

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 2 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.

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

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

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.

TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS FOR FISCAL
 YEARS 2030, 2040, AND 2050

Sec. 301. Policy statement on long-term budgeting.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 401. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.

Sec. 402. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

Sec. 403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.

Sec. 405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.

TITLE V—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 501. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 502. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 503. Adjustments of aggregates and allocations for legislation.

Sec. 504. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 505. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

Sec. 506. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 507. Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Sec. 508. Budget rule relating to transfers from the general fund of the treasury to the highway trust fund that increase public indebtedness.

Sec. 509. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

Sec. 510. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE VI—POLICY

Sec. 601. Policy Statement on Medicare.

Sec. 602. Policy Statement on Social Security.

Sec. 603. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.

Sec. 604. Recommendations for the elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal programs.

TITLE VII—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. Sense of the House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

1 **TITLE I—RECOMMENDED**
2 **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

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

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

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,058,604,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,248,773,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,459,718,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,627,541,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,770,342,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,891,985,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,021,132,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,173,642,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,332,602,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,498,448,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2013: -\$234,735,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014: -\$302,411,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015: -\$356,566,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2016: -\$388,565,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: -\$423,997,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: -\$460,304,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: -\$497,440,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: -\$534,378,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: -\$574,350,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: -\$617,033,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,793,848,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,681,566,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,756,471,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,888,570,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,998,681,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,117,133,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,290,908,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,455,514,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,570,712,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,780,807,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,891,589,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,769,702,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,784,233,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,892,523,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,977,372,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,080,794,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,248,524,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,398,470,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,531,790,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,748,801,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2013: -\$832,985,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2014: -\$520,930,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2015: -\$324,515,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2016: -\$264,982,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2017: -\$207,030,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2018: -\$188,810,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2019: -\$227,392,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2020: -\$224,828,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2021: -\$199,189,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2022: -\$250,353,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,072,810,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,769,762,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,277,348,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,752,806,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,216,661,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,676,545,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,168,534,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,657,588,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2021: \$21,121,620,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2022: \$21,627,396,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,261,337,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,860,706,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,260,430,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,597,083,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,874,203,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,125,515,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,417,373,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,717,285,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021; \$15,005,091,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,363,610,000,000.

23 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

24 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
25 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for

1 fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional
2 category are:

3 (1) National Defense (050):

4 Fiscal year 2013:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$562,166,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$621,469,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2014:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$574,807,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$589,720,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$588,501,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$586,446,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$602,958,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$599,658,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2017:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$618,519,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$607,874,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$635,241,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$617,648,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$653,094,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$639,165,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$671,528,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$656,950,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$690,261,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$675,190,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$709,450,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$699,316,000,000.

20 (2) International Affairs (150):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$43,128,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$46,999,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$40,113,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$44,758,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$38,271,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$45,707,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$38,082,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$46,041,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$40,446,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$46,529,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$42,366,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$46,777,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$43,303,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$45,780,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$44,294,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$45,774,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$45,329,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,737,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$46,649,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$47,872,000,000.

12 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
13 (250):

14 Fiscal year 2013:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$28,001,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$29,204,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$28,154,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$28,535,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$28,633,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$28,591,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$29,176,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$29,006,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$29,759,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$29,526,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$30,412,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$30,127,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$31,066,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$30,719,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$31,747,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$31,377,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$32,454,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$31,973,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$33,173,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$32,680,000,000.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$3,025,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$9,407,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$1,670,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$4,220,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$952,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$2,375,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$990,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$2,128,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$960,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,832,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$960,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,903,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,017,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$2,103,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$975,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$2,110,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$863,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$2,130,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$900,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$2,221,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$33,274,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$37,882,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,554,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$36,144,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$30,181,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$35,058,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$30,868,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$33,832,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$31,848,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$33,756,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$33,140,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$33,245,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$33,981,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$33,845,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$35,132,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$34,707,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$35,338,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$35,178,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$36,046,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,666,000,000.

12 (6) Agriculture (350):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$21,691,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$24,611,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$18,145,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$19,113,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,395,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$19,107,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,142,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$18,761,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,962,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,571,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,291,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$18,849,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,556,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$19,152,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$20,045,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,667,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$20,543,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$20,154,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,571,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,187,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$7,095,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$3,151,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$1,455,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$12,070,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$711,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$11,591,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$2,675,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$12,166,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$5,135,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$11,195,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$6,515,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$10,525,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$7,778,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$15,134,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$9,491,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$14,115,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$10,206,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$6,446,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$11,311,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$6,533,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$57,139,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$49,729,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$80,829,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$84,541,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$74,602,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$77,294,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$76,512,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$79,831,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$77,561,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$80,358,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$80,640,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$81,412,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$81,636,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$81,348,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$85,165,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$84,201,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$80,486,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$79,090,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$93,104,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$91,180,000,000.

