,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$337,693,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$345,961,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$345,961,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$360,091,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$360,091,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$399,457,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$399,457,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$464,949,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$464,949,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$535,939,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$535,939,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$608,498,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$608,498,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$678,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$678,230,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$740,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$740,230,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$790,661,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$790,661,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$841,746,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$841,746,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$3,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$3,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,354,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,894,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$18,415,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$10,353,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$17,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$14,638,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$23,673,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$21,738,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$25,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$24,035,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$26,716,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$25,864,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$28,660,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$27,864,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$37,461,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$33,878,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$31,399,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$33,094,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$74,705,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$75,270,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$76,687,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$76,687,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$75,736,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$75,736,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$77,697,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$77,697,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$83,531,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$83,531,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$85,226,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$85,226,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$93,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$93,507,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$97,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$97,066,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$103,845,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$103,845,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$102,878,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$102,878,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$107,168,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$107,168,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$109,655,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$109,655,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$126,544,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,201,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,725,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$92,230,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,766,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,845,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$9,173,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,650,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$706,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$0.

(B) Outlays, \$52,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$0.

(B) Outlays, \$38,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$0.

(B) Outlays, \$24,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for robust Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities or other measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the economy. The revisions may be made for measures that—

(1) provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;

(2) provide for additional investments in other areas that would help businesses and other employers create new jobs; and

(3) provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities expand investment, train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND MARKET STABILITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging clean energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) provides additional resources for oversight and expanded enforcement activities to crack down on speculation in and manipulation of oil and gas markets, including derivatives markets;

(4) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(5) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States

moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(6) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (“clean energy jobs”);

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA’S VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(2) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or

(3) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans’ dependency and indemnity compensation; by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017, or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes improvements to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medicare payment system for physicians that build on delivery reforms underway, such as advancement of new care models, and—

(1) changes incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability;

(2) improves payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that patient-centered primary care receives appropriate compensation;

(3) supports innovative programs to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings;

(4) holds providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care; and

(5) makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare;

by the amounts provided, together with any savings from ending Overseas Contingency Operations, in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends the Transitional Medical Assistance program in title XIX of the Social Security Act through fiscal year 2014, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022. Improvements may include:

- (1) Extension and expansion of child care assistance.
- (2) Changes to foster care to prevent child abuse and neglect and keep more children safely in their homes.
- (3) Changes to child support enforcement to encourage increased parental support for children, particularly from non-custodial parents, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child or encourages States to provide access and visitation services to improve fathers' relationships with their children. Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty. When 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable, including efforts to keep the interest rate on subsidized student loans from doubling in July 2013 at the end of the one-year extension of the current 3.4 percent interest rate assumed in the resolution, or efforts to ensure continued full Pell grant funding, by the amounts provided in such meas-

ure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2015, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

SEC. 302. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES UNDER THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for

fiscal year 2013 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(b) **ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—**

(1) **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—**In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates \$9,487,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$691,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(2) **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—**In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates \$60,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$15,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(c) **PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—**Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 303. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) **EMERGENCY NEEDS.—**If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

(b) **OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—**In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in

such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(21) for fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013 and the new outlays resulting from that budget authority.

(c) **DISASTER RELIEF.**—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this subsection, then the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this resolution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget authority and outlays up to the amounts provided under section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) **PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.**—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 304. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—For purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 305. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—In the House, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this 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 AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

SEC. 306. REINSTATEMENT OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO.

In the House, and pursuant to section 301(b)(8) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the remainder of the 112th Congress, the following shall apply in lieu of “CUTGO” rules and principles:

(1) (A) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report if the provisions of such measure affecting direct spending and revenues have the net effect of increasing the on-budget deficit or reducing the on-budget surplus for the period comprising either—

- (i) the current year, the budget year, and the four years following that budget year; or
- (ii) the current year, the budget year, and the nine years following that budget year.

