

# Union Calendar No. 290

112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 112

[Report No. 112–421]

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

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 2012

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## 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.

1        *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring),*

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

5        (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and  
6 declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the

1 budget for fiscal year 2013 and sets forth appropriate  
2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

3 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for  
4 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 Represent-  
atives to replace the sequester established by the Budget Con-  
trol 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 treas-  
ury to the highway trust fund that increase public indebted-  
ness.

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.

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

4 Fiscal year 2013: -\$234,735,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2014: -\$302,411,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2015: -\$356,566,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2016: -\$388,565,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2017: -\$423,997,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2018: -\$460,304,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2019: -\$497,440,000,000.  
11 Fiscal year 2020: -\$534,378,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2021: -\$574,350,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2022: -\$617,033,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,793,848,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,681,566,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,756,471,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,888,570,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,998,681,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,117,133,000,000.  
23 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,290,908,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,455,514,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,570,712,000,000.

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

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

5 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,891,589,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,769,702,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,784,233,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,892,523,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,977,372,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,080,794,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,248,524,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,398,470,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,531,790,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,748,801,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2013: -\$832,985,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2014: -\$520,930,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2015: -\$324,515,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016: -\$264,982,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017: -\$207,030,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2018: -\$188,810,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019: -\$227,392,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020: -\$224,828,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021: -\$199,189,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2022: -\$250,353,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,072,810,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,769,762,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,277,348,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,752,806,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,216,661,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,676,545,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,168,534,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,657,588,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$21,121,620,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$21,627,396,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,261,337,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,860,706,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,260,430,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,597,083,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,874,203,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,125,515,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,417,373,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,717,285,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021; \$15,005,091,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$15,363,610,000,000.

2 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

3 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
4 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for  
5 fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional  
6 category are:

7 (1) National Defense (050):

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$562,166,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$574,807,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$588,501,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$602,958,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$618,519,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$635,241,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$653,094,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$671,528,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$690,261,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$709,450,000,000.

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

24 (2) International Affairs (150):

25 Fiscal year 2013:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$43,128,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$40,113,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$38,271,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$38,082,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$40,446,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$42,366,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$43,303,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$44,294,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$45,329,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$46,649,000,000.

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

16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
17 (250):

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$28,001,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$28,154,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$28,633,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$28,591,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$29,176,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$29,006,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$29,759,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$29,526,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$30,412,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$30,127,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$31,066,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$30,719,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$31,747,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$31,377,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$32,454,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$31,973,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$33,173,000,000.

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

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$3,025,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$1,670,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$952,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$990,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$960,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$1,017,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$975,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$863,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$900,000,000.

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$33,274,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$31,554,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$30,181,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$30,868,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$31,848,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$33,140,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$33,981,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$35,132,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$35,338,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$36,046,000,000.

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

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$21,691,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$18,145,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$19,395,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$19,142,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$18,962,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$19,291,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$19,556,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$20,045,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2021:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,543,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$20,571,000,000.

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

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

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$7,095,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$1,455,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$711,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$2,675,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$5,135,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$7,778,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$9,491,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$10,206,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$11,311,000,000.

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

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$57,139,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$80,829,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$74,602,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$76,512,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$77,561,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$80,640,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$81,636,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$85,165,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$80,486,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$93,104,000,000.

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

16 (9) Community and Regional Development  
17 (450):

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$11,047,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$7,307,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$7,389,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$13,927,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$7,415,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$10,647,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$7,427,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$8,848,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$7,435,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$8,044,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$7,410,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$7,673,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$7,501,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$7,691,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$7,604,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$7,805,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$7,726,000,000.

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2013:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$57,626,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2014:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$56,151,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$63,904,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$71,626,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2017:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$79,630,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$78,652,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2018:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$84,076,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$84,121,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$87,738,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$87,647,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2020:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$89,329,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$89,911,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2021:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$90,305,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$91,272,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2022:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$91,458,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$92,408,000,000.  
25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2013:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$363,596,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$365,614,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2014:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$358,322,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$362,556,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2015:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$365,058,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$369,455,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2016:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$376,993,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$376,408,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2017:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$393,219,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$394,754,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2018:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$404,124,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$406,143,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2019:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$419,428,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$417,557,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$446,427,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$449,759,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$471,657,000,000.

