

112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 34

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**  
4                                    **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.**

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

1 budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate  
2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

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 2012.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

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

Sec. 201. Policy statement on long-term budgeting.

TITLE III—RESERVES AND CONTINGENCIES

Sec. 301. Costs of the global war on terrorism.

Sec. 302. Effective date.

Sec. 303. Reserve fund for health care reform.

Sec. 304. Reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare pro-  
gram.

Sec. 305. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral revenue measures.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 402. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 403. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 404. Adjustments of aggregates and allocations for legislation.

Sec. 405. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 406. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

Sec. 407. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 408. Fair value estimates.

Sec. 409. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

Sec. 501. Policy Statement on Medicare.

Sec. 502. Policy Statement on Social Security.

Sec. 503. Policy statement on budget enforcement.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. Sense of the House on a responsible deficit reduction plan must con-  
sider all programs, including those at the Pentagon and the  
other national security agencies.

Sec. 602. Sense of the House regarding the importance of child support en-  
forcement.

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 2012 through 2021:

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 2012: \$1,866,454,000,000.

11          Fiscal year 2013: \$2,127,981,000,000.

12          Fiscal year 2014: \$2,324,503,000,000.

13          Fiscal year 2015: \$2,425,363,000,000.

14          Fiscal year 2016: \$2,522,695,000,000.

15          Fiscal year 2017: \$2,693,493,000,000.

16          Fiscal year 2018: \$2,807,893,000,000.

17          Fiscal year 2019: \$2,958,678,000,000.

18          Fiscal year 2020: \$3,119,794,000,000.

19          Fiscal year 2021: \$3,286,942,000,000.

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

23          Fiscal year 2012: -\$25,000,000,000.

24          Fiscal year 2013: -\$227,000,000,000.

25          Fiscal year 2014: -\$346,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015: -\$406,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2016: -\$448,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2017: -\$482,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018: -\$527,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019: -\$544,000,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2020: -\$561,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2021: -\$597,000,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,858,545,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,835,737,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,905,952,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,970,061,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,114,578,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,224,937,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,330,942,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,490,088,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,639,728,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,767,274,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,947,916,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,915,241,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,902,944,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,949,301,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,097,060,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,193,477,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,271,881,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,450,742,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,587,701,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,726,564,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2012: \$1,081,462,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2013: \$787,260,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014: \$578,441,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2015: \$523,938,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016: \$574,365,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017: \$499,984,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018: \$463,988,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: \$492,064,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: \$467,907,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: \$439,622,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2012: \$16,204,000,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,177,000,000,000.  
3 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,951,000,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,697,000,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,503,000,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,245,000,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,968,000,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,699,000,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,408,000,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2021: \$23,102,000,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,418,000,000,000.  
14 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,216,000,000,000.  
15 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,797,000,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,319,000,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,876,000,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,351,000,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,787,000,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,242,000,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020: \$15,673,000,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2021; \$16,068,000,000,000.

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 2011 through 2021 for each major functional  
2 category are:

3 (1) National Defense (050):

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$582,626,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$593,580,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$600,283,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$597,211,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$616,451,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$606,903,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$628,847,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$618,837,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$641,976,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$635,475,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$653,695,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$643,275,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$665,679,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$650,246,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$677,884,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$666,959,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$690,273,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$679,088,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$702,903,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$691,494,000,000.

20 (2) International Affairs (150):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$36,575,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$36,102,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$35,653,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$34,545,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$31,694,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,178,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$30,316,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$32,613,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$29,356,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$32,161,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$30,729,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$31,926,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$31,978,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$31,594,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$32,824,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$30,487,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$33,698,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$30,123,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$34,572,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$30,740,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2012:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$27,452,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$29,798,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$27,316,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$28,242,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$27,312,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$27,763,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$27,312,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$27,469,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$27,311,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$27,506,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$27,652,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$27,646,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$28,341,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$28,114,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$29,049,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$28,684,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$29,758,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$29,344,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$30,472,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$29,946,000,000.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$6,996,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$3,850,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$10,053,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$1,215,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$4,547,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$1,101,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$1,360,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$1,021,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$340,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$1,010,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$460,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$1,075,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$1,211,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$497,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$1,179,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$470,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$1,195,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$476,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$31,921,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$36,818,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$29,414,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,386,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$25,296,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$28,943,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$26,893,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$29,271,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$25,231,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$26,070,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$26,156,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$26,307,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$26,618,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$25,308,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$26,956,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$25,439,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$27,787,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$25,990,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$27,756,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$25,992,000,000.

12 (6) Agriculture (350):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$19,819,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$19,559,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$18,396,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$21,989,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$16,717,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,469,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$17,355,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,688,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$17,235,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$16,505,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$16,859,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$16,069,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$17,025,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$16,180,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$17,159,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$16,283,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$17,469,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$16,579,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$17,755,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,873,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$14,317,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$16,275,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$4,040,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$2,611,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$508,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$13,986,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$2,609,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$19,417,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$3,260,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$23,459,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$293,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$23,592,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$261,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$25,981,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$222,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$17,547,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$128,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$17,992,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$196,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$19,650,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$64,316,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$80,431,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$64,515,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$71,264,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$64,265,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$67,722,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$60,377,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$66,084,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$68,563,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$65,957,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$65,916,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$67,036,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$70,578,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$67,451,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$66,719,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$69,869,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$67,472,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$71,551,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$68,936,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$76,853,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2012:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$11,572,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$23,559,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$11,344,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$20,609,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$11,280,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$18,127,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$11,206,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$14,176,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$11,117,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$12,257,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$11,219,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$11,231,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$11,497,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$10,860,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$11,779,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$11,028,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$12,065,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$11,294,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$12,354,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$11,524,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2012:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$67,122,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$100,012,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2013:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$63,887,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$73,071,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$66,076,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$68,044,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$69,446,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$70,450,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$73,314,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$73,310,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$75,371,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$75,665,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2018:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$76,798,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$77,013,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$78,314,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$78,385,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2020:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$79,629,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$79,806,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2021:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$80,952,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$81,047,000,000.  
21 (11) Health (550):  
22 Fiscal year 2012:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$341,873,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$346,636,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$343,733,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$340,608,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2014:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$338,064,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$320,444,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2015:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$327,012,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$315,117,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2016:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$320,409,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$325,200,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2017:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$339,663,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$342,703,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2018:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$349,840,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$347,303,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2019:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$371,826,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$368,558,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$395,908,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$382,056,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$404,674,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$400,682,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$481,521,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$481,816,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$519,903,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$520,406,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$550,105,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$550,248,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$573,252,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$573,333,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$618,945,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$619,385,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$637,938,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$638,059,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$657,067,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$657,111,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$711,486,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$711,897,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$758,271,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$758,376,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$809,106,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$809,201,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$501,664,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$501,006,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$487,498,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$487,248,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$457,308,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$456,072,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$431,150,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$429,143,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$436,659,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$438,896,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$436,985,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$434,795,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$441,467,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$434,302,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$457,183,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$454,448,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$468,308,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$465,565,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$480,687,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$477,942,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$54,439,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$54,624,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$29,096,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$32,701,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$36,261,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$40,171,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$44,263,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$48,717,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$53,508,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$58,552,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$64,053,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$128,339,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$127,140,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$130,024,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$130,025,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$134,143,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$134,055,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$138,167,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$137,851,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$147,410,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$146,868,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$146,323,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$145,704,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$145,412,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$144,751,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$155,091,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$154,407,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$159,680,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$158,979,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$164,381,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$163,622,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$56,946,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$53,931,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$45,326,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$50,482,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$45,093,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$48,664,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$44,928,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$47,337,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$47,009,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$48,519,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$45,731,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,650,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$46,669,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,957,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$47,768,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$47,649,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$50,848,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$50,415,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$52,863,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$52,407,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$22,762,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$27,205,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$22,185,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,460,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$22,232,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,619,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$22,183,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$22,021,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$22,217,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$21,643,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$22,453,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,718,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$22,979,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$22,016,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,559,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,295,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$23,915,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,606,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$24,356,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,024,000,000.

12 (18) Net Interest (900):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$372,558,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$372,558,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$435,109,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$435,109,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$508,435,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$508,435,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$578,063,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$578,063,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$648,083,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$648,083,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$712,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$712,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$769,605,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$769,605,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$818,115,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$818,115,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$864,371,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$864,371,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$899,690,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$899,690,000,000.  
4 (19) Allowances (920):  
5 Fiscal year 2012:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 -\$6,299,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, -\$2,626,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2013:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$4,386,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, -\$5,545,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2014:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$10,247,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, -\$11,263,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2015:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$16,340,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, -\$16,946,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2016:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$22,243,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, -\$22,809,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$27,786,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$27,637,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$33,072,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$32,959,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$38,404,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$38,286,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$43,684,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$43,594,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$49,060,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$48,947,000,000.

20 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$84,517,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$84,517,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$81,449,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$81,449,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$82,695,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$82,695,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$84,857,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$84,857,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$85,946,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$85,946,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$91,248,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$91,248,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$97,099,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$97,099,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$101,718,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$101,718,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$105,645,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$105,645,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$110,174,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$110,174,000,000.

12 (21) Global War on Terrorism and related ac-  
13 tivities (970):

14 Fiscal year 2012:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$126,544,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$117,835,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$50,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$92,661,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$50,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$64,878,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2015:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$50,000,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$54,401,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2016:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$50,000,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$50,929,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2017:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$50,000,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$50,147,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$50,000,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$49,851,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2019:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$50,000,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$49,784,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$50,000,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$49,769,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$50,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$49,769,000,000.

4 **TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEV-**  
5 **ELS AND AMOUNTS FOR FIS-**  
6 **CAL YEARS 2030, 2040, AND**  
7 **2050**

8 **SEC. 201. POLICY STATEMENT ON LONG-TERM BUDGETING.**

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

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

14 Fiscal year 2030: 19 percent.

15 Fiscal year 2040: 19 percent.

16 Fiscal year 2050: 19 percent.

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

19 Fiscal year 2030: 20.75 percent.

20 Fiscal year 2040: 18.75 percent.

21 Fiscal year 2050: 14.75 percent.

22 (3) DEFICITS.—The appropriate amounts of  
23 deficits are as follows:

24 Fiscal year 2030: -1.75 percent.

25 Fiscal year 2040: 0.25 percent.

1 Fiscal year 2050: 4.25 percent.

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

4 Fiscal year 2030: 64 percent.

5 Fiscal year 2040: 48 percent.

6 Fiscal year 2050: 10 percent.

7 **TITLE III—RESERVES AND**  
8 **CONTINGENCIES**

9 **SEC. 301. COSTS OF THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

10 In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment,  
11 or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year  
12 2012 for the global war on terrorism and other activities  
13 and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this para-  
14 graph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Ap-  
15 propriations and the discretionary spending limits set  
16 forth in section 401 may be adjusted by the amounts pro-  
17 vided in such legislation for that purpose up to the  
18 amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(21)  
19 for fiscal year 2012 and the new outlays resulting there-  
20 from.

21 **SEC. 302. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

22 Section 3(c) of House Resolution 5 (112th Congress)  
23 shall have force and effect through May 31, 2011.

1 **SEC. 303. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

2 In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the  
3 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
4 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-  
5 fects of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-  
6 ference report that repeals the Patient Protection and Af-  
7 fordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Rec-  
8 onciliation Act of 2010.

9 **SEC. 304. RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**  
10 **RATE OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

11 In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the  
12 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
13 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-  
14 fects of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-  
15 ference report that includes provisions amending or super-  
16 seding the system for updating payments under section  
17 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure does not  
18 increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2012  
19 through 2021.

20 **SEC. 305. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL REVENUE**  
21 **MEASURES.**

22 If any bill reported by the Committee on Ways and  
23 Means, or amendment thereto or conference report there-  
24 on, decreases revenue, the chair of the Committee on the  
25 Budget may adjust the allocations and aggregates of this  
26 concurrent resolution, if such measure would not increase

1 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2012 through  
2 2021.

3 **SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**  
4 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

5 In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the  
6 Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or com-  
7 mittees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and lim-  
8 its in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolu-  
9 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that  
10 make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the  
11 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination  
12 Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) or make changes to  
13 the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law  
14 94–565), or both, by the amounts provided by that legisla-  
15 tion for those purposes, provided that such legislation  
16 would not increase the deficit or direct spending over ei-  
17 ther the period of the total of fiscal years 2012 through  
18 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2012  
19 through 2016, or for fiscal year 2012.

20 **TITLE IV—BUDGET**  
21 **ENFORCEMENT**

22 **SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

23 (a) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—Spending  
24 limits for total discretionary Federal spending are—  
25 fiscal year 2012—

1           (1)       new       budget       authority,  
2       \$1,019,402,000,000; and  
3           (2) outlays, \$1,170,384,000,000;  
4       fiscal year 2013—  
5           (1)       new       budget       authority,  
6       \$1,027,896,000,000; and  
7           (2) outlays, \$1,113,298,000,000;  
8       fiscal year 2014—  
9           (1)       new       budget       authority,  
10       \$1,038,537,000,000; and  
11          (2) outlays, \$1,094,740,000,000;  
12       fiscal year 2015—  
13          (1)       new       budget       authority,  
14       \$1,046,680,000,000; and  
15          (2) outlays, \$1,089,081,000,000;  
16       fiscal year 2016—  
17          (1)       new       budget       authority,  
18       \$1,055,779,000,000; and  
19          (2) outlays, \$1,093,043,000,000;  
20       fiscal year 2017—  
21          (1)       new       budget       authority,  
22       \$1,067,794,000,000; and  
23          (2) outlays, \$1,098,357,000,000;  
24       fiscal year 2018—

1           (1)       new       budget       authority,  
2           \$1,085,259,000,000; and  
3           (2) outlays, \$1,105,668,000,000;  
4           fiscal year 2019—  
5           (1)       new       budget       authority,  
6           \$1,103,802,000,000; and  
7           (2) outlays, \$1,126,521,000,000;  
8           fiscal year 2020—  
9           (1)       new       budget       authority,  
10          \$1,122,611,000,000; and  
11          (2) outlays, \$1,145,102,000,000; and  
12          fiscal year 2021—  
13          (1)       new       budget       authority,  
14          \$1,141,640,000,000; and  
15          (2) outlays, \$1,167,939,000,000.

16       (b) ENFORCEMENT.—In the House, it shall not be  
17 in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amend-  
18 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that causes dis-  
19 cretionary budget authority to exceed any level set forth  
20 in subsection (a).

21 **SEC. 402. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

22       (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided  
23 in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, an amendment  
24 thereto or conference report thereon, making a general ap-

1 appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide  
2 for advance appropriations.

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

10 (c) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2013, the aggre-  
11 gate amount of advance appropriation shall not exceed—

12 (1) \$52,541,000,000 for the following programs  
13 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

14 (A) Medical Services;

15 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

16 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-  
17 erans Health Administration; and

18 (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority  
19 for all other programs.

20 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
21 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-  
22 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making gen-  
23 eral appropriations or any new discretionary budget au-  
24 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making con-  
25 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013.



1 (e) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the Committee  
2 on the Budget may adjust the list referred to in subsection  
3 (b) or the amount set forth in subsection (c)(2) to accom-  
4 modate the enactment of general or continuing appropria-  
5 tion Acts for fiscal year 2011.

6 **SEC. 403. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

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

12 **SEC. 404. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES AND ALLOCA-**  
13 **TIONS FOR LEGISLATION.**

14 (a) ENFORCEMENT.—For purposes of enforcing this  
15 resolution, the revenue levels shall be those set forth in  
16 the March 2011 Congressional Budget Office baseline.  
17 The total amount of adjustments made under subsection  
18 (b) may not cause revenue levels to be below the levels  
19 set forth in paragraph (1)(A) of section 101 for fiscal year  
20 2012 and the period comprising fiscal years 2012 to 2021.

21 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—(1) The chairman of the Com-  
22 mittee on the Budget may adjust the allocations and ag-  
23 gregates 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, or both as applicable;

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 measures repealing  
25 the tax increases set forth in the Patient Protection

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

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

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

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

11 (A) increases the deficit over the period of fiscal  
12 years 2012 through 2021; or

13 (B) increases revenues over the period of fiscal  
14 years 2012 through 2021, other than by—

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

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

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

1 fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appro-  
2 priations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of  
3 such measure, the chairman of the Committee on the  
4 Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and  
5 increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget  
6 authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee  
7 on Appropriations for fiscal year 2012 and the applicable  
8 discretionary spending limits by an amount equal to the  
9 new budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom)  
10 provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropria-  
11 tions for the same purpose.

12 **SEC. 405. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in  
14 order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a  
15 committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations),  
16 or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon,  
17 if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of  
18 increasing mandatory spending in excess of  
19 \$5,000,000,000 for any period described in subsection (b).

20 (b) TIME PERIODS.—(1) The applicable periods for  
21 purposes of this section are any of the first four consecu-  
22 tive 10-fiscal-year periods beginning with the first fiscal  
23 year following the last fiscal year for which the applicable  
24 concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth appropriate  
25 budgetary levels.

1           (2) In this paragraph, the applicable concurrent reso-  
2 lution on the budget is the one most recently adopted be-  
3 fore the date on which a committee first reported the bill  
4 or joint resolution described in paragraph (1).

5 **SEC. 406. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**  
6 **ACTIONS.**

7           (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section  
8 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-  
9 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and  
10 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act  
11 of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying  
12 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the  
13 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)  
14 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee  
15 on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary adminis-  
16 trative expenses of the Social Security Administration and  
17 the United States Postal Service.

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

23           (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the Committee  
24 on the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for  
25 legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and

1 Government Reform that reforms the Federal retirement  
2 system, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit  
3 for fiscal year 2012 and the period comprising fiscal years  
4 2012 to 2021.

5 **SEC. 407. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
6 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

9 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
10 ation;

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

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

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

20 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For  
21 purposes of this resolution, the levels of new budget au-  
22 thority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement author-  
23 ity, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or  
24 period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of  
25 estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

1 (d) EXEMPTIONS.—Any legislation for which the  
2 chairman of the Committee on the Budget makes adjust-  
3 ments in the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent  
4 resolution on the budget and complies with the Congres-  
5 sional Budget Act of 1974 shall not be subject to the  
6 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the  
7 Rules of the House of Representatives or section 405.

8 **SEC. 408. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.**

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

19 (b) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Congressional Budget  
20 Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a), the  
21 chairman of the Committee on the Budget may use such  
22 estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional  
23 Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement con-  
24 trols.

1 **SEC. 409. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

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

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

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

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

18 (1) Section 3(e) relating to advance appropria-  
19 tions.

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

22 (3) Section 3(g) relating to a long-term spend-  
23 ing point of order.

24 **TITLE V—POLICY**

25 **SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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



1           (1) More than 46 million Americans depend on  
2 Medicare for their health security.

3           (2) The Medicare Trustees report has repeat-  
4 edly recommended that Medicare's long-term finan-  
5 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without  
6 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes  
7 more precarious and the threat to those in and near  
8 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to  
9 the Congressional Budget Office—

10           (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund  
11 will be exhausted in 2020 and unable to pay  
12 scheduled benefits; and

13           (B) Medicare spending is growing faster  
14 than the economy. Medicare outlays are cur-  
15 rently rising at a rate of 7.2 percent per year,  
16 and under CBO's alternative fiscal scenario,  
17 mandatory spending on Medicare is projected to  
18 reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 per-  
19 cent of GDP by 2080.

20           (3) Failing to address this problem will leave  
21 millions of American seniors without adequate health  
22 security and younger generations burdened with  
23 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot  
24 be sustained.

1 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy  
2 of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement  
3 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer  
4 future beneficiaries the same health care options available  
5 to Members of Congress.

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

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

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

15 (3) Medicare will provide additional assistance  
16 for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater  
17 health risks.

18 (4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable  
19 path and the Medicare program becomes solvent  
20 over the long-term.