12 (9) Community and Regional Development
13 (450):

14 Fiscal year 2013:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$11,047,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$21,732,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$7,307,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$16,886,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$7,389,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$13,927,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$7,415,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$10,647,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$7,427,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$8,848,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$7,435,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$8,044,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$7,410,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$7,673,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$7,501,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$7,691,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$7,604,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$7,805,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$7,726,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$7,997,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2013:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$57,626,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$78,335,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$56,151,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$60,269,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$63,904,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$64,931,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$71,626,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$71,719,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$79,630,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$78,652,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$84,076,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$84,121,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$87,738,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$87,647,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$89,329,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$89,911,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$90,305,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$91,272,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$91,458,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$92,408,000,000.

21 (11) Health (550):

22 Fiscal year 2013:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$363,596,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$365,614,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$358,322,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$362,556,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2015:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$365,058,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$369,455,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$376,993,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$376,408,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$393,219,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$394,754,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$404,124,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$406,143,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$419,428,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$417,557,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$446,427,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$433,169,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$449,759,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$446,710,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$471,657,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$468,212,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$510,144,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$510,056,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$532,701,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$532,004,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$554,995,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$554,555,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$601,515,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$601,281,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$615,386,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$614,665,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$634,539,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$634,089,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$692,173,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$691,921,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$737,284,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$736,531,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$784,647,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$784,158,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$866,591,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$866,448,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$517,076,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$516,848,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$475,714,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$474,603,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$472,820,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$471,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$453,169,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$455,843,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$450,453,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$448,404,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$453,608,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$447,336,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$469,525,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$467,922,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$481,660,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$480,331,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$494,347,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$493,341,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$511,458,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$515,356,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$53,216,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$53,296,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,892,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$32,002,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$35,135,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$35,210,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$38,953,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$38,991,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$43,140,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$43,140,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$47,590,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$47,590,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$52,429,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$52,429,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$57,425,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$57,425,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$62,604,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$62,604,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$68,079,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$68,079,000,000.

12 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$134,635,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$135,222,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$137,004,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$137,230,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$139,862,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$139,774,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$148,556,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$148,044,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$147,499,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$146,846,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$146,341,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$145,634,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$156,034,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$155,291,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$160,511,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$159,760,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$165,065,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$164,272,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$175,431,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$174,607,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$54,277,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$57,623,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$51,201,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$54,168,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$52,499,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$54,276,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$55,868,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$56,929,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$55,704,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$56,547,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$57,407,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$60,053,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$59,263,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$60,828,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$61,091,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$62,003,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$63,137,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$64,045,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$68,922,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$69,817,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$23,155,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$25,051,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 23,415,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,042,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,067,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$23,435,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$22,814,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$22,961,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,149,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$23,170,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$23,734,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,699,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$24,304,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$23,897,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,751,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$24,365,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$25,358,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,896,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$25,881,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$25,449,000,000.
12 (18) Net Interest (900):
13 Fiscal year 2013:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$344,415,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$344,415,000,000
17 Fiscal year 2014:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$356,352,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$356,352,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2015:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$391,014,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$391,014,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$447,356,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$447,356,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$506,642,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$506,642,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$565,014,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$565,014,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$618,628,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$618,628,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$664,102,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$664,102,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$696,908,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$696,908,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$730,179,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$730,179,000,000.
4 (19) Allowances (920):
5 Fiscal year 2013:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$22,607,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$859,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2014:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$87,771,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$50,682,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2015:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$90,146,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$80,035,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2016:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$94,030,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$93,943,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2017:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$96,411,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$101,325,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$101,394,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$106,211,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$106,767,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$111,171,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$113,223,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$117,350,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$120,493,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$123,784,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$121,281,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$125,413,000,000.

20 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$84,736,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$84,736,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$78,697,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$78,697,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$84,531,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$84,531,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$86,226,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$86,226,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$94,507,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$94,507,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$98,066,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$98,066,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$104,845,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$104,845,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$103,878,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$103,878,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$108,168,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$108,168,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$110,655,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$110,655,000,000.