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

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$510,144,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$532,701,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$554,995,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$601,515,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$615,386,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$634,539,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$692,173,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$737,284,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$784,647,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$866,591,000,000.

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

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$517,076,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$475,714,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$472,820,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$453,169,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$450,453,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$453,608,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$469,525,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$481,660,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$494,347,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$511,458,000,000.

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

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$53,216,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$31,892,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$35,135,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$38,953,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$43,140,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$47,590,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$52,429,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$57,425,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$62,604,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$68,079,000,000.

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$134,635,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$137,004,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$139,862,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$148,556,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$147,499,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$146,341,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$156,034,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$160,511,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$165,065,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$175,431,000,000.

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

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$54,277,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$51,201,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$52,499,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$55,868,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2017:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$55,704,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$57,407,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$59,263,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$61,091,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$63,137,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$68,922,000,000.

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

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,155,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 23,415,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$23,067,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$22,814,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$23,149,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$23,734,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,304,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,897,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2020:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$24,751,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,365,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2021:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$25,358,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$24,896,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2022:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$25,881,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$25,449,000,000.  
16 (18) Net Interest (900):  
17 Fiscal year 2013:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$344,415,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$344,415,000,000  
21 Fiscal year 2014:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$356,352,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$356,352,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$391,014,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$391,014,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$447,356,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$506,642,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$565,014,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$618,628,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$664,102,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$696,908,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$696,908,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2022:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$730,179,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$730,179,000,000.  
8 (19) Allowances (920):  
9 Fiscal year 2013:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$22,607,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$859,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2014:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$87,771,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, -\$50,682,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2015:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$90,146,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$80,035,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2016:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$94,030,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$93,943,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$96,411,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$101,325,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$101,394,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$106,767,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$113,223,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$120,493,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$121,281,000,000.

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

24 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$84,736,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$78,697,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$84,531,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$86,226,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$94,507,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$98,066,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$104,845,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$103,878,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$108,168,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$110,655,000,000.

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

16 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global  
17 War on Terrorism:

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$96,725,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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



1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$44,159,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$48,034,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$44,159,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$45,422,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$44,159,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$44,284,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$44,159,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$43,912,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$44,159,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$43,770,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$44,159,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$43,741,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$44,159,000,000.

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

8 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND**  
9 **DIRECTIVE TO THE COM-**  
10 **MITTEE ON THE BUDGET**

11 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**  
12 **ATIVES.**

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

21 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

22 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-  
23 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws  
24 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit  
25 by \$8,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years

1 2012 and 2013; by \$19,700,000,000 for the period  
2 of fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and by  
3 \$33,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012  
4 through 2022.

5 (2) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—  
6 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-  
7 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient  
8 to reduce the deficit by \$3,750,000,000 for the pe-  
9 riod of fiscal years 2012 and 2013; by  
10 \$28,430,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012  
11 through 2017; and by \$96,760,000,000 for the pe-  
12 riod of fiscal years 2012 through 2022.

13 (3) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The  
14 Committee on Financial Services shall submit  
15 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
16 reduce the deficit by \$3,000,000,000 for the period  
17 of fiscal years 2012 and 2013; by \$16,700,000,000  
18 for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2017;  
19 and by \$29,800,000,000 for the period of fiscal  
20 years 2012 through 2022.

21 (4) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The  
22 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in  
23 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the  
24 deficit by \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years  
25 2012 and 2013; by \$11,200,000,000 for the period

1 of fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and by  
2 \$39,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012  
3 through 2022.

4 (5) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-  
5 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and  
6 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws  
7 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit  
8 by \$2,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years  
9 2012 and 2013; by \$30,100,000,000 for the period  
10 of fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and by  
11 \$78,900,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012  
12 through 2022.

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

1 **SEC. 202. DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**  
2 **OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO RE-**  
3 **PLACE THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED BY**  
4 **THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.**

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

8 (b) DIRECTIONS.—The bill referred to in subsection

9 (a) shall include the following provisions:

10 (1) REPLACING THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED  
11 BY THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.—The lan-  
12 guage shall amend section 251A of the Balanced  
13 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985  
14 to replace the sequester established under that sec-  
15 tion consistent with this concurrent resolution.

16 (2) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—The bill re-  
17 ferred to in subsection (a) shall include language  
18 making its application contingent upon the enact-  
19 ment of the reconciliation bill referred to in section  
20 201.