21 **SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

23 (1) More than 50 million retirees and individ-  
24 uals with a disability depend on Social Security for  
25 a key part of their income. Since enactment, Social

1 Security has served as a vital leg on the “three-  
2 legged stool” of retirement security, which includes  
3 employer provided pensions as well as personal sav-  
4 ings.

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

12 (A) In 2018, the Federal Disability Insur-  
13 ance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will be  
14 unable to pay scheduled benefits.

15 (B) In 2037, the combined Federal Old-  
16 Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and  
17 Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will  
18 be exhausted, and will be unable to pay sched-  
19 uled benefits.

20 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust  
21 Funds in 2037, benefits will be cut 22 percent  
22 across the board, devastating those currently in  
23 or near retirement and those who rely on Social  
24 Security the most.

1           (3) The current recession has exacerbated the  
2           crisis to Social Security. The most recent CBO pro-  
3           jections find that Social Security has entered into  
4           permanent cash deficits.

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

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

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

23                 (1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of  
24                 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust  
25                 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust

1 Fund in its annual Trustees' Report determines that  
2 the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security  
3 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of  
4 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is  
5 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later  
6 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-  
7 mit to the President recommendations for statutory  
8 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-  
9 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the  
10 75th year; and

11 (B) such recommendations provided to the  
12 President should be agreed upon by both Public  
13 Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

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

21 (B) the Majority Leader of the Senate and the  
22 Majority Leader of the House should introduce such  
23 legislation upon receipt;

24 (3) within 60 days of the President submitting  
25 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which

1 the legislation has been referred should report such  
2 legislation, which should be considered by the full  
3 House or Senate under expedited procedures; and

4 (4) legislation submitted by the President  
5 should—

6 (A) protect those in and near retirement;

7 (B) preserve the safety net for those who  
8 rely on Social Security, including survivors and  
9 those with disabilities;

10 (C) improve fairness for participants; and

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

13 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

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

15 (1) The President’s fiscal year 2012 budget re-  
16 quests a \$13 trillion increase in the debt subject to  
17 limit over the period of years covered by the budget.

18 (2) Under the President’s fiscal year 2012  
19 budget, according to the Congressional Budget Of-  
20 fice, debt held by the public will rise to 69 percent  
21 of gross domestic product in 2011 and will reach  
22 87.4 percent of gross domestic product by 2021.

23 (3) The Congressional Budget Office, the Fed-  
24 eral Reserve, the General Accountability Office, the  
25 President’s National Commission on Fiscal Respon-

1 sibility and Reform, and ten former Chairmen of the  
2 Council of Economic Advisors all concluded that  
3 debt is growing at unsustainable rates and must be  
4 brought under control.

5 (4) Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the  
6 Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated, “Our national debt is  
7 our biggest national security threat.”.

8 (5) According to the Congressional Budget Of-  
9 fice, if entitlements are not reformed, entitlement  
10 spending on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid  
11 will exceed the historical average of revenue collec-  
12 tions as a share of the economy within forty years.

13 (6) According to the Congressional Budget Of-  
14 fice, under current policies, debt would reach levels  
15 that the economy could no longer sustain in 2037  
16 and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that  
17 date.

18 (7) To avoid a fiscal crisis, Congress must  
19 enact legislation that makes structural reforms to  
20 entitlement programs.

21 (8) Instead of automatic debt increases (the  
22 “Gephardt rule” was repealed by the House in  
23 House Resolution 5) and automatic spending in-  
24 creases, Congress needs to put limits on spending

1 with automatic reductions if spending limits are not  
2 met.

3 (9) The adoption of a conference report on this  
4 concurrent resolution will not cause the automatic  
5 passage of an increase in the debt limit by the  
6 House of Representatives.

7 (10) Changes in debt levels assumed in this res-  
8 olution are contingent upon its proposed spending  
9 reductions being achieved.

10 (11) From 1990 to 2002, there were statutory  
11 enforceable limits on discretionary spending.

12 (12) The budget lacks controls over spending in  
13 the short-term and the long-term. Greater trans-  
14 parency and controls, particularly for entitlement  
15 spending in the long-term, are needed to provide  
16 Congress with tools to tackle this growing threat of  
17 a fiscal crisis.