(B) The effect of such measure on the deficit or surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the terms “budget year”, “current year”, and “direct spending” have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that the term “direct spending” shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4) (C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(2) If a bill, joint resolution, or amendment is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as new matter at the end of such measure the provisions of a separate measure as passed by the House, the provisions of such separate measure as passed by the House shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (1) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

- (i) a bill or joint resolution;
- (ii) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;
- (iii) a conference report; or
- (iv) an amendment between the Houses.

(B) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (A)) to a bill or joint resolution, the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.

(C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business, a conference report, or an amendment between the Houses includes a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect thereto.

SEC. 307. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

- (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part

of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

TITLE IV—POLICY

SEC. 401. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON JOBS: MAKE IT IN AMERICA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the economy entered a deep recession in December 2007;

(2) a financial crisis in 2008 worsened the situation and by January 2009, the private sector was shedding 840,000 jobs per month;

(3) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010;

(4) the economy has created 3.9 million private jobs over the past 24 consecutive months;

(5) as part of a “Make it in America” agenda, U.S. manufacturing has been leading the Nation’s economic recovery as domestic manufacturers regain their economic and competitive edge and a wave of insourcing jobs from abroad begins;

(6) despite the job gains already made, job growth needs to accelerate and continue for an extended period of time in order for the economy to fully recover from the recession; and

(7) job creation is vital to nation-building at home and to deficit reduction – CBO has noted that if the country were at full employment, the deficit would be about one-third lower than it is today.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pursue a “Make it in America” agenda with a priority to consider and enact legislation to help create jobs, remove incentives to out-source jobs overseas, and instead support incentives that bring jobs back to the U.S.

(2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) assumes enactment of—

(i) the President’s \$50 billion immediate transportation jobs package;

(ii) other measures proposed in the American Jobs Act and reflected in the President’s budget; and

(iii) the President’s proposed surface transportation legislation;

(B) assumes \$1 billion for the President’s proposal to establish a Veterans Job Corps;

(C) assumes \$80 billion in education jobs funding for the President’s initiatives to promote jobs now while also creating an infrastructure that will help students learn and create a better future workforce, including \$30 billion for rebuilding at least 35,000 public schools, \$25 billion to prevent hundreds of thousands of educator layoffs, and \$8 billion to help community colleges train 2 million workers in

high-growth industries with skills that will lead directly to jobs; and

(D) establishes a reserve fund that would allow for passage of additional job creation measures, including further infrastructure improvements or other spending or revenue proposals.

SEC. 402. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SEQUESTRATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Budget Control Act of 2011 called upon the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction and the Congress to enact legislation to achieve \$1.2 trillion in savings;

(2) the Joint Select Committee could not reach agreement and did not report savings legislation to the Congress;

(3) failure to enact the required savings triggered sequestration procedures as required under the Budget Control Act; and

(4) this resolution assumes the enactment of savings in excess of \$1.2 trillion, negating the need for sequestration to achieve the savings.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that paragraphs (3) through (11) of section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, shall be repealed.

SEC. 403. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAKING A BALANCED APPROACH TO DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the President's budget request and every bipartisan analysis of the Nation's future fiscal path have recommended deficit reduction through a balanced approach that includes both spending and revenue; and

(2) The President's choices represent the right general balance of changes to spending and revenue.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution to reduce the deficit through a similar balance of spending and revenue changes. The resolution does not endorse any specific spending cuts or revenue proposals unless they are expressly stated in this resolution.

SEC. 404. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Social Security is America's most important retirement resource, especially for seniors, because it provides an income floor to keep them, their spouses and their survivors out of poverty during retirement – benefits earned based on their past payroll contributions;

(2) in 2011, 55 million people relied on Social Security;

(3) Social Security benefits are modest, with an average annual benefit for retirees of less than \$15,000, while the average total retirement income is less than \$26,000 per year;

(4) diverting workers' payroll contributions toward private accounts undermines retirement security and the social safety net by subjecting the workers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of the stock market;

(5) diverting trust fund payroll contributions toward private accounts jeopardizes Social Security because the program will

not have the resources to pay full benefits to current retirees; and

(6) privatization increases Federal debt because the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds from the public to pay full benefits to current retirees.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Social Security should be strengthened for its own sake and not to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization proposals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the retirement security of seniors at risk, any Social Security reform legislation shall reject partial or complete privatization of the program.