1 **TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEV-**  
2 **ELS AND AMOUNTS FOR FIS-**  
3 **CAL YEARS 2030, 2040, AND**  
4 **2050**

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

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

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

11 Fiscal year 2030: 19 percent.

12 Fiscal year 2040: 19 percent.

13 Fiscal year 2050: 19 percent.

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

16 Fiscal year 2030: 20.25 percent.

17 Fiscal year 2040: 18.75 percent.

18 Fiscal year 2050: 16 percent.

19 (3) DEFICITS.—The appropriate amounts of  
20 deficits are as follows:

21 Fiscal year 2030: 1.25 percent.

22 Fiscal year 2040: -.25 percent.

23 Fiscal year 2050: -3 percent.

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

1 Fiscal year 2030: 53 percent.

2 Fiscal year 2040: 38 percent.

3 Fiscal year 2050: 10 percent.

## 4 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

### 5 **SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010** 6 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

7 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
8 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
9 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-  
10 fects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto  
11 or conference report thereon, that repeals the Patient Pro-  
12 tection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and  
13 Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

### 14 **SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-** 15 **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE** 16 **PROGRAM.**

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 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto  
21 or conference report thereon, that includes provisions  
22 amending or superseding the system for updating pay-  
23 ments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if  
24 such measure would not increase the deficit in the period  
25 of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

1 **SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**  
2 **MEASURES.**

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

11 **SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**  
12 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

13 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
14 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
15 appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the  
16 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-  
17 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes  
18 changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976  
19 (Public Law 94–565) or makes changes to or provides for  
20 the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Com-  
21 munity Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–  
22 393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those  
23 purposes, if such legislation would not increase the deficit  
24 or direct spending for fiscal year 2013, the period of fiscal  
25 years 2013 through 2017, or the period of fiscal years  
26 2013 through 2022.



1 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**  
 2 **PORTATION.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
 4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
 5 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint  
 6 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report  
 7 thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of the  
 8 Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not  
 9 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2013  
 10 through 2022.

11 **TITLE V—BUDGET**  
 12 **ENFORCEMENT**

13 **SEC. 501. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

14 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, except as provided  
 15 in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or an amend-  
 16 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a gen-  
 17 eral appropriation or continuing appropriation may not  
 18 provide for advance appropriations.

19 (b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—An advance appropriation may be  
 20 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts re-  
 21 ferred to in subsection (c)(1) or identified in the report  
 22 to accompany this resolution or the joint explanatory  
 23 statement of managers to accompany this resolution under  
 24 the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropria-  
 25 tions”.

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

3 (1) \$54,462,000,000 for the following programs  
4 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

5 (A) Medical Services;

6 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

7 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-  
8 erans Health Administration; and

9 (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority  
10 for all other programs.

11 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
12 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-  
13 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making gen-  
14 eral appropriations or any new discretionary budget au-  
15 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making con-  
16 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014.

17 **SEC. 502. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

18 Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution  
19 providing for a change in budgetary concepts or defini-  
20 tions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-  
21 just any appropriate levels and allocations in this resolu-  
22 tion accordingly.

1 **SEC. 503. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES AND ALLOCA-**  
2 **TIONS FOR LEGISLATION.**

3 (a) ENFORCEMENT.—For purposes of enforcing this  
4 resolution, the revenue levels shall be those set forth in  
5 the March 2012 Congressional Budget Office baseline.  
6 The total amount of adjustments made under subsection  
7 (b) may not cause revenue levels to be below the levels  
8 set forth in paragraph (1)(A) of section 101 for fiscal year  
9 2013 and for the period of fiscal years 2013 through  
10 2022.

11 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—(1) The chair of the Committee  
12 on the Budget may adjust the allocations and aggregates  
13 of this concurrent resolution for—

14 (A) the budgetary effects of measures extending  
15 the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation  
16 Act of 2001;

17 (B) the budgetary effects of measures extending  
18 the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act  
19 of 2003;

20 (C) the budgetary effects of measures that ad-  
21 just the Alternative Minimum Tax exemption  
22 amounts to prevent a larger number of taxpayers as  
23 compared with tax year 2008 from being subject to  
24 the Alternative Minimum Tax or of allowing the use  
25 of nonrefundable personal credits against the Alter-  
26 native Minimum Tax;

1 (D) the budgetary effects of extending the es-  
2 tate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax pro-  
3 visions of title III of the Tax Relief, Unemployment  
4 Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of  
5 2010;

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

9 (F) the budgetary effects of measures imple-  
10 menting trade agreements;

11 (G) the budgetary effects of provisions repeal-  
12 ing the tax increases set forth in the Patient Protec-  
13 tion and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care  
14 and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of  
15 2010;

16 (H) the budgetary effects of provisions reform-  
17 ing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act  
18 and the Health Care and Education Affordability  
19 Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

20 (I) the budgetary effects of measures reforming  
21 the tax code and lowering tax rates.