18 (b) POLICY ON DEBT CONTROLS.—It is the policy of  
19 this concurrent resolution on the budget that in order to  
20 begin to bring debt under control the following statutory  
21 spending and debt controls are needed:

22 (1) Enforceable statutory caps on discretionary  
23 spending at levels set forth in this fiscal year 2012  
24 concurrent resolution on the budget for the period of  
25 fiscal years 2012 through 2021.



1           (2) Any increase in the statutory debt limit be  
2 accompanied by the enactment of a budget enforce-  
3 ment mechanism to ensure that if spending reduc-  
4 tions are not achieved there would be—

5                   (A) an across-the-board reduction in  
6 spending at the end of the year;

7                   (B) a fast-track process or failsafe mecha-  
8 nism to give Congress the ability to expedite  
9 consideration of legislation to reduce spending  
10 and avoid the automatic across-the-board  
11 spending reductions; and

12                   (C) an exemption of Social Security from  
13 these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Se-  
14 curity solvency ensured as provide in section  
15 502.

16           (3) Limits on total spending with long-term  
17 structural reforms that—

18                   (A) require—

19                           (i) the Office of Management and  
20 Budget and the Congressional Budget Of-  
21 fice to make long-term budget projections  
22 (similar to the timeframes of projections  
23 made by the Social Security and Medicare  
24 trustees);

1           (ii) the inclusion of the estimated  
2           long-term fiscal impact of the President's  
3           budget in the President's annual budget  
4           submission;

5           (iii) in the Congressional Budget Of-  
6           fice's reestimate of the President's budget,  
7           an estimate of the long-term impact of the  
8           President's budget; and

9           (iv) in Congressional Budget Office  
10          estimates on legislation, an estimate of the  
11          long-term impact of legislation that has a  
12          significant impact on the long-term budget;

13          (B) require enactment of enforceable caps  
14          on total spending as a share of gross domestic  
15          product as set forth in this resolution;

16          (C) require the review by Congress of Con-  
17          gressional Budget Office projections relative to  
18          the statutory caps and enactment of legislation  
19          to reduce spending to meet those caps;

20          (D) require enactment of an enforcement  
21          mechanism to ensure that if these spending re-  
22          ductions are not achieved, there would be an  
23          across-the-board reduction in spending at the  
24          end of the year;

1 (E) require enactment of a fast-track pro-  
2 cess or failsafe mechanism to provide Congress  
3 with the ability to expedite consideration of leg-  
4 islation to reduce spending and avoid the auto-  
5 matic across-the-board spending reductions; and

6 (F) exempt Social Security from these en-  
7 forcement mechanisms, with Social Security sol-  
8 vency ensured as provided in section 501.

## 9 **TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE** 10 **PROVISIONS**

### 11 **SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON A RESPONSIBLE DEF-** 12 **ICIT REDUCTION PLAN MUST CONSIDER ALL** 13 **PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THOSE AT THE PEN-** 14 **TAGON AND THE OTHER NATIONAL SECU-** 15 **RITY AGENCIES.**

16 It is the sense of the House that the Nation's debt  
17 is an immense security threat to our country, just as Ad-  
18 miral Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has  
19 stated; the Government Accountability Office has recently  
20 issued a report documenting billions of dollars of waste  
21 and duplication at Government agencies, including the De-  
22 partment of Defense, and the Department of Defense has  
23 never passed a clean audit; the bipartisan National Com-  
24 mission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bi-  
25 partisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force

1 were correct in concluding that all programs, including na-  
2 tional security, should be “on the table” as part of a def-  
3 icit reduction plan; and any budget plan serious about re-  
4 ducing the deficit must follow this precept to consider all  
5 programs, including national security programs, the larg-  
6 est segment of discretionary spending.

7 **SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPOR-**  
8 **TANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

9 It is the sense of the House that—

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

15 (2) when 100 percent of child support payments  
16 are passed to the child, rather than administrative  
17 expenses, program integrity is improved and child  
18 support participation increases.

Passed the House of Representatives April 15, 2011.

Attest:

*Clerk.*



112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

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**H. CON. RES. 34**

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.