12 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
13 War on Terrorism:

14 Fiscal year 2013:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$96,725,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$51,125,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$44,159,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$54,010,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$44,159,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$48,034,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$44,159,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$45,422,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$44,159,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$44,284,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$44,159,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$43,912,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$44,159,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$43,770,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$44,159,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$43,741,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$44,159,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$43,727,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$44,159,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$43,727,000,000.

4 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND**
5 **DIRECTIVE TO THE COM-**
6 **MITTEE ON THE BUDGET**

7 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**
8 **ATIVES.**

9 (a) SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—Not
10 later than April 27, 2012, the House committees named
11 in subsection (b) shall submit recommendations to the
12 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representa-
13 tives. After receiving those recommendations, such com-
14 mittee shall report to the House a reconciliation bill car-
15 rying out all such recommendations without substantive
16 revision.

17 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

18 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-
19 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws
20 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
21 by \$8,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
22 2012 and 2013; by \$19,700,000,000 for the period
23 of fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and by
24 \$33,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012
25 through 2022.

1 (2) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—

2 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-
3 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
4 to reduce the deficit by \$3,750,000,000 for the pe-
5 riod of fiscal years 2012 and 2013; by
6 \$28,430,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012
7 through 2017; and by \$96,760,000,000 for the pe-
8 riod of fiscal years 2012 through 2022.

9 (3) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The

10 Committee on Financial Services shall submit
11 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
12 reduce the deficit by \$3,000,000,000 for the period
13 of fiscal years 2012 and 2013; by \$16,700,000,000
14 for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2017;
15 and by \$29,800,000,000 for the period of fiscal
16 years 2012 through 2022.

17 (4) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The

18 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
19 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
20 deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
21 2012 and 2013; by \$11,200,000,000 for the period
22 of fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and by
23 \$39,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012
24 through 2022.

1 (5) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
2 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
3 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
4 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
5 by \$2,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
6 2012 and 2013; by \$30,100,000,000 for the period
7 of fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and by
8 \$78,900,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012
9 through 2022.

10 (6) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
11 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit
12 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
13 reduce the deficit by \$1,200,000,000 for the period
14 of fiscal years 2012 and 2013; by \$23,000,000,000
15 for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2017;
16 and by \$53,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
17 years 2012 through 2022.

18 **SEC. 202. DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**
19 **OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO RE-**
20 **PLACE THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED BY**
21 **THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.**

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

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

3 (1) REPLACING THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED
4 BY THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.—The lan-
5 guage shall amend section 251A of the Balanced
6 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985
7 to replace the sequester established under that sec-
8 tion consistent with this concurrent resolution.

9 (2) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—The bill re-
10 ferred to in subsection (a) shall include language
11 making its application contingent upon the enact-
12 ment of the reconciliation bill referred to in section
13 201.

14 **TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEV-**
15 **ELS AND AMOUNTS FOR FIS-**
16 **CAL YEARS 2030, 2040, AND**
17 **2050**

18 **SEC. 301. POLICY STATEMENT ON LONG-TERM BUDGETING.**

19 The following are the recommended budget levels for
20 each of fiscal years 2030, 2040, and 2050 as a percent
21 of the gross domestic product of the United States:

22 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—The appropriate lev-
23 els of Federal revenues are as follows:

24 Fiscal year 2030: 19 percent.

25 Fiscal year 2040: 19 percent.

1 Fiscal year 2050: 19 percent.

2 (2) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels
3 of total budget outlays are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 2030: 20.25 percent.

5 Fiscal year 2040: 18.75 percent.

6 Fiscal year 2050: 16 percent.

7 (3) DEFICITS.—The appropriate amounts of
8 deficits are as follows:

9 Fiscal year 2030: 1.25 percent.

10 Fiscal year 2040: -.25 percent.

11 Fiscal year 2050: -3 percent.

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

14 Fiscal year 2030: 53 percent.

15 Fiscal year 2040: 38 percent.

16 Fiscal year 2050: 10 percent.

17 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

18 **SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010**

19 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

20 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
21 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
22 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-
23 fects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto
24 or conference report thereon, that repeals the Patient Pro-

1 tection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and
2 Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

3 **SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-**
4 **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE**
5 **PROGRAM.**

6 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
7 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
8 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-
9 fects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto
10 or conference report thereon, that includes provisions
11 amending or superseding the system for updating pay-
12 ments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if
13 such measure would not increase the deficit in the period
14 of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

15 **SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**
16 **MEASURES.**

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

1 **SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**
2 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the
6 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
7 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes
8 changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976
9 (Public Law 94–565) or makes changes to or provides for
10 the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Com-
11 munity Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–
12 393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those
13 purposes, if such legislation would not increase the deficit
14 or direct spending for fiscal year 2013, the period of fiscal
15 years 2013 through 2017, or the period of fiscal years
16 2013 through 2022.

17 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**
18 **PORTATION.**

19 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
20 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
21 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
22 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
23 thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of the
24 Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not
25 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2013
26 through 2022.

TITLE V—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

3 SEC. 501. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided
5 in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or an amend-
6 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a gen-
7 eral appropriation or continuing appropriation may not
8 provide for advance appropriations.

9 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
10 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-
11 ferred to in subsection (c)(1) or identified in the report
12 to accompany this resolution or the joint explanatory
13 statement of managers to accompany this resolution under
14 the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropria-
15 tions”.

16 (c) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2014, the aggre-
17 gate amount of advance appropriation shall not exceed—

18 (1) \$54,462,000,000 for the following programs
19 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

20 (A) Medical Services;

21 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

22 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-
23 erans Health Administration; and

24 (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority
25 for all other programs.

1 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
2 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-
3 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making gen-
4 eral appropriations or any new discretionary budget au-
5 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making con-
6 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014.

7 **SEC. 502. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

8 Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution
9 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-
10 tions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-
11 just any appropriate levels and allocations in this resolu-
12 tion accordingly.

13 **SEC. 503. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES AND ALLOCA-**
14 **TIONS FOR LEGISLATION.**

15 (a) ENFORCEMENT.—For purposes of enforcing this
16 resolution, the revenue levels shall be those set forth in
17 the March 2012 Congressional Budget Office baseline.
18 The total amount of adjustments made under subsection
19 (b) may not cause revenue levels to be below the levels
20 set forth in paragraph (1)(A) of section 101 for fiscal year
21 2013 and for the period of fiscal years 2013 through
22 2022.

23 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—(1) The chair of the Committee
24 on the Budget may adjust the allocations and aggregates
25 of this concurrent resolution for—

1 (A) the budgetary effects of measures extending
2 the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation
3 Act of 2001;

4 (B) the budgetary effects of measures extending
5 the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act
6 of 2003;

7 (C) the budgetary effects of measures that ad-
8 just the Alternative Minimum Tax exemption
9 amounts to prevent a larger number of taxpayers as
10 compared with tax year 2008 from being subject to
11 the Alternative Minimum Tax or of allowing the use
12 of nonrefundable personal credits against the Alter-
13 native Minimum Tax;

14 (D) the budgetary effects of extending the es-
15 tate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax pro-
16 visions of title III of the Tax Relief, Unemployment
17 Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of
18 2010;

19 (E) the budgetary effects of measures providing
20 a 20 percent deduction in income to small busi-
21 nesses;

22 (F) the budgetary effects of measures imple-
23 menting trade agreements;

24 (G) the budgetary effects of provisions repeal-
25 ing the tax increases set forth in the Patient Protec-

1 tion and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care
2 and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of
3 2010;

4 (H) the budgetary effects of provisions reform-
5 ing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
6 and the Health Care and Education Affordability
7 Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

8 (I) the budgetary effects of measures reforming
9 the tax code and lowering tax rates.

10 (2) A measure does not qualify for adjustments under
11 paragraph (1)(H) if it—

12 (A) increases the deficit over the period of fiscal
13 years 2013 through 2022; or

14 (B) increases revenues over the period of fiscal
15 years 2013 through 2022, other than by—

16 (i) repealing or modifying the individual
17 mandate (codified as section 5000A of the In-
18 ternal Revenue Code of 1986); or

19 (ii) modifying the subsidies to purchase
20 health insurance (codified as section 36B of the
21 Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

22 (c) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—If a committee (other
23 than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or
24 joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference
25 report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending

1 (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any
2 fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appro-
3 priations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of
4 such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget
5 may decrease the allocation to such committee and in-
6 crease the allocation of discretionary spending (budget au-
7 thority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee
8 on Appropriations for fiscal year 2013 by an amount equal
9 to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing there-
10 from) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making ap-
11 propriations for the same purpose.

12 (d) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing
13 this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the
14 allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,
15 outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-
16 nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2013 and the
17 period of fiscal years 2013 through fiscal year 2022 shall
18 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair
19 of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may ad-
20 just the applicable levels of this resolution.

21 **SEC. 504. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in
23 order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a
24 committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations),
25 or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon,

1 if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of
2 increasing direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for
3 any period described in subsection (b).

4 (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-
5 poses of this section are any of the first four consecutive
6 ten fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2023.

7 **SEC. 505. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**
8 **ACTIONS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section
10 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
11 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
12 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
13 of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying
14 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the
15 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)
16 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee
17 on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary adminis-
18 trative expenses of the Social Security Administration and
19 the United States Postal Service.

20 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-
21 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of
22 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority
23 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
24 off-budget discretionary amounts.

1 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on
2 the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for leg-
3 islation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Gov-
4 ernment Reform that reforms the Federal retirement sys-
5 tem, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for
6 fiscal year 2013 and the period of fiscal years 2013 to
7 2022.

8 **SEC. 506. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
9 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

12 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
13 ation;

14 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that
15 measure; and

16 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as
17 soon as practicable.

18 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
19 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
20 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
21 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
22 tions and aggregates included in this resolution.

23 (c) EXEMPTIONS.—Any legislation for which the
24 chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments
25 in the allocations or aggregates of this concurrent resolu-

1 tion shall not be subject to the points of order set forth
2 in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of
3 Representatives or section 504.

4 **SEC. 507. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.**

5 (a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—

6 (1) REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTI-
7 MATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking
8 member of the Committee on the Budget, any esti-
9 mate prepared for a measure under the terms of
10 title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
11 “credit reform”, as a supplement to such estimate of
12 the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent
13 practicable, also provide an estimate of the current
14 actual or estimated market values representing the
15 “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such
16 measure.

17 (2) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Congressional
18 Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to sub-
19 section (a), the chair of the Committee on the Budg-
20 et may use such estimate to determine compliance
21 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and
22 other budgetary enforcement controls.

23 (b) BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD
24 INSURANCE PROGRAM.—The Congressional Budget Office
25 shall estimate the change in net income to the National

1 Flood Insurance Program by this Act if such income is
2 included in a reconciliation bill provided for in section 201,
3 as if such income were deposited in the general fund of
4 the Treasury.

5 **SEC. 508. BUDGET RULE RELATING TO TRANSFERS FROM**
6 **THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO**
7 **THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND THAT INCREASE**
8 **PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

9 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of
10 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
11 trol Act of 1985, or the Rules of the House of Representa-
12 tives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto
13 or conference report thereon, or any Act that transfers
14 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-
15 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority
16 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the
17 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

18 **SEC. 509. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**
19 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**
20 **RORISM.**

21 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a sep-
22 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for
23 overseas contingency operations and the global war on ter-
24 rorism. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation
25 under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of

1 1974, the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years”
2 shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2013. Such separate
3 allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas con-
4 tingency operations and the global war on terrorism under
5 section 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(e) of such Act
6 does not apply to such separate allocation. The Committee
7 on Appropriations may provide suballocations of such sep-
8 arate allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spend-
9 ing that counts toward the allocation established by this
10 section shall be designated pursuant to section
11 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
12 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

13 (b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of
14 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2013, no adjustment shall
15 be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget
16 Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under sec-
17 tion 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
18 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

19 **SEC. 510. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

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

22 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
23 the House of Representatives and as such they shall
24 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
25 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede

1 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
2 sistent with other such rules; and

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

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

11 (1) Section 3(e) relating to advance appropria-
12 tions.

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

15 **TITLE VI—POLICY**

16 **SEC. 601. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

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

20 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
21 edly recommended that Medicare’s long-term finan-
22 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without
23 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
24 more precarious and the threat to those in and near

1 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
2 the Congressional Budget Office—

3 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
4 will be exhausted in 2022 and unable to pay
5 scheduled benefits; and

6 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster
7 than the economy and Medicare outlays are
8 currently rising at a rate of 6.3 percent per
9 year, and under the Congressional Budget Of-
10 fice's alternative fiscal scenario, direct spending
11 on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of
12 GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2085.

13 (3) Failing to address this problem will leave
14 millions of American seniors without adequate health
15 security and younger generations burdened with
16 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot
17 be sustained.

18 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
19 of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement
20 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer
21 future beneficiaries the same health care options available
22 to Members of Congress.

23 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform
24 of the Medicare program such that:

1 (1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for
2 those in and near retirement, without changes.

3 (2) For future generations, when they reach eli-
4 gibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium
5 support payment and a selection of guaranteed
6 health coverage options from which recipients can
7 choose a plan that best suits their needs.

8 (3) Medicare will provide additional assistance
9 for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater
10 health risks.

11 (4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable
12 path and the Medicare program becomes solvent
13 over the long-term.

14 **SEC. 602. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

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

22 (2) The Social Security Trustees report has re-
23 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-
24 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each
25 year without reform, the financial condition of Social

1 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to
2 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
3 benefits becomes more pronounced:

4 (A) In 2016, according to the Congres-
5 sional Budget Office, the Federal Disability In-
6 surance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will
7 be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

8 (B) In 2036, according to the Social Secu-
9 rity Trustees Report the combined Federal Old-
10 Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and
11 Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will
12 be exhausted, and will be unable to pay sched-
13 uled benefits.

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

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

22 (4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-
23 curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-
24 come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-

1 ation the need to protect lower-income Americans’
2 retirement security.

3 (5) Americans deserve action by their elected
4 officials on Social Security reform. It is critical that
5 the Congress and the administration work together
6 in a bipartisan fashion to address the looming insol-
7 vency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolu-
8 tion creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solu-
9 tions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social
10 Security remains a critical part fo the safety net.

11 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
12 of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-
13 tisan basis to make Social Security permanently solvent.
14 This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger,
15 such that—

16 (1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of
17 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
18 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
19 Fund in its annual Trustees’ Report determines that
20 the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
21 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
22 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
23 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later
24 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-
25 mit to the President recommendations for statutory

1 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
2 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the
3 75th year; and

4 (B) such recommendations provided to the
5 President should be agreed upon by both Public
6 Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

7 (2)(A) not later than December 1 of the same
8 calendar year in which the Board of Trustees sub-
9 mits its recommendations, the President shall
10 promptly submit implementing legislation to both
11 Houses of Congress, including recommendations nec-
12 essary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance
13 and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

14 (B) the Majority Leader of the Senate and the
15 Majority Leader of the House should introduce such
16 legislation upon receipt;

17 (3) within 60 days of the President submitting
18 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which
19 the legislation has been referred should report such
20 legislation, which should be considered by the full
21 House or Senate under expedited procedures; and

22 (4) legislation submitted by the President
23 should—

24 (A) protect those in and near retirement;

1 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
2 rely on Social Security, including survivors and
3 those with disabilities;

4 (C) improve fairness for participants; and

5 (D) reduce the burden on, and provide cer-
6 tainty for, future generations.

7 **SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
8 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
9 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

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

14 (2) These funds represent direct and discre-
15 tionary spending made available by Congress that
16 remain available for expenditure beyond the fiscal
17 year for which they are provided.

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

20 (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-
21 ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of
22 Management and Budget to make funds available to
23 agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-
24 tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated
25 funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

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

4 (b) **POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE**
5 **CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**—Congress-
6 sional committees shall through their oversight activities
7 identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or
8 rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate
9 contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor re-
10 duce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs
11 such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national secu-
12 rity, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

13 (c) **DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—Congress, with the assist-
14 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-
15 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should make
16 it a high priority to review unobligated balances and iden-
17 tify savings for deficit reduction.

18 **SEC. 604. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF**
19 **WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN FEDERAL PRO-**
20 **GRAMS.**

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

22 (1) The Government Accountability Office is re-
23 quired by law to identify examples of waste, duplica-
24 tion, and overlap in Federal programs, and has so
25 identified dozens of such examples.

1 (2) In testimony before the Committee on Over-
2 sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-
3 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
4 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could
5 potentially save tens of billions of dollars”.

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

10 (4) The findings resulting from congressional
11 oversight of Federal Government programs should
12 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing
13 statutes and program funding levels.

14 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
15 REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPEND-
16 ING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include
17 in its Views and Estimates letter required under section
18 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 rec-
19 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of pro-
20 grams within the jurisdiction of such committee whose
21 funding should be reduced or eliminated. Such rec-
22 ommendations shall be made publicly available.

1 **TITLE VII—SENSE OF THE**
2 **HOUSE PROVISIONS**

3 **SEC. 701. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPOR-**
4 **TANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

5 It is the sense of the House that—

6 (1) additional legislative action is needed to en-
7 sure that States have the necessary resources to col-
8 lect all child support that is owed to families and to
9 allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to
10 families without financial penalty; and

11 (2) when 100 percent of child support payments
12 are passed to the child, rather than administrative
13 expenses, program integrity is improved and child
14 support participation increases.

 Passed the House of Representatives March 29,
2012.

Attest:

KAREN L. HAAS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 354

112TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 112

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

APRIL 16, 2012

Committee discharged pursuant to Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act; placed on the calendar