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

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

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

3 (i) repealing or modifying the individual  
4 mandate (codified as section 5000A of the In-  
5 ternal Revenue Code of 1986); or

6 (ii) modifying the subsidies to purchase  
7 health insurance (codified as section 36B of the  
8 Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

9 (c) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—If a committee (other  
10 than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or  
11 joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference  
12 report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending  
13 (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any  
14 fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appro-  
15 priations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of  
16 such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget  
17 may decrease the allocation to such committee and in-  
18 crease the allocation of discretionary spending (budget au-  
19 thority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee  
20 on Appropriations for fiscal year 2013 by an amount equal  
21 to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing there-  
22 from) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making ap-  
23 propriations for the same purpose.

24 (d) DETERMINATIONS.—For the purpose of enforcing  
25 this concurrent resolution on the budget in the House, the

1 allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority,  
2 outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, reve-  
3 nues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2013 and the  
4 period of fiscal years 2013 through fiscal year 2022 shall  
5 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair  
6 of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may ad-  
7 just the applicable levels of this resolution.

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

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

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

19 **SEC. 505. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**  
20 **ACTIONS.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section  
22 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-  
23 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and  
24 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act  
25 of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying

1 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the  
2 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)  
3 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee  
4 on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary adminis-  
5 trative expenses of the Social Security Administration and  
6 the United States Postal Service.

7 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-  
8 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of  
9 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority  
10 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any  
11 off-budget discretionary amounts.

12 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on  
13 the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for leg-  
14 islation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Gov-  
15 ernment Reform that reforms the Federal retirement sys-  
16 tem, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for  
17 fiscal year 2013 and the period of fiscal years 2013 to  
18 2022.

19 **SEC. 506. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
20 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

21 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations  
22 and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—  
23 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
24 ation;

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

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

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

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

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

17          (a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—

18           (1) REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTI-  
19 MATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking  
20 member of the Committee on the Budget, any esti-  
21 mate prepared for a measure under the terms of  
22 title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,  
23 “credit reform”, as a supplement to such estimate of  
24 the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent  
25 practicable, also provide an estimate of the current



1 actual or estimated market values representing the  
2 “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such  
3 measure.

4 (2) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Congressional  
5 Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to sub-  
6 section (a), the chair of the Committee on the Budg-  
7 et may use such estimate to determine compliance  
8 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and  
9 other budgetary enforcement controls.

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

17 **SEC. 508. BUDGET RULE RELATING TO TRANSFERS FROM**  
18 **THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO**  
19 **THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND THAT INCREASE**  
20 **PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

21 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of  
22 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-  
23 trol Act of 1985, or the Rules of the House of Representa-  
24 tives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto  
25 or conference report thereon, or any Act that transfers

1 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-  
2 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority  
3 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the  
4 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

5 **SEC. 509. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**  
6 **GENY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**  
7 **RORISM.**

8 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a sep-  
9 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for  
10 overseas contingency operations and the global war on ter-  
11 rorism. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation  
12 under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of  
13 1974, the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years”  
14 shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2013. Such separate  
15 allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas con-  
16 tingency operations and the global war on terrorism under  
17 section 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(e) of such Act  
18 does not apply to such separate allocation. The Committee  
19 on Appropriations may provide suballocations of such sep-  
20 arate allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spend-  
21 ing that counts toward the allocation established by this  
22 section shall be designated pursuant to section  
23 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency  
24 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

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

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

10 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
11 the House of Representatives and as such they shall  
12 be considered as part of the rules of the House of  
13 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede  
14 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-  
15 sistent with other such rules; and

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

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

24 (1) Section 3(e) relating to advance appropria-  
25 tions.



