

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. CON. RES. 85  
OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET  
2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.**

3 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress declares that the  
4 concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010  
5 is hereby established and that this resolution sets forth  
6 the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, fis-  
7 cal years 2011 through 2019, and fiscal years 2020  
8 through 2082.

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1           **TITLE I— RECOMMENDED**  
2           **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**  
3       **Subtitle A—Recommended Levels**  
4       **and Amounts for Each of Fiscal**  
5       **Years 2009 Through 2019**

6       **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

7           The following budgetary levels are appropriate for  
8       each of fiscal years 2009 through 2019:

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

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

13                       Fiscal year 2009: \$1,497,570,000,000.

14                       Fiscal year 2010: \$1,618,785,000,000.

15                       Fiscal year 2011: \$1,865,734,000,000.

16                       Fiscal year 2012: \$2,083,686,000,000.

17                       Fiscal year 2013: \$2,126,661,000,000.

18                       Fiscal year 2014: \$2,238,870,000,000.

19                       Fiscal year 2015: \$2,361,363,000,000.

20                       Fiscal year 2016: \$2,462,383,000,000.

21                       Fiscal year 2017: \$2,572,003,000,000.

22                       Fiscal year 2018: \$2,671,254,000,000.

23                       Fiscal year 2019: \$2,773,775,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2009: -\$35,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2010: -\$47,201,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2011: -\$222,897,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2012: -\$276,706,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013: -\$388,676,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014: -\$394,788,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2015: -\$414,589,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2016: -\$434,647,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017: -\$456,982,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018: -\$479,553,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019: -\$505,259,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2009: \$3,653,504,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,691,668,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,601,381,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,626,004,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,767,920,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,928,726,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,047,662,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,191,583,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,288,776,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,402,832,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,471,097,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2009: \$3,355,330,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,727,108,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,684,319,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,653,894,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,778,937,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,924,914,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,037,015,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,184,193,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,278,461,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,388,274,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,487,199,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2009: \$1,857,760,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2010: \$1,108,323,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2011: \$818,585,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2012: \$570,208,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013: \$652,276,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014: \$686,043,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015: \$675,652,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2016: \$721,810,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$706,457,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$717,020,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$713,424,000,000.

7 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to  
8 section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act  
9 of 1974, the appropriate levels of debt are as fol-  
10 lows:

11 Fiscal year 2009: \$12,051,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010: \$13,206,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2011: \$13,198,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2012: \$14,660,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2013: \$15,470,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014: \$16,353,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015: \$17,242,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,177,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,115,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,718,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,683,000,000.

22 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-  
23 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

24 Fiscal year 2009: \$7,763,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010: \$8,571,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2011: \$9,252,000,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2012: \$9,728,000,000,000.  
3 Fiscal year 2013: \$10,240,000,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2014: \$10,831,000,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2015: \$11,405,000,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2016: \$12,039,000,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2017: \$12,677,000,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2018: \$12,978,000,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019: \$13,655,000,000,000.

10 **SEC. 102. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

11 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
12 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for  
13 fiscal years 2009 through 2019 are as follows:

14 (1) National Defense (050):

15 Fiscal year 2009:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$693,557,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$671,725,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2010:

20 (A) New budget authority,  
21 \$696,703,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$696,128,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2011:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$619,767,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$663,705,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2012:

3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$628,785,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$643,223,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2013:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$639,535,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$642,425,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$653,458,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$647,334,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$668,321,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$659,306,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$683,448,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$677,586,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$699,003,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$688,336,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$715,041,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$699,584,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$731,508,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$720,053,000,000.

9 (2) International Affairs (150):

10 Fiscal year 2009:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$40,885,000,000

13 (B) Outlays, \$37,797,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2010:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$35,588,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$39,430,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2011:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$35,381,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$39,612,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2012:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$35,967,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$38,879,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$37,207,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$38,229,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2014:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$38,414,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$37,610,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2015:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$39,983,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$37,678,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2016:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$40,758,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$37,809,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2017:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$41,561,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$38,295,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2018:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$42,332,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$38,860,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$43,179,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$39,496,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2009:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$35,389,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$30,973,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2010:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$29,905,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$31,845,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2011:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$30,132,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$31,288,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$30,356,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$30,346,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2013:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$30,557,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,443,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$30,883,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$30,709,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$30,828,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$30,542,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$31,873,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$31,484,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$32,444,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$32,019,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$32,997,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,571,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$33,609,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,153,000,000.

25 (4) Energy (270):

1 Fiscal year 2009:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$43,919,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$2,952,000,000.  
5 (A) Fiscal year 2010:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$4,534,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$7,144,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2011:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$4,579,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$11,004,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2012:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$4,765,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$12,932,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2013:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$5,126,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$11,514,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2014:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$5,246,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$9,746,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$5,314,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$6,264,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$5,404,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$4,420,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$5,506,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,263,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$5,040,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$3,736,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$4,662,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$3,781,000,000.

20 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

21 Fiscal year 2009:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$56,009,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$36,834,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$35,185,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,367,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$35,428,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,695,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$36,118,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,709,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$36,225,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$38,525,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$36,806,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$38,063,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2015:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$37,078,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$37,614,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$38,111,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$38,252,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$38,996,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$39,042,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$40,420,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,309,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$41,293,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$40,027,000,000.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2009:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$24,974,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$23,070,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2010:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$23,747,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,994,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2011:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,784,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,076,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$21,698,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,598,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$22,508,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$22,087,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$23,176,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,153,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$22,574,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,518,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$22,694,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$21,792,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$22,959,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,007,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$23,586,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,616,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$24,247,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,099,000,000.

12 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

13 Fiscal year 2009:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$694,439,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$665,437,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2010:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$53,919,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$81,268,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2011:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$25,853,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$35,561,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$10,548,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$8,926,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2013:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$18,989,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$6,848,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2014:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$13,166,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$770,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2015:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$13,482,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$2,355,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2016:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$13,394,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, -\$2,063,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2017:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$18,333,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$3,571,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$18,313,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,686,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$18,526,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$6,377,000,000.

8 (8) Transportation (400):

9 Fiscal year 2009:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$122,457,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$87,784,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2010:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$73,942,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$95,080,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$74,428,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$95,330,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$74,959,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$94,496,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$75,482,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$94,646,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$76,250,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$94,986,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$77,055,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$94,657,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$77,947,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$93,628,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$78,847,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$93,754,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$79,758,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$95,243,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$80,761,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$96,852,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development  
5 (450):

6 Fiscal year 2009:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$23,811,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$29,983,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2010:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$15,337,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$28,736,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2011:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$15,243,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$25,640,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$15,372,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$22,255,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2013:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$15,292,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$19,425,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$15,450,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$17,388,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$15,679,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$16,052,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$15,949,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$15,373,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$16,230,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$15,537,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$16,502,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$15,798,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$16,807,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,050,000,000.

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

3                   Fiscal year 2009:

4                       (A)    New    budget    authority,  
5                       \$164,276,000,000.

6                       (B) Outlays, \$73,219,000,000.

7                   Fiscal year 2010:

8                       (A)    New    budget    authority,  
9                       \$94,430,000,000.

10                    (B) Outlays, \$140,624,000,000.

11                   Fiscal year 2011:

12                       (A)    New    budget    authority,  
13                       \$100,425,000,000.

14                       (B) Outlays, \$138,168,000,000.

15                   Fiscal year 2012:

16                       (A)    New    budget    authority,  
17                       \$104,574,000,000.

18                       (B) Outlays, \$109,894,000,000.

19                   Fiscal year 2013:

20                       (A)    New    budget    authority,  
21                       \$99,607,000,000.

22                       (B) Outlays, \$105,778,000,000.

23                   Fiscal year 2014:

24                       (A)    New    budget    authority,  
25                       \$106,379,000,000.



1 (B) Outlays, \$104,136,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015:

3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$107,578,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$109,050,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2016:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$110,808,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$111,157,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$113,222,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$113,434,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$114,972,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$115,574,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$116,738,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$117,370,000,000.

22 (11) Health (550):

23 Fiscal year 2009:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$380,158,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$354,397,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2010:

3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$382,701,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$388,322,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2011:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$362,157,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$366,125,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2012:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$366,206,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$365,877,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2013:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$384,837,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$380,587,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$393,583,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$394,963,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$416,232,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$414,586,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$440,850,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$438,783,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$472,198,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$469,835,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$502,675,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$500,219,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$535,998,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$533,214,000,000.

17 (12) Medicare (570):

18 Fiscal year 2009:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$427,076,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$426,736,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2010:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$442,815,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$442,947,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2011:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$487,442,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$487,269,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2012:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$491,952,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$491,715,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2013:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$540,003,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$540,125,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2014:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$593,406,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$593,211,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2015:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$618,202,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$617,949,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2016:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$674,176,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$674,288,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$698,771,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$698,566,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$724,830,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$724,560,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$804,287,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$804,379,000,000.

12 (13) Income Security (600):

13 Fiscal year 2009:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$520,123,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$503,020,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2010:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$531,436,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$536,129,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2011:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$502,767,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$506,623,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$444,772,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$445,920,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2013:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$448,294,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$448,504,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2014:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$448,678,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$447,863,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$451,192,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$450,486,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$461,271,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$460,636,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2017:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$464,233,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$463,622,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$467,351,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$466,592,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2019:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$481,975,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$480,964,000,000.  
8 (14) Social Security (650):  
9 Fiscal year 2009:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$31,820,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$31,264,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2010:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$20,255,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$20,378,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2011:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$23,380,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$23,513,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2012:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$26,478,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$26,628,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$29,529,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$29,679,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$32,728,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$32,728,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$35,875,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,875,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$39,021,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,021,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$42,449,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$42,449,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$46,094,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,094,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$49,994,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$49,994,000,000.  
4 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
5 Fiscal year 2009:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$97,705,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2010:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$106,358,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$105,017,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2011:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$112,806,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$111,832,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2012:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$108,643,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$107,500,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2013:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$113,722,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$112,512,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$115,929,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$114,819,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$118,184,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$117,546,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$124,798,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$124,320,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$124,546,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$124,059,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$124,034,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$123,478,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$132,515,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$131,887,000,000.

24 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

25 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$55,783,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$49,853,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$54,159,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$52,611,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$52,227,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$54,395,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2012:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$52,785,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$54,581,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2013:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$53,363,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$54,157,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2014:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$54,247,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$54,058,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$55,345,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$55,083,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$56,664,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$56,349,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$58,019,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$57,658,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$61,193,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$60,826,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$64,023,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$63,627,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2009:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$30,405,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,629,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$21,590,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,457,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$21,869,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,744,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$22,218,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,311,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$21,988,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$22,481,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$22,760,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2015:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$23,050,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,673,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,780,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$24,344,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$24,099,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$25,069,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$24,743,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$25,833,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$25,350,000,000.

16 (18) Net Interest (900):

17 Fiscal year 2009:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$289,044,000,000.

20 (B) \$289,044,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2010:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$282,801,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$282,801,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$317,087,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$317,087,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$373,346,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$373,346,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$447,727,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$447,727,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$530,456,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$530,456,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$595,684,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$595,684,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$649,165,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$648,965,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$695,308,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$695,308,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2018:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$757,439,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$759,439,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2019:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$813,257,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$813,257,000,000.  
12 (19) Allowances (920):  
13 Fiscal year 2009:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$120,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, -\$12,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2010:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$145,294,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$240,726,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2011:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$152,721,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$238,695,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2012:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$128,918,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$178,622,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2013:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$154,485,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$189,489,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2014:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$182,519,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$187,808,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2015:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$201,917,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$201,643,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2016:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$232,899,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, -\$225,865,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2017:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$264,079,000,000.  
23 (A) Outlays, -\$253,329,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (B) New budget authority,  
2 -\$296,107,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$283,946,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2019:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$445,841,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$409,457,000,000.  
8 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
9 Fiscal year 2009:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$78,206,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, -\$78,206,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2010:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$68,444,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, -\$68,444,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2011:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$71,653,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$71,653,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2012:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$74,620,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$74,620,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$77,585,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$77,585,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2014:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$79,491,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$79,491,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2015:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$82,077,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$82,077,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2016:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$85,522,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$85,522,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2017:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$94,114,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$94,114,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2018:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$98,707,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$98,707,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
 2 \$102,274,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$102,274,000,000.

4 **Subtitle B—Recommended Levels**  
 5 **and Amounts for Each of Fiscal**  
 6 **Years 2020 Through 2082**

7 **SEC. 111. MAJOR CATEGORIES.**

8 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
 9 propriate levels of outlays and revenues for the Federal  
 10 Government for calendar years 2020 through 2082 are as  
 11 follows:

Calendar Year	Debt	Health and Retirement Security	Other Non-interest Spending	Total Spending	Revenues	Deficits
2020 .....	33%	10.3%	8.1%	19.8%	18.0%	-1.5%
2021 .....	33%	10.6%	8.0%	20.1%	18.2%	-1.8%
2022 .....	34%	10.8%	8.0%	20.4%	18.2%	-2.1%
2023 .....	35%	11.2%	8.0%	20.8%	18.3%	-2.5%
2024 .....	37%	11.4%	7.9%	21.0%	18.3%	-2.7%
2025 .....	39%	11.6%	7.9%	21.3%	18.3%	-3.0%
2026 .....	40%	11.7%	7.9%	21.4%	18.3%	-3.1%
2027 .....	43%	11.9%	7.9%	21.7%	18.3%	-3.4%
2028 .....	44%	12.1%	7.9%	22.0%	18.3%	-3.7%
2029 .....	47%	12.0%	7.8%	22.1%	18.3%	-3.8%
2030 .....	49%	12.2%	7.8%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2031 .....	51%	12.2%	7.7%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2032 .....	53%	12.3%	7.7%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2033 .....	55%	12.2%	7.6%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2034 .....	57%	12.2%	7.6%	22.2%	18.3%	-3.9%
2035 .....	58%	12.3%	7.5%	22.4%	18.3%	-4.1%
2036 .....	60%	12.2%	7.5%	22.4%	18.3%	-4.1%
2037 .....	62%	12.2%	7.4%	22.5%	18.3%	-4.2%
2038 .....	64%	12.1%	7.4%	22.5%	18.3%	-4.2%
2039 .....	66%	12.0%	7.4%	22.4%	18.3%	-4.1%
2040 .....	67%	11.8%	7.3%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2041 .....	69%	11.7%	7.3%	22.2%	18.3%	-3.9%
2042 .....	70%	11.5%	7.3%	21.9%	18.3%	-3.6%
2043 .....	71%	11.4%	7.2%	21.9%	18.3%	-3.6%
2044 .....	72%	11.3%	7.2%	21.8%	18.3%	-3.5%
2045 .....	72%	11.2%	7.1%	21.6%	18.3%	-3.3%
2046 .....	73%	11.0%	7.1%	21.5%	18.3%	-3.2%
2047 .....	73%	11.1%	7.1%	21.6%	18.3%	-3.3%
2048 .....	74%	10.8%	7.0%	21.3%	18.3%	-3.0%
2049 .....	74%	10.7%	7.0%	21.2%	18.3%	-2.9%
2050 .....	74%	10.7%	7.0%	21.3%	18.3%	-3.0%
2051 .....	74%	10.6%	6.9%	21.1%	18.3%	-2.8%

Calendar Year	Debt	Health and Retirement Security	Other Non-interest Spending	Total Spending	Revenues	Deficits
2052	73%	10.5%	6.9%	20.9%	18.3%	-2.6%
2053	73%	10.5%	6.9%	20.8%	18.3%	-2.5%
2054	73%	10.4%	6.8%	20.7%	18.3%	-2.4%
2055	72%	10.4%	6.8%	20.7%	18.3%	-2.4%
2056	72%	10.3%	6.8%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2057	71%	10.3%	6.7%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2058	71%	10.3%	6.7%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2059	71%	10.4%	6.7%	20.7%	18.3%	-2.4%
2060	71%	10.4%	6.6%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2061	70%	10.3%	6.6%	20.4%	18.3%	-2.1%
2062	70%	10.3%	6.6%	20.3%	18.3%	-2.0%
2063	69%	10.3%	6.5%	20.2%	18.3%	-1.9%
2064	68%	10.3%	6.5%	20.3%	18.3%	-2.0%
2065	67%	10.3%	6.4%	20.4%	18.3%	-2.1%
2066	67%	10.2%	6.4%	20.2%	18.3%	-1.9%
2067	66%	10.2%	6.4%	20.0%	18.3%	-1.7%
2068	65%	10.3%	6.3%	19.8%	18.3%	-1.5%
2069	64%	10.3%	6.3%	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%
2070	63%	10.3%	6.3%	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%
2071	62%	10.3%	6.2%	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%
2072	61%	10.3%	6.2%	19.8%	18.3%	-1.5%
2073	61%	10.3%	6.2%	19.9%	18.3%	-1.6%
2074	59%	10.4%	6.1%	19.9%	18.3%	-1.6%
2075	59%	10.2%	6.1%	19.6%	18.3%	-1.3%
2076	57%	10.2%	6.1%	19.5%	18.3%	-1.2%
2077	56%	10.2%	6.0%	19.4%	18.3%	-1.1%
2078	54%	10.2%	6.0%	19.0%	18.3%	-0.7%
2079	52%	10.2%	6.0%	18.9%	18.3%	-0.6%
2080	50%	10.2%	5.9%	18.6%	18.3%	-0.3%
2081	48%	10.2%	5.9%	18.3%	18.3%	0.0%
2082	47%	10.1%	5.9%	18.2%	18.3%	0.1%

**1 SEC. 112. SOCIAL SECURITY SPENDING LEVELS.**

2 The concurrent resolution assumes the following lev-  
 3 els of Social Security spending as a percentage of gross  
 4 domestic product from calendar years 2020 through 2082:

Calendar Year	Percent of GDP
2020	5.1%
2021	5.2%
2022	5.3%
2023	5.5%
2024	5.6%
2025	5.7%
2026	5.8%
2027	5.9%
2028	6.0%
2029	6.0%
2030	6.1%

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Calendar Year	Percent of GDP
2031 .....	6.1%
2032 .....	6.2%
2033 .....	6.2%
2034 .....	6.2%
2035 .....	6.3%
2036 .....	6.3%
2037 .....	6.3%
2038 .....	6.3%
2039 .....	6.3%
2040 .....	6.3%
2041 .....	6.3%
2042 .....	6.2%
2043 .....	6.2%
2044 .....	6.2%
2045 .....	6.2%
2046 .....	6.1%
2047 .....	6.2%
2048 .....	6.1%
2049 .....	6.1%
2050 .....	6.1%
2051 .....	6.1%
2052 .....	6.1%
2053 .....	6.1%
2054 .....	6.1%
2055 .....	6.1%
2056 .....	6.1%
2057 .....	6.1%
2058 .....	6.1%
2059 .....	6.2%
2060 .....	6.2%
2061 .....	6.2%
2062 .....	6.2%
2063 .....	6.2%
2064 .....	6.2%
2065 .....	6.2%
2066 .....	6.2%
2067 .....	6.2%
2068 .....	6.3%
2069 .....	6.3%
2070 .....	6.3%
2071 .....	6.3%
2072 .....	6.3%
2073 .....	6.3%
2074 .....	6.4%
2075 .....	6.3%
2076 .....	6.3%
2077 .....	6.3%
2078 .....	6.4%
2079 .....	6.4%
2080 .....	6.4%
2081 .....	6.4%
2082 .....	6.4%

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1           **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

2   **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**  
3                   **ATIVES.**

4           (a) SUBMISSIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM OF  
5 MANDATORY SPENDING.—(1) Not later than July 29,  
6 2009, the House committees named in paragraph (2) shall  
7 submit their recommendations to the Committee on the  
8 Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving  
9 those recommendations from the applicable committees of  
10 the House, the Committee on the Budget shall report to  
11 the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such rec-  
12 ommendations without substantive revision.

13           (2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

14           (A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-  
15 mittee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws  
16 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct  
17 spending outlays by \$38,481,000,000 for the period  
18 of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

19           (B) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—  
20 The Committee on Education and Labor shall report  
21 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
22 reduce direct spending outlays by \$22,708,000,000  
23 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

24           (C) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COM-  
25 MERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce

1 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction  
2 sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by  
3 \$666,135,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010  
4 through 2019.

5 (D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—  
6 The Committee on Financial Services shall report  
7 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
8 reduce direct spending outlays by \$28,400,000,000  
9 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

10 (E) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The  
11 Committee on Foreign Affairs shall report changes  
12 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce di-  
13 rect spending outlays by \$1,839,000,000 for the pe-  
14 riod of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

15 (F) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The  
16 Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in  
17 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct  
18 spending outlays by \$4,320,000,000 for the period  
19 of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

20 (G) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—  
21 The Committee on Natural Resources shall report  
22 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
23 reduce direct spending outlays by \$1,984,000,000  
24 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.



1           (H) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-  
2           FRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation  
3           and Infrastructure shall report changes in laws with-  
4           in its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending  
5           outlays by \$1,665,000,000 for the period of fiscal  
6           years 2010 through 2019.

7           (I) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The  
8           Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes  
9           in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce di-  
10          rect spending outlays by \$605,049,000,000 for the  
11          period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

12          (b) SUBMISSION OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—(1)  
13          Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of  
14          the House of a recommendation that has complied with  
15          its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section  
16          310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the  
17          chairman of that committee may file with the House ap-  
18          propriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of  
19          such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

20          (2) Upon the submission to the House of a conference  
21          report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in  
22          which a committee has complied with its reconciliation in-  
23          structions solely by virtue of this section, the chairman  
24          of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file  
25          with the House appropriately revised allocations under

1 section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels  
2 and aggregates.

3 **TITLE III—CONGRESSIONAL**  
4 **POLICY STATEMENTS**

5 **SEC. 301. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

6 (a) **MEDICARE POLICY.**—It is the policy of this con-  
7 current resolution that Congress will enact legislation to  
8 ensure the Medicare benefit continues to provide health  
9 care coverage for seniors by establishing a new method-  
10 ology to make the program solvent and fiscally sustain-  
11 able. Legislation shall be enacted that:

12 (1) Expands protections for seniors against cat-  
13 astrophic medical costs, simplifies beneficiary con-  
14 tributions, updates Medicare payments, increases  
15 flexibility for hospitals serving unusually high num-  
16 bers of low-income patients, and reduces the pre-  
17 scription drug benefit subsidy for high-income sen-  
18 iors (household incomes over \$170,000). To ensure  
19 that the cost of frivolous litigation is not passed on  
20 to beneficiaries, the medical malpractice system is  
21 reformed.

22 (2) Preserves the current Medicare program for  
23 individuals 55 and older. For those under 55, the  
24 resolution gradually converts the current Medicare  
25 program into one in which Medicare beneficiaries re-

1       ceive a premium support payment -- equivalent to  
2       100 percent of the cost of the Medicare benefit -- to  
3       purchase health coverage from a menu of Medicare-  
4       approved plans, similar to options available to Mem-  
5       bers of Congress. The premium support payment is  
6       risk-adjusted to increase with age and health status,  
7       and income-related so low-income seniors receive  
8       extra support. Premiums continue to be based on an  
9       all-beneficiary average, so the phasing of the young-  
10      er population into the new program will not increase  
11      premiums for the population continuing in the exist-  
12      ing program.

13      (b) **FORCE AND EFFECT OF THE MEDICARE TRIG-**  
14 **GER.**—The Medicare trigger as set forth in section 803  
15 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and  
16 Modernization Act of 2003 shall apply during the 111th  
17 Congress.

18 **SEC. 302. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID.**

19      It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Med-  
20 icaid—

- 21           (1) is outdated and fiscally unsustainable;
- 22           (2) has a payment error rate of at least 10 per-  
23           cent (as reported by GAO in January 2009);
- 24           (3) without major reform, its recipients' access  
25           to health care is in jeopardy;

1           (4) must be reformed to make the health care  
2           safety net stronger and more reliable for the need-  
3           iest populations;

4           (5) must be modernized by enhancing State  
5           flexibility and their sensitivity to spending growth,  
6           while allowing States to offer their Medicaid popu-  
7           lations more options; and

8           (6) recipients, like all other Americans, deserve  
9           to make their own health care decisions instead of  
10          government bureaucrats dictating them.

11 **SEC. 303. POLICY STATEMENT ON AFFORDABLE AND AC-**  
12 **CESSIBLE HEALTH CARE.**

13          It is the policy assumption of this concurrent resolu-  
14          tion that legislation should be enacted that reforms the  
15          health care marketplace by ensuring universal access to  
16          health coverage for every American regardless of pre-exist-  
17          ing health conditions. It allows individuals who like their  
18          health coverage to keep what they have, and offers those  
19          without coverage access health care options similar to  
20          what Members of Congress have. The resolution prevents  
21          the expansion of entitlements, the creation of government-  
22          controlled health plans, and the imposition of new man-  
23          dates or taxes on businesses. Individuals must have the  
24          freedom to choose the health care plan that best meets  
25          their needs and freedom from government bureaucrats

1 making their health care decisions. Medical professionals  
2 must not be prohibited – either through the use of com-  
3 parative effectiveness data or otherwise – from providing  
4 and/or prescribing care they believe to be medically nec-  
5 essary.

6 **SEC. 304. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—

8 (1) More than 30 million Americans depend on  
9 Social Security as a key part of their retirement.  
10 Since enactment, Social Security has served as a  
11 vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement se-  
12 curity, which today includes employer provided pen-  
13 sions as well as personal savings.

14 (2) Every year, the Social Security Trustees re-  
15 port warns of the dire financial straits that Social  
16 Security is in. Each year without reform, the finan-  
17 cial condition of Social Security becomes more pre-  
18 carious, and the threat to seniors becomes more pro-  
19 nounced—

20 (A) in 2041, the Trust Fund will be ex-  
21 hausted, and will be unable to pay scheduled  
22 benefits; and

23 (B) with the exhaustion of the Trust Fund  
24 in 2041, benefits will be cut 22 percent across  
25 the board – hurting all those who rely upon So-

1           cial Security as a fundamental part of their re-  
2           tirement security; and by 2082, the cuts re-  
3           quired would equal 25 percent.

4           (3) The current recession is exacerbating the  
5           crisis to Social Security. The most recent March  
6           2009 CBO baseline finds that the cash surplus in  
7           2010 will only be \$3 billion – down \$22 billion from  
8           just 3 months ago. Should the recession continue, we  
9           may enter into a cash deficit in 2010 – 8 years ear-  
10          lier than expected.

11          (4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-  
12          curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-  
13          come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-  
14          ation the need to protect lower-income Americans’  
15          retirement security.

16          (5) Americans deserve to have their elected  
17          Representatives take seriously the issue of Social Se-  
18          curity reform. We must work together – in a bipar-  
19          tisan fashion – in order to solve this crisis. In this  
20          spirit, this resolution puts forth a reform that was  
21          first proposed by the current Director of the Office  
22          of Management and Budget.

23          (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy  
24          of this resolution that Congress should begin to act on  
25          Social Security. Should the Trustees of the Social Security

1 Trust Fund determine that the Trust Fund would be un-  
2 able to pay scheduled benefits within five years (currently  
3 estimated in 2036); reforms such as the following are rec-  
4 ommended to be implemented to mitigate across-the board  
5 cuts in benefit payments:

6 (1) Provide for a phase in of low-earner benefit  
7 enhancement. This would protect lower-income  
8 Americans meeting certain requirements by ensuring  
9 they receive a benefit of at least 120% of the pov-  
10 erty line.

11 (2) Reduce the 15-percent Primary Insurance  
12 Amount bracket by 0.25 percentage points per year,  
13 from the date at which SSA finds it cannot meet  
14 scheduled benefits within 5 years (currently 2036).  
15 Phase in over 20 years.

16 (3) The spending, revenue, deficit, and debt lev-  
17 els in this concurrent resolution assume current law  
18 benefits will be fully paid and do not assume any  
19 savings in Social Security.

20 **SEC. 305. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY.**

21 (a) ENERGY POLICY.—It is recognized that:

22 (1) Energy is recognized as a vital component  
23 to our national and economic security.

1           (2) Our dependence on foreign oil, natural gas,  
2           and other sources of energy is a threat to our na-  
3           tional and economic security.

4           (3) Our dependence on foreign oil, natural gas,  
5           and other fuel sources is contributing to a massive  
6           transfer of wealth outside of the United States.

7           (4) Increasing production of domestic energy  
8           will reduce our dependence on foreign oil, natural  
9           gas, and other sources of energy.

10          (5) High rates of taxes levied upon domestic  
11          production of oil and natural gas energy sources will  
12          place domestic producers at a competitive disadvan-  
13          tage relative to foreign competitors and will discour-  
14          age domestic energy production.

15          (6) A significant amount of oil and natural gas  
16          reserves are believed to be located on Federal lands  
17          including the Outer Continental Shelf, the Gulf of  
18          Mexico, the Arctic National and Wildlife Refuge, the  
19          National Petroleum Reserve, the Intermountain  
20          West Region.

21          (7) Domestic energy development on Federal  
22          lands should comply with environmental laws and  
23          regulations and should be conducted in an environ-  
24          mentally responsible manner that minimizes the dis-  
25          ruption to fish, plant, insect, and animal wildlife.



1           (8) Alternative forms of energy development in-  
2           cluding solar, wind, biomass, wave, tidal, hydro, and  
3           other forms can produce pollution-free energy with  
4           favorable environmental benefits, including the re-  
5           duction of global green house gas emissions.

6           (9) Increased nuclear energy is an important  
7           component to achieving an energy supply free of  
8           green house gas emissions.

9           (10) Lower energy prices will do more to pro-  
10          mote economic growth, raise living standards, in-  
11          crease incomes, and create jobs than will higher en-  
12          ergy prices.

13          (11) Numerous studies on cap and trade con-  
14          ducted by government agencies, universities, think  
15          tanks, and industry groups agree that cap and trade  
16          will raise energy prices for businesses and con-  
17          sumers.

18          (12) Revenues, royalties, fees, and taxes raised  
19          from developing energy projects located on Federal  
20          lands could provide billions of dollars to the Treas-  
21          ury which could be used to fund increased Federal  
22          participation and support for alternative, renewable,  
23          and nuclear energy projects without raising new  
24          taxes or increasing energy prices on businesses and  
25          consumers.

1           (b) STATEMENT ON ENERGY POLICY.—It is the pol-  
2 icy of this concurrent resolution that the energy policy of  
3 the United States is to—

4           (1) support our national and economic security  
5 by reducing our dependence on foreign oil, natural  
6 gas, and other sources of energy;

7           (2) support the increased development of energy  
8 on Federal lands in an environmentally responsible  
9 manner consistent with existing laws and regulations  
10 in a manner that minimizes the impact on fish,  
11 plant, insect, and animal wildlife;

12           (3) support the development of alternative, re-  
13 newable, and nuclear sources of energy that will re-  
14 duce reliance on foreign oil and contribute to re-  
15 duced levels of global green house gasses;

16           (4) direct revenues from royalties, bonus bids,  
17 fees, rents, and other taxes levied on new energy  
18 projects on Federal lands to fund increased Federal  
19 participation in research, development, loans, loan  
20 guarantees, insurance, tax credits and subsidies, and  
21 other assistance that will encourage new develop-  
22 ment of alternative, renewable, and nuclear sources  
23 of energy;

24           (5) ensure taxes levied on domestic oil and nat-  
25 ural gas produces do not place them at a competitive

1       disadvantage relative to foreign competitors, lead to  
2       job losses, or encourage a greater dependence on for-  
3       eign sources of oil, natural gas, or other energy  
4       sources; and

5               (6) pursue policies that keep energy prices low  
6       and contribute to economic growth and avoid policies  
7       that raise energy prices on American businesses and  
8       consumers.

9       **SEC. 306. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAXES.**

10       (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The policies of this concurrent  
11       resolution include the following assumptions:

12               (1) The Federal tax code is needlessly complex  
13       and burdensome, and it tends to discourage eco-  
14       nomic growth and United States competitiveness.

15               (2) the policies included in this resolution are  
16       aimed at addressing these problems.

17       (b) **TAXES ON INDIVIDUALS.**—This concurrent reso-  
18       lution would give individuals a choice in paying their Fed-  
19       eral income taxes. Individuals can choose to pay their Fed-  
20       eral taxes under the existing tax code, with all the familiar  
21       deductions and schedules, or they could move to a highly  
22       simplified income tax system. This simplified tax system  
23       broadens the tax base by cleaning out nearly all the exist-  
24       ing tax deductions and credits, compresses the tax sched-  
25       ule down to two low rates and retains a generous standard

1 deduction and exemption level. The tax form for this sys-  
2 tem could fit on a postcard. Within ten years of enactment  
3 of this legislation, individuals would choose one of the two  
4 tax systems: the current tax code or the simplified system.  
5 Individuals are allowed one additional changeover between  
6 the two tax systems over the course of their lifetimes. Indi-  
7 viduals are also allowed to change tax systems when a  
8 major life event (death, divorce, or marriage) alters their  
9 filing status. In contrast to the six rates in the current  
10 tax code, the simplified tax has just two rates: 10 percent  
11 on adjusted gross income (AGI) up to \$100,000 for joint  
12 filers and \$50,000 for single filers; and 25 percent on tax-  
13 able income above these amounts. These tax brackets are  
14 adjusted by a cost-of-living adjustment as measured by the  
15 consumer price index. The simplified code eliminates near-  
16 ly all existing tax deductions, exclusions, and other special  
17 provisions, but it retains a generous base exemption  
18 amount for all taxpayers. The standard deduction for joint  
19 filers is \$25,000 for joint filers and \$12,500 for single  
20 filers. The personal exemption amount is \$3500. This pro-  
21 posal patches the alternative minimum tax (AMT) at the  
22 2009 level for the foreseeable future in order to prevent  
23 millions of middle class Americans from being ensnared  
24 by an unfair tax hike. This tax system also maintains the

1 current lower rates on capital gains and dividends for all  
2 taxpayers.

3 (c) TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.—The U.S. corporate  
4 income tax rate is the second highest in the industrialized  
5 world. The tax leads to lowers wages for workers, higher  
6 prices for consumers, and it also discourages foreign in-  
7 vestment in the U.S. This concurrent resolution assumes  
8 policies that address these problems by lowering the U.S.  
9 corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 25 percent, pushing  
10 it into the more competitive range among industrialized  
11 countries. In conjunction with this move, the resolution  
12 repeals the tax deduction for U.S. production activities  
13 (Section 199), as companies receiving this benefit will now  
14 be taxed at the lower 25-percent rate. It also temporarily  
15 suspends the tax on capital gains for the rest of 2009 and  
16 2010. These policies are designed to keep overall Federal  
17 tax revenues at approximately 18.3 percent of GDP for  
18 the foreseeable future, roughly equivalent to the long-term  
19 historical average.

## 20 **TITLE IV—SHORT-TERM BUDGET** 21 **ENFORCEMENT**

### 22 **SEC. 401. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as pro-  
24 vided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not  
25 be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general

1 appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not  
2 be in order as an amendment thereto.

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

8 (b) ADVANCE APPROPRIATION.—In the House, an  
9 advance appropriation may be provided for the fiscal years  
10 2011 and 2012 for programs, projects, activities, or ac-  
11 counts identified in the joint explanatory statement of  
12 managers accompanying this resolution under the heading  
13 “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an  
14 aggregate amount not to exceed \$23,565,000,000 in new  
15 budget authority in each year.

16 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
17 appropriation” means any new budget authority provided  
18 in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations  
19 or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint  
20 resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal  
21 year 2010 that first becomes available for any fiscal year  
22 after 2010.

1 **SEC. 402. ROLL CALL VOTE REQUIRED ON INCREASING THE**  
2 **DEBT LIMIT.**

3 With respect to the adoption by the Congress of a  
4 concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010,  
5 the clerk of the House shall not prepare an engrossment  
6 of a joint resolution increasing or decreasing, as the case  
7 may be, the statutory limit on the public debt.

8 **SEC. 403. BUDGET COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS.**

9 Each report of a committee on a public bill or public  
10 joint resolution shall contain a budget compliance state-  
11 ment prepared by the chairman of the Committee on the  
12 Budget, if timely submitted prior to the filing of the re-  
13 port, which shall include assessment by such chairman as  
14 to whether the bill or joint resolution complies with the  
15 requirements of sections 302, 303, 306, 311, and 401 of  
16 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

17 **SEC. 404. COST ESTIMATES FOR CONFERENCE REPORTS**  
18 **AND UNREPORTED MEASURES.**

19 It shall not be in order to consider a conference re-  
20 port or an unreported bill or joint resolution unless an  
21 estimate of costs as described in clause 3(d)(2) of rule  
22 XIII has been printed in the Congressional Record at least  
23 one day before its consideration.

24 **SEC. 405. ROLL CALL VOTES FOR NEW SPENDING.**

25 The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered  
26 when the Speaker puts the question on passage of a bill

1 or joint resolution, or on adoption of a conference report,  
2 for which the chairman of the Budget Committee has ad-  
3 vised the Speaker that such bill, joint resolution or con-  
4 ference report authorizes or provides new budget authority  
5 of not less than \$50,000,000. The Speaker may not enter-  
6 tain a unanimous consent request or motion to suspend  
7 this section.

8 **SEC. 406. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**  
9 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

10 Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution pro-  
11 viding for a change in concepts or definitions, the chair-  
12 man of the Committee on the Budget shall make adjust-  
13 ments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in  
14 accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget  
15 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect  
16 prior to September 30, 2002).

17 **SEC. 407. SOCIAL SECURITY OFF-BUDGET COMPLIANCE**  
18 **STATEMENT.**

19 As required by section 13301 of the Budget Enforce-  
20 ment Act of 1990 and section 301(a) of the Congressional  
21 Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution on the  
22 budget does not include the outlays and revenue totals of  
23 the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program  
24 established under title II of the Social Security Act or the



1 related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986  
2 in the surplus or deficit totals.

3 **SEC. 408. APPLICATIONS AND EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN AL-**  
4 **LOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

5 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations  
6 and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

7 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
8 ation;

9 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that  
10 measure; and

11 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as  
12 soon as practicable.

13 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
14 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
15 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
16 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
17 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

20 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,  
21 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,  
22 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of  
23 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-  
24 mates made by the Committee on the Budget; and

1           (2) such chairman may make any other nec-  
2           essary adjustments to such levels to reflect the tim-  
3           ing of responses to reconciliation directives pursuant  
4           to section 201 of this resolution.

5 **SEC. 409. EMERGENCY SPENDING AND CONTINGENCY OP-**  
6 **ERATIONS.**

7           (a) EMERGENCY SPENDING DESIGNATION.—In the  
8 House, if any bill or joint resolution is reported, or an  
9 amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is  
10 filed thereon, and such provision is designated as an emer-  
11 gency pursuant to this section, then the new budget au-  
12 thority, new entitlement authority, outlays, or receipts re-  
13 sulting therefrom shall not count for purposes of the Con-  
14 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

15           (b) CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE  
16 GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM AND FOR UNANTICIPATED  
17 DEFENSE NEEDS.— In the House, if any bill or joint res-  
18 olution is reported, or an amendment is offered thereto  
19 or a conference report is filed thereon, that makes appro-  
20 priations for fiscal year 2010 for contingency operations  
21 directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other  
22 unanticipated defense-related operations, then the new  
23 budget authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, or  
24 receipts resulting therefrom shall not count for purposes  
25 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

1     **TITLE V—LONG-TERM BUDGET**  
2                     **ENFORCEMENT**

3     **SEC. 501. SPENDING AND REVENUE INCREASE CONTROLS.**

4             It shall not be in order in the House of Representa-  
5     tives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, mo-  
6     tion, or conference report, unless war has been declared  
7     or during a recession, as determined by the House Budget  
8     Committee, that causes aggregate—

9             (1) Federal spending levels, in any fiscal year  
10     to exceed the percentage of spending relative to the  
11     gross domestic product as set forth in section 510;  
12     and

13             (2) Federal revenue levels, in any fiscal year, to  
14     exceed the percentage of revenue relative to the  
15     gross domestic product as set forth in section 510.

16     **SEC. 502. PREVENT INCREASES IN THE LONG-TERM UN-**  
17                     **FUNDED LIABILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOV-**  
18                     **ERNMENT.**

19             (b) LONG-TERM SOLVENCY POINT OF ORDER.—It  
20     shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to  
21     consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment thereto, or  
22     conference report thereon, if such measure includes a pro-  
23     vision that causes a net increase in the long-term un-  
24     funded liability of the Federal Government.

1           (c) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF  
2 PROPOSALS.— The Director of the Congressional Budget  
3 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare for each bill  
4 and joint resolution reported from committee (except  
5 measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ap-  
6 propriations), and amendments thereto and conference re-  
7 ports thereon, an estimate of whether the measure causes,  
8 relative to current law—

9           (1) a net increase in the Medicare Part A Trust  
10 Fund's unfunded liability; and

11           (2) a net increase in the long-term unfunded li-  
12 ability of the Federal Government.

13           (d) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.—The  
14 GAO shall assess the level of the Federal Government's  
15 long-term unfunded obligations and provide a report to the  
16 Committee on the Budget of the House, and other appro-  
17 priate committees, as soon as practicable after the begin-  
18 ning of each session of Congress.

19           (e) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—The Depart-  
20 ment of the Treasury shall assess the level of the Federal  
21 Government's long-term unfunded obligations and provide  
22 a report to the Committee on the Budget of the House,  
23 and other appropriate committees.

24           (f) HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATION.—  
25 The chairman of the House Budget Committee shall ad-

1 vise the Chair as to the whether a measure referred to  
2 in subsection (a) complies with this section.

3 **SEC. 503. ESTIMATES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**  
4 **OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

5 The Committee on the Budget of the House of Rep-  
6 resentatives shall include in the report referred to section  
7 308(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 an es-  
8 timate of the level of total spending in outlays and revenue  
9 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2082 as a per-  
10 centage of gross domestic product for purposes of this sec-  
11 tion.

12 **SEC. 504. PROJECTIONS.**

13 (a) CBO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH AND  
14 BUDGET PROJECTIONS.—By February 1 of each calendar  
15 year, for each fiscal year within the long-term period, as  
16 set forth in section 512, CBO shall prepare a report that  
17 sets forth the amount of total spending of the Government  
18 in outlays, and the amount of total spending for the func-  
19 tional categories set forth in section 112 .

20 (b) INCLUSION IN THE FINAL SPENDING REDUCTION  
21 REPORT.—Each report prepared pursuant to subsections  
22 [(a) and (b)] shall be included in the preview spending  
23 reduction report and final spending reduction report, as  
24 applicable, set forth in sections [703 and 704].

1       **TITLE VI—EARMARK REFORM**

2       **SEC. 601. MORATORIUM ON CONSIDERATION OF EAR-**  
3                       **MARKS.**

4           (a) IN THE HOUSE.—It shall not be in order to con-  
5 sider a bill, joint resolution, or conference report con-  
6 taining a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or  
7 limited tariff benefit (as such terms are used in clause  
8 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representa-  
9 tives) until the end of the first session of the 111th Con-  
10 gress.

11           (b) IN THE SENATE.—**【To be supplied.】**

12       **SEC. 602. JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON EARMARK RE-**  
13                       **FORM.**

14           (a) ESTABLISHMENT AND COMPOSITION.—There is  
15 hereby established a Joint Select Committee on Earmark  
16 Reform. The joint select committee shall be composed of  
17 16 members as follows:

18                       (1) 8 Members of the House of Representatives,  
19                       4 appointed from the majority party by the Speaker  
20                       of the House, and 4 from the minority party to be  
21                       appointed by the minority leader.

22                       (2) 8 Members of the Senate, 4 appointed from  
23                       the majority party by the majority leader of the Sen-  
24                       ate, and 4 from the minority party to be appointed  
25                       by the minority leader.

1 A vacancy in the joint select committee shall not affect  
2 the power of the remaining members to execute the func-  
3 tions of the joint select committee, and shall be filled in  
4 the same manner as the original selection.

5 (b) STUDY AND REPORT.—

6 (1) STUDY.—The joint select committee shall  
7 make a full study of the practices of the House, Sen-  
8 ate, and Executive Branch regarding earmarks in  
9 authorizing, appropriation, tax, and tariff measures.  
10 As part of the study, the joint select committee shall  
11 consider the efficacy of—

12 (A) the disclosure requirements of clause 9  
13 of rule XXI and clause 17 of rule XXIII of the  
14 Rules of the House of Representatives and rule  
15 XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and  
16 the definitions contained therein;

17 (B) requiring full transparency in the proc-  
18 ess, with earmarks listed in bills at the outset  
19 of the legislative process and continuing  
20 throughout consideration;

21 (C) requiring that earmarks not be placed  
22 in any bill after initial committee consideration;

23 (D) requiring that Members be permitted  
24 to offer amendments to remove earmarks at  
25 subcommittee, full committee, floor consider-

1           ation, and during conference committee meet-  
2           ings;

3           (E) requiring that bill sponsors and major-  
4           ity and minority managers certify the validity of  
5           earmarks contained in their bills;

6           (F) recommending changes to earmark re-  
7           quests made by the Executive Branch through  
8           the annual budget submitted to Congress pur-  
9           suant to section 1105 of title 31, United States  
10          Code;

11          (G) requiring that House and Senate  
12          amendments meet earmark disclosure require-  
13          ments, including amendments adopted pursuant  
14          to a special order of business; and

15          (H) establishing new categories for ear-  
16          marks, including—

17                 (i) projects with national scope;

18                 (ii) military projects; and

19                 (iii) local or provincial projects, in-  
20                 cluding the level of matching funds re-  
21                 quired for such project.

22          (2) REPORT.—

23                 (A) the joint select committee shall submit  
24                 to the House a report of its findings and rec-



1           ommendations not later than 6 months after  
2           adoption of this concurrent resolution.

3           (B) no recommendation shall be made by  
4           the joint select committee except upon the ma-  
5           jority vote of the members from each House, re-  
6           spectively.

7           (C) notwithstanding any other provision of  
8           this resolution, any recommendation with re-  
9           spect to the rules and procedures of one House  
10          that only affects matters related solely to that  
11          House may only be made and voted on by mem-  
12          bers of the joint select committee from that  
13          House and, upon its adoption by a majority of  
14          such members, shall be considered to have been  
15          adopted by the full committee as a rec-  
16          ommendation of the joint select committee.

17 In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the joint  
18 select committee shall hold not fewer than 5 public hear-  
19 ings.

20          (c) RESOURCES AND DISSOLUTION.—

21           (1) the joint select committee may utilize the  
22          resources of the House and Senate.

23           (2) the joint select committee shall cease to  
24          exist 30 days after the submission of the report de-  
25          scribed in subsection (a)(2).

1 (d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the  
2 term “earmark” shall include congressional earmarks,  
3 congressionally directed spending items, limited tax bene-  
4 fits, or limited tariff benefits as those terms are used in  
5 clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Rep-  
6 resentatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the  
7 Senate. Nothing in this subsection shall confine the study  
8 of the joint select committee or otherwise limit its rec-  
9 ommendations.

10 **TITLE VII—PAY-AS-YOU-GO EN-**  
11 **FORCEMENT FOR MANDA-**  
12 **TORY SPENDING**

13 **SEC. 701. PAY-AS-YOU-GO FOR MANDATORY SPENDING LEG-**  
14 **ISLATION.**

15 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in  
17 the House to consider any direct spending legisla-  
18 tion, excluding the impact of any revenue provisions,  
19 that would increase the budget deficit or cause a  
20 budget deficit for any of applicable time periods as  
21 set forth in paragraph (2).

22 (2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIOD.—For purposes  
23 of this subsection, the term “applicable time period”  
24 means—

25 (A) the current fiscal year;

1 (B) the budget year;

2 (C) the period of the 5 fiscal years fol-  
3 lowing the current fiscal year; and

4 (D) the period of the 5 fiscal years fol-  
5 lowing the 5 fiscal years referred to in subpara-  
6 graph (C).

7 (3) DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For pur-  
8 poses of this subsection and except as provided in  
9 paragraph (4), the term “direct spending legisla-  
10 tion” means any bill, joint resolution, amendment,  
11 motion, or conference report that affects direct  
12 spending as that term is defined by, and interpreted  
13 for purposes of, the Balanced Budget and Emer-  
14 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

15 (4) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant  
16 to this subsection shall use the most recent baseline  
17 estimates supplied by the Congressional Budget Of-  
18 fice consistent with section 257 of the Balanced  
19 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

20 (b) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For  
21 purposes of this section, the levels of new budget author-  
22 ity, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be deter-  
23 mined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee  
24 on the Budget.

1           (c) POINT OF ORDER PROTECTION IN THE HOUSE.—  
2 In the House, it shall not be in order to consider a rule  
3 or order that waives the application of subsection (a). As  
4 disposition of a point of order under this paragraph, the  
5 Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect  
6 to the rule or order that waives the application of sub-  
7 section (a). The question of consideration shall be debat-  
8 able for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point  
9 of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent, but shall  
10 otherwise be decided without intervening motion except  
11 one that the House adjourn.

12           **TITLE VIII—DISCRETIONARY**  
13                           **SPENDING LIMITS**

14           **SEC. 801. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

15           (a) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—As used in  
16 this section, the term “discretionary spending limits”  
17 mean—

18                   (1) NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY CAT-  
19           EGORY.—

20                           (A) Fiscal Year 2010:

21                                   (i) Budget authority:

22   \$479,559,000,000.

23                                   (ii) Outlays: \$538,888,000,000.

24                           (B) Fiscal Year 2011:

- 1 (i) Budget authority:  
2 \$480,712,000,000.
- 3 (ii) Outlays: \$552,231,000,000.
- 4 (C) Fiscal Year 2012:
- 5 (i) Budget authority:  
6 \$482,150,000,000.
- 7 (ii) Outlays: \$546,975,000,000.
- 8 (D) Fiscal Year 2013:
- 9 (i) Budget authority:  
10 \$483,679,000,000.
- 11 (ii) Outlays: \$547,914,000,000.
- 12 (E) Fiscal Year 2014:
- 13 (i) Budget authority:  
14 \$485,264,000,000.
- 15 (ii) Outlays: \$547,703,000,000.
- 16 (F) Fiscal Year 2015:
- 17 (i) Budget authority:  
18 \$487,437,000,000.
- 19 (ii) Outlays: \$548,092,000,000.
- 20 (G) Fiscal Year 2016:
- 21 (i) Budget authority:  
22 \$488,275,000,000.
- 23 (ii) Outlays: \$549,089,000,000.
- 24 (H) Fiscal Year 2017:

- 1 (i) Budget authority:  
2 \$489,369,000,000.
- 3 (ii) Outlays: \$551,612,000,000.
- 4 (I) Fiscal Year 2018:
- 5 (i) Budget authority:  
6 \$490,787,000,000.
- 7 (ii) Outlays: \$553,312,000,000.
- 8 (J) Fiscal Year 2019:
- 9 (i) Budget authority:  
10 \$491,468,000,000.
- 11 (ii) Outlays: \$555,520,000,000.
- 12 (2) DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY CATEGORY.—
- 13 (A) Fiscal Year 2010:
- 14 (i) Budget authority:  
15 \$691,128,000,000.
- 16 (ii) Outlays: \$690,463,000,000.
- 17 (B) Fiscal Year 2011:
- 18 (i) Budget authority:  
19 \$614,293,000,000.
- 20 (ii) Outlays: \$658,207,000,000.
- 21 (C) Fiscal Year 2012:
- 22 (i) Budget authority:  
23 \$623,612,000,000.
- 24 (ii) Outlays: \$638,011,000,000.
- 25 (D) Fiscal Year 2013:

- 1 (i) Budget authority:
- 2 \$634,421,000,000.
- 3 (ii) Outlays: \$637,332,000,000.
- 4 (E) Fiscal Year 2014:
- 5 (i) Budget authority:
- 6 \$648,249,000,000.
- 7 (ii) Outlays: \$642,132,000,000.
- 8 (F) Fiscal Year 2015:
- 9 (i) Budget authority:
- 10 \$663,024,000,000.
- 11 (ii) Outlays: \$653,987,000,000.
- 12 (G) Fiscal Year 2016:
- 13 (i) Budget authority:
- 14 \$678,064,000,000.
- 15 (ii) Outlays: \$672,185,000,000.
- 16 (H) Fiscal Year 2017:
- 17 (i) Budget authority:
- 18 \$693,507,000,000.
- 19 (ii) Outlays: \$682,823,000,000.
- 20 (I) Fiscal Year 2018:
- 21 (i) Budget authority:
- 22 \$709,411,000,000.
- 23 (ii) Outlays: \$693,937,000,000.
- 24 (J) Fiscal Year 2019:

1 (i) Budget authority:  
2 \$725,737,000,000.

3 (ii) Outlays: \$714,265,000,000.

4 (b) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—If the Chairman of  
5 the Committee on the Budget adjusts the allocations set  
6 forth pursuant to section 302(a), or other adjustments as  
7 applicable, of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, cor-  
8 responding adjustments may be made to the discretionary  
9 caps set forth in subsection (a).

10 (c) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in  
11 the House, unless it has been designated pursuant section  
12 410 of this resolution, to consider any bill or joint resolu-  
13 tion (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that  
14 bill or joint resolution) that causes the discretionary  
15 spending limits in this section to be exceeded, as deter-  
16 mined by estimates provided by the Chairman of the  
17 Budget Committee of the House.

18 (d) CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.—  
19 It shall not be in order to consider a concurrent resolution  
20 on the budget if such resolution—

21 (1) does not include discretionary caps for the  
22 fiscal years covered by this resolution with separate  
23 defense and nondefense categories; or



1           (2) includes discretionary spending levels higher  
2           than those included in this section for the non-  
3           defense category set forth in this section.