SEC. 405. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2011, nearly 50 million people relied on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative and program costs than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) excess health care cost growth is not unique to Medicare or other Federal health programs, it is endemic to the entire health care system;

(5) destroying the Medicare program and replacing it with a voucher or premium support for the purchase of private insurance that fails to keep pace with growth in health costs will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

(6) shifting excess health care cost growth onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both; and

(7) versions of voucher or premium-support policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely cause traditional Medicare to weaken and wither away.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance should be rejected.

SEC. 406. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) making health care coverage affordable and accessible for all American families will improve families' health and economic security, which will make the economy stronger;

(2) the Affordable Care Act signed into law in 2010 will expand coverage to more than 30,000,000 Americans and bring costs down for families and small businesses;

(3) consumers are already benefitting from the Affordable Care Act's provisions to hold insurance companies accountable for their actions and to end long-standing practices such as de-

nying coverage to children based on pre-existing conditions, imposing lifetime limits on coverage that put families at risk of bankruptcy in the event of serious illness, and dropping an enrollee's coverage once the enrollee becomes ill based on a simple mistake in the enrollee's application;

(4) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the projected annual growth rate of national health expenditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the essence of "bending the cost curve"; and

(5) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the Federal deficit by more than \$1,000,000,000,000 over the next 20 years.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the law of the land should support making affordable health care coverage available to every American family, and therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

SEC. 407. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, providing health coverage to 28 million low-income children, 5 million senior citizens, 10 million people with disabilities, and 14 million other low-income people who would otherwise be unable to obtain health insurance;

(2) senior citizens and people with disabilities account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spending and consequently would be at particular risk of losing access to important health care assistance under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

(3) Medicaid pays for 43 percent of long-term care services in the United States, providing a critical health care safety net for senior citizens and people with disabilities facing significant costs for long-term care; and

(4) at least 70 percent of people over age 65 will likely need long-term care services at some point in their lives.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable Americans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant that is incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in health care costs or economic conditions.

SEC. 408. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that it is the stated position of the Administration that Afghan troops will take the full lead for security operations in Afghanistan by the end of 2014.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that consistent with the Administration's stated position, no funding shall be pro-

vided for operations in Afghanistan through the Overseas Contingency Operations budget beyond 2014.

SEC. 409. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the structure of our military and defense budgets have to be driven by a strategy;

(2) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

(3) because it puts our economy at risk, the Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen has stated, and we must have a deficit reduction plan that is serious and realistic;

(4) the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force concluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction plan must put national security programs on the table;

(5) from 2001 to 2010, the “base” Pentagon budget nearly doubled and, in 2010, the U.S. spent more on defense than the next 17 countries combined (and more than half of the amount spent by those 17 countries was from seven NATO countries and four other close allies);

(6) last year, Admiral Mullen argued that the permissive budget environment had allowed the Pentagon to avoid prioritizing;

(7) more can be done to rein in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense – the last department still unable to pass an audit – such as the elimination of duplicative programs that were identified in a report issued last year by the Government Accountability Office;

(8) effective implementation of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(9) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats, which should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization;

(10) more than 94 percent of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce since 2001 is due to increases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense (31 percent), Department of Homeland Security (32 percent), Department of Veterans Affairs (26 percent), and Department of Justice (6 percent)—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are per-

forming inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(11) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agencies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner;

(12) ballistic missile defense technologies that are not proven to work through adequate testing and that are not operationally viable should not be deployed, and that no funding should be provided for the research or development of space-based interceptors;

(13) cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing “loose nukes” and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat; and

(14) the Department of Defense should make every effort to investigate the national security benefits of energy independence, including those that may be associated with alternative energy sources and energy efficiency conversions.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduction plan that is balanced, that makes smart spending cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair share, and that takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of international, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

(2) the Administration shall provide an additional bonus to members of the Armed Forces who serve in harm’s way. This bonus shall be provided from savings that are achieved by increasing efficiencies, eliminating duplicative programs, and reining in waste, fraud, and abuse at the Nation’s security agencies.

SEC. 410. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM AND DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) the House must pursue deficit reduction through reform of the tax code, which contains numerous tax breaks for special interests;

(2) these special tax breaks can greatly complicate the effort to administer the code and the taxpayer’s ability to fully comply with its terms, while also undermining our basic sense of fairness;

(3) the corporate income tax does include a number of incentives that help spur economic growth and innovation, such as extending the research and development credit and clean energy incentives;

(4) but tax breaks for special interests can also distort economic incentives for businesses and consumers and encourage

businesses to ship American jobs and capital overseas for tax purposes; and

(5) the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform observed that the corporate income tax is riddled with special interest tax breaks and subsidies, is badly in need of reform, and it proposed to streamline the code, capturing some of the savings in the process, to achieve deficit reduction in a more balanced way.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) POLICY ON INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.—

(A) The President and this resolution extend the middle class tax cuts, provide long-term relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for tens of millions of middle class American families, and discontinue the additional estate tax relief resulting from the increased estate tax exemption and reduced maximum tax rate enacted in 2010.

(B) The President and this resolution assume the revenue from returning to the top two tax rates that were in effect when President Clinton left office. The National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform plan also assumes the revenue from returning to those top two tax rates for top earners.

(C) The President and this resolution extend policies that re-invest in domestic manufacturing; build up the renewable energy production capacity of the United States in order to limit our reliance on foreign oil; expand access to higher education; and support saving and capital formation.

(D) This resolution encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the various proposals made by the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to limit tax expenditures and raise revenue for deficit reduction; and expressly rejects the approach in the Republican resolution that provides millionaires with even larger tax cuts at the expense of middle-income taxpayers. This resolution protects middle-income taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes below \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples) and encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to raise the revenue necessary in this resolution through tax expenditure reform proposals that would apply to households with over \$1 million in adjusted gross income, consistent with the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform's proposals to limit tax expenditures.

(E) In particular, this resolution encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider various proposals for implementing a "Buffett Rule" – reflecting billionaire investor Warren Buffett's realization that he faces a lower effective tax rate than his secretary – to ensure that middle class families do not face higher effective tax rates than the wealthiest members of society.

(2) POLICY ON CORPORATE INCOME TAXES.—

(A) The President and this resolution propose elimination of subsidies for the major integrated oil and gas companies, and pernicious tax breaks that reward U.S.

corporations that ship American jobs – rather than products – overseas for tax purposes.

(B) This resolution adopts those and other pro-growth corporate tax incentives in the President's proposals, such as: enhancing incentives for domestic manufacturing to support a "Make it in America" agenda, including providing a tax credit for companies that return operations and jobs to the U.S. while eliminating tax breaks for companies that move operations and jobs overseas; closing loopholes that allow businesses to avoid taxes, by subjecting more of their foreign earnings sheltered in tax havens to U.S. taxation; extending the research and development credit; and extending and enhancing clean energy incentives.

(C) This resolution therefore urges the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the President's framework for business tax reform in determining how to best overhaul our corporate tax code so that it promotes economic growth and domestic job creation without increasing the deficit and the debt.

SEC. 411. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AGRICULTURE SPENDING.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House Committee on Agriculture should reduce spending in farm programs that provide direct payments to producers even in robust markets and in times of bumper yields. The committee should also find ways to focus assistance away from wealthy agribusinesses and toward struggling family farmers in a manner that protects jobs and economic growth while preserving the farm and nutrition safety net. Finally, it is the policy of this resolution that no Member of Congress should personally receive agriculture commodity payments, in any calendar year, the total of which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of such calendar year.

SEC. 412. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House of Representatives should lead by example and identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barber shop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government

for fiscal year 2013 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and fiscal years 2014 through 2022.”.