1           (3) Failing to address this problem will leave  
2 millions of American seniors without adequate health  
3 security and younger generations burdened with  
4 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot  
5 be sustained.

6           (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy  
7 of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement  
8 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer  
9 future beneficiaries the same health care options available  
10 to Members of Congress.

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

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

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

20           (3) Medicare will provide additional assistance  
21 for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater  
22 health risks.

23           (4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable  
24 path and the Medicare program becomes solvent  
25 over the long-term.

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

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

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

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

16 (A) In 2016, according to the Congres-  
17 sional Budget Office, the Federal Disability In-  
18 surance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will  
19 be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

20 (B) In 2036, according to the Social Secu-  
21 rity Trustees Report the combined Federal Old-  
22 Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and  
23 Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will  
24 be exhausted, and will be unable to pay sched-  
25 uled benefits.

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

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

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

14          (5) Americans deserve action by their elected  
15          officials on Social Security reform. It is critical that  
16          the Congress and the administration work together  
17          in a bipartisan fashion to address the looming insol-  
18          vency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolu-  
19          tion creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solu-  
20          tions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social  
21          Security remains a critical part fo the safety net.

22          (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy  
23          of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-  
24          tisan basis to make Social Security permanently solvent.

1 This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger,  
2 such that—

3           (1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of  
4 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust  
5 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust  
6 Fund in its annual Trustees' Report determines that  
7 the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security  
8 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of  
9 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is  
10 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later  
11 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-  
12 mit to the President recommendations for statutory  
13 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-  
14 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the  
15 75th year; and

16           (B) such recommendations provided to the  
17 President should be agreed upon by both Public  
18 Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

19           (2)(A) not later than December 1 of the same  
20 calendar year in which the Board of Trustees sub-  
21 mits its recommendations, the President shall  
22 promptly submit implementing legislation to both  
23 Houses of Congress, including recommendations nec-  
24 essary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance  
25 and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and



1 (B) the Majority Leader of the Senate and the  
2 Majority Leader of the House should introduce such  
3 legislation upon receipt;

4 (3) within 60 days of the President submitting  
5 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which  
6 the legislation has been referred should report such  
7 legislation, which should be considered by the full  
8 House or Senate under expedited procedures; and

9 (4) legislation submitted by the President  
10 should—

11 (A) protect those in and near retirement;

12 (B) preserve the safety net for those who  
13 rely on Social Security, including survivors and  
14 those with disabilities;

15 (C) improve fairness for participants; and

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

18 **SEC. 603. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
19 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**  
20 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

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

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

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

7           (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-  
8           ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of  
9           Management and Budget to make funds available to  
10          agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-  
11          tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated  
12          funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

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

16          (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE  
17          CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congres-  
18          sional committees shall through their oversight activities  
19          identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or  
20          rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate  
21          contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor re-  
22          duce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs  
23          such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national secu-  
24          rity, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

1 (c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assist-  
2 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-  
3 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should make  
4 it a high priority to review unobligated balances and iden-  
5 tify savings for deficit reduction.

6 **SEC. 604. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF**  
7 **WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN FEDERAL PRO-**  
8 **GRAMS.**

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

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

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

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

23 (4) The findings resulting from congressional  
24 oversight of Federal Government programs should

1 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing  
 2 statutes and program funding levels.

3 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE  
 4 REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPEND-  
 5 ING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include  
 6 in its Views and Estimates letter required under section  
 7 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 rec-  
 8 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of pro-  
 9 grams within the jurisdiction of such committee whose  
 10 funding should be reduced or eliminated. Such rec-  
 11 ommendations shall be made publicly available.

12 **TITLE VII—SENSE OF THE**  
 13 **HOUSE PROVISIONS**

14 **SEC. 701. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPOR-**  
 15 **TANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

16 It is the sense of the House that—

17 (1) additional legislative action is needed to en-  
 18 sure that States have the necessary resources to col-  
 19 lect all child support that is owed to families and to  
 20 allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to  
 21 families without financial penalty; and

22 (2) when 100 percent of child support payments  
 23 are passed to the child, rather than administrative  
 24 expenses, program integrity is improved and child  
 25 support participation increases.



Union Calendar No. 290

112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. CON. RES. 112**

[Report No. 112-421]

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**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.

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MARCH 23, 2012

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed