

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 34) ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2021

APRIL 13, 2011.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 223]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 223, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 34, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2012, under a structured rule. The resolution provides four hours of general debate with three hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Rep. Brady of Texas and Rep. Hinchey of New York or their designees. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution. The resolution makes in order the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of this report as an original concurrent resolution for purpose of amendment, and provides that such amendment shall be considered as read. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of this report.

The resolution makes in order only those further amendments printed in part B of this report, which may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report, except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall con-

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

EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

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

The waiver of all points of order against the amendments printed in this report is necessary, because such amendments are in violation, in whole or in part, of clause 10 of rule XVIII, which requires that amendments to the budget resolution be mathematically consistent and prohibits amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT IN PART A MADE IN ORDER AS ORIGINAL TEXT

MANAGER'S AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE—Ryan, Paul (WI): Would make a correction to the reported resolution to fully reflect debt service costs and the savings associated with an assumed Federal civilian pay freeze and a reduction in the Federal civilian workforce. Both policies were assumed in the budget resolution but were not reflected in the reported resolution's budget levels. The correction has no impact on budget levels for Fiscal Year 2012, but leads to a gradual increase in interest outlays that rises to \$48 billion by 2021. It is entirely offset by savings from the pay freeze and workforce reduction. The manager's amendment would change the appropriate function levels and limits to incorporate those assumptions and make other technical changes.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS IN PART B MADE IN ORDER

1. CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE—Cleaver (MO), Scott, Bobby (VA): Would make significant investments in education, job training, transportation and infrastructure, and advanced research and development programs that will accelerate our economic recovery. Would also protect the social safety net without cutting Social Security, Medicaid or Medicare. Would raise new revenue by making our tax system more fair. Would also close certain corporate tax loopholes and preferences, which will save trillions of dollars on the deficit over the next decade. (30 minutes)

2. SUBSTITUTE—Cooper (TN): Would establish the budget for FY 2012 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for FY 2013 through FY 2021. (20 minutes)

3. CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE—Grijalva (AZ), Honda (CA), Lee, Barbara (CA), Woolsey (CA), Ellison (MN): Would eliminate the deficit by 2021, while putting America back to work, restoring America’s economic competitiveness, implementing a fair tax system, keeping Americans healthy and bringing our troops back home. (30 minutes)

4. REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE—Garrett (NJ), Jordan (OH), McClintock (CA), Mulvaney (SC): Would establish a Fiscal Year 2012 budget and set the appropriate budgetary levels for Fiscal Year 2011 through 2021. (30 minutes)

5. DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE—Van Hollen (MD): Would reduce deficits gradually to avoid disrupting the recovery and reaches primary balance by 2018 while protecting guarantees to seniors and investments that are essential for the well-being of our citizens. Would also make strategic investments in education, innovation, and infrastructure, while restraining the growth in overall discretionary spending. Would extend middle-income tax relief and streamlines the tax code to remove special interest tax breaks that distort economic activity. (30 minutes)

PART A—TEXT OF AMENDMENT MADE IN ORDER AS ORIGINAL TEXT

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

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 program.

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 consider 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 enforcement.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,866,454,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,127,981,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,324,503,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,425,363,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,522,695,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,693,493,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,807,893,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,958,678,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,119,794,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,286,942,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: –\$25,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: –\$227,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: –\$346,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: –\$406,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: –\$448,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: –\$482,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: –\$527,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: –\$544,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: –\$561,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: –\$597,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,858,545,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,835,737,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,905,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,970,061,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,114,578,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,224,937,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,330,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,490,088,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,639,728,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,767,274,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,947,916,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,915,241,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,902,944,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,949,301,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,097,060,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,193,477,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,271,881,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,450,742,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,587,701,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,726,564,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,081,462,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$787,260,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$578,441,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$523,938,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$574,365,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$499,984,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$463,988,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$492,064,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$467,907,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$439,622,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,204,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,177,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,951,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,697,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,503,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,245,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,968,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,699,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,408,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$23,102,000,000,000.

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

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

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2011 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

- (1) National Defense (050):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$582,626,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$593,580,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$600,283,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$597,211,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$616,451,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$606,903,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$628,847,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$618,837,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$641,976,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$635,475,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$653,695,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$643,275,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$665,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$650,246,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$677,884,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$666,959,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$690,273,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$679,088,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$702,903,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$691,494,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,575,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,102,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,545,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,694,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,178,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,316,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,613,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,356,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,161,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,729,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,926,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,978,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,594,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,824,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$30,487,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,698,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,123,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,572,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,740,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,452,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,798,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,316,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,242,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,312,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,763,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,312,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,469,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,311,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,506,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,652,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,646,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,341,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,114,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,049,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,684,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,758,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,344,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,472,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,946,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,996,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,850,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,053,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,215,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,547,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,101,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,360,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$340,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,010,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$460,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,075,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$539,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,211,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$497,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,179,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$470,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,195,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$476,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,921,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,818,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,414,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,386,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,296,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,943,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,893,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,271,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,231,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,070,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,156,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,307,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,618,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,308,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,956,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,439,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,787,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,990,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,756,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,992,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,819,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,559,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,396,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,989,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,717,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,469,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,355,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,688,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,235,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,505,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,859,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,069,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,025,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,180,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,283,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,469,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,579,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,755,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,873,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,317,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,275,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,040,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,611,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$508,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$13,986,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$2,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$19,417,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,260,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,459,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$293,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,592,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$261,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$25,981,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$222,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$17,547,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$128,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$17,992,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$196,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$19,650,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,316,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$80,431,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,515,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$71,264,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,265,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,722,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,377,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,084,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,563,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,957,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,916,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,036,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$70,578,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,451,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,719,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,869,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,472,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$71,551,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,936,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$76,853,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,572,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,559,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,344,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,609,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,280,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,127,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,206,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,176,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,117,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,257,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,219,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,231,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,497,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,860,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,779,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,028,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,065,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$11,294,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,354,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,524,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,122,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$100,012,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,887,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$73,071,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,076,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,044,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$69,446,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,450,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$73,314,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$73,310,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$75,371,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$75,665,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,798,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$77,013,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$78,314,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$78,385,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$79,629,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$79,806,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$80,952,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$81,047,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$341,873,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$346,636,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$343,733,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$340,608,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$338,064,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$320,444,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$327,012,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$315,117,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$320,409,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$325,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$339,663,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$342,703,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$349,840,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$347,303,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$371,826,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$368,558,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$395,908,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$382,056,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$404,674,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$400,682,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$481,521,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$481,816,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$519,903,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$520,406,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,105,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$550,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$573,252,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$573,333,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$618,945,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$619,385,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$637,938,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$638,059,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$657,067,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$657,111,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$711,486,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$711,897,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$758,271,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$758,376,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$809,106,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$809,201,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$501,664,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$501,006,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$487,498,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$487,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$457,308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$456,072,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$431,150,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$429,143,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$436,659,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$438,896,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$436,985,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$434,795,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$441,467,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$434,302,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$457,183,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$454,448,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$468,308,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$465,565,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$480,687,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$477,942,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,439,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,624,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,096,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,701,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,261,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,263,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,717,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,508,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,552,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,053,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$128,339,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$127,140,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$130,024,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$130,025,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$134,143,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$134,055,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,167,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,851,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$147,410,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$146,868,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$146,323,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$145,704,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$145,412,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$144,751,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$155,091,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$154,407,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$159,680,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$158,979,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$164,381,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$163,622,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,946,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,931,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,326,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,482,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,093,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,664,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,928,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,337,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,009,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,519,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,731,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,650,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,669,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,957,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,768,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,649,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,848,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,415,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$52,863,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$52,407,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,762,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,205,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,185,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,460,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,232,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,619,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,183,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,021,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,217,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,643,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,453,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,718,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,016,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,559,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,295,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,915,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,606,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,356,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,024,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$372,558,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$372,558,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$435,109,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$435,109,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$508,435,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$508,435,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$578,063,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$578,063,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$648,083,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$648,083,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$712,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$712,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$769,605,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$769,605,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$818,115,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$818,115,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$864,371,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$864,371,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$899,690,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$899,690,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,299,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$2,626,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$4,386,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$5,545,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$10,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$11,263,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$16,340,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$16,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$22,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$22,809,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$27,786,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$27,637,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$33,072,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$32,959,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$38,404,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$38,286,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$43,684,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$43,594,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$49,060,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$48,947,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$84,517,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$84,517,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$81,449,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$81,449,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$82,695,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$82,695,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$84,857,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$84,857,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$85,946,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, – \$85,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$91,248,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$91,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$97,099,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$97,099,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$101,718,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$101,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$105,645,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$105,645,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$110,174,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$110,174,000,000.
- (21) Global War on Terrorism and related activities (970):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$126,544,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$117,835,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,661,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,878,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,401,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,929,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,147,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$49,851,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$49,784,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$49,769,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$49,769,000,000.

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

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

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

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—The appropriate levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2030: 19 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 19 percent.

Fiscal year 2050: 19 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: 20.75 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 18.75 percent.

Fiscal year 2050: 14.75 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: – 1.75 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 0.25 percent.

Fiscal year 2050: 4.25 percent.

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

Fiscal year 2030: 64 percent.

Fiscal year 2040: 48 percent.

Fiscal year 2050: 10 percent.

TITLE III—RESERVES AND CONTINGENCIES

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

In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for the global war on terrorism and other activities and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations and the discretionary spending limits set forth in section 401 may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(21) for fiscal year 2012 and the new outlays resulting therefrom.

SEC. 302. EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SEC. 303. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that repeals the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

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

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that includes provisions amending or superseding the system for updating payments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure does not increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

SEC. 305. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL REVENUE MEASURES.

If any bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, decreases revenue, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent resolution, if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

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

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) or make changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–565), or both, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit or direct spending over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2012 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2012 through 2016, or for fiscal year 2012.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

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

fiscal year 2012—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,019,402,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,170,384,000,000;

fiscal year 2013—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,027,896,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,113,298,000,000;

fiscal year 2014—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,038,537,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,094,740,000,000;

fiscal year 2015—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,046,680,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,089,081,000,000;

fiscal year 2016—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,055,779,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,093,043,000,000;

fiscal year 2017—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,067,794,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,098,357,000,000;
- fiscal year 2018—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,085,259,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,105,668,000,000;
- fiscal year 2019—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,103,802,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,126,521,000,000;
- fiscal year 2020—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,122,611,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,145,102,000,000; and
- fiscal year 2021—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,141,640,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,167,939,000,000.

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that causes discretionary budget authority to exceed any level set forth in subsection (a).

SEC. 402. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—For fiscal year 2013, the aggregate amount of advance appropriation shall not exceed—

- (1) \$52,541,000,000 for the following programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs—
 - (A) Medical Services;
 - (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and
 - (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration; and
- (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority for all other programs.

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

(e) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the list referred to in subsection (b) or the amount set forth in subsection (c)(2) to accommodate the enactment of general or continuing appropriation Acts for fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 403. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

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

SEC. 404. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES AND ALLOCATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

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

(b) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent resolution for—

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

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

(C) the budgetary effects of measures that adjust the Alternative Minimum Tax exemption amounts to prevent a larger number of taxpayers as compared with tax year 2008 from being subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax or of allowing the use of nonrefundable personal credits against the Alternative Minimum Tax, or both as applicable;

(D) the budgetary effects of extending the estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax provisions of title III of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010;

(E) the budgetary effects of measures providing a 20 percent deduction in income to small businesses;

(F) the budgetary effects of measures implementing trade agreements;

(G) the budgetary effects of measures repealing the tax increases set forth in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010;

(H) the budgetary effects of measures reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

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

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

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

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

(i) repealing or modifying the individual mandate (codified as section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

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

(c) **OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.**—If a committee other than the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authoriza-

tion of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2012 and the applicable discretionary spending limits by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

SEC. 405. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.

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

(b) **TIME PERIODS.**—(1) The applicable periods for purposes of this section are any of the first four consecutive 10-fiscal-year periods beginning with the first fiscal year following the last fiscal year for which the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth appropriate budgetary levels.

(2) In this paragraph, the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget is the one most recently adopted before the date on which a committee first reported the bill or joint resolution described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 406. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

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

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

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that reforms the Federal retirement system, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year 2012 and the period comprising fiscal years 2012 to 2021.

SEC. 407. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(d) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Any legislation for which the chairman of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments in the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent resolution on the budget and complies with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 405.

SEC. 408. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.

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

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

SEC. 409. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Section 3(g) relating to a long-term spending point of order.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in and near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Congressional Budget Office—

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

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy. Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 7.2 percent per year, and under CBO's alternative fiscal scenario, mandatory spending on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2080.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) More than 50 million retirees and individuals with a disability depend on Social Security for a key part of their income. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement security, which includes employer provided pensions as well as personal savings.

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

(A) In 2018, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(B) In 2037, the combined Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insur-

ance Trust Fund will be exhausted, and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

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

(3) The current recession has exacerbated the crisis to Social Security. The most recent CBO projections find that Social Security has entered into permanent cash deficits.

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

(5) Americans deserve action by their elected officials on Social Security reform. It is critical that the Congress and the administration work together in a bipartisan fashion to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

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

(1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund in its annual Trustees' Report determines that the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later than September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to the President recommendations for statutory reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

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

(2)(A) not later than December 1 of the same calendar year in which the Board of Trustees submits its recommendations, the President shall promptly submit implementing legislation to both Houses of Congress, including recommendations necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

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

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

(4) legislation submitted by the President should—

(A) protect those in and near retirement;

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

- (C) improve fairness for participants; and
- (D) reduce the burden on, and provide certainty for, future generations.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

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

(1) The President's fiscal year 2012 budget requests a \$13 trillion increase in the debt subject to limit over the period of years covered by the budget.

(2) Under the President's fiscal year 2012 budget, according to the Congressional Budget Office, debt held by the public will rise to 69 percent of gross domestic product in 2011 and will reach 87.4 percent of gross domestic product by 2021.

(3) The Congressional Budget Office, the Federal Reserve, the General Accountability Office, the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, and ten former Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisors all concluded that debt is growing at unsustainable rates and must be brought under control.

(4) Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated, "Our national debt is our biggest national security threat."

(5) According to the Congressional Budget Office, if entitlements are not reformed, entitlement spending on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid will exceed the historical average of revenue collections as a share of the economy within forty years.

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, under current policies, debt would reach levels that the economy could no longer sustain in 2037 and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that date.

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

(8) Instead of automatic debt increases (the "Gephardt rule" was repealed by the House in House Resolution 5) and automatic spending increases, Congress needs to put limits on spending with automatic reductions if spending limits are not met.

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

(10) Changes in debt levels assumed in this resolution are contingent upon its proposed spending reductions being achieved.

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

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

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

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

(2) Any increase in the statutory debt limit be accompanied by the enactment of a budget enforcement mechanism to ensure that if spending reductions are not achieved there would be—

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

(B) a fast-track process or failsafe mechanism to give Congress the ability to expedite consideration of legislation to reduce spending and avoid the automatic across-the-board spending reductions; and

(C) an exemption of Social Security from these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Security solvency ensured as provide in section 502.

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

(A) require—

(i) the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office to make long-term budget projections (similar to the timeframes of projections made by the Social Security and Medicare trustees);

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

(iii) in the Congressional Budget Office's reestimate of the President's budget, an estimate of the long-term impact of the President's budget; and

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

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

(C) require the review by Congress of Congressional Budget Office projections relative to the statutory caps and enactment of legislation to reduce spending to meet those caps;

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

(E) require enactment of a fast-track process or failsafe mechanism to provide Congress with the ability to expedite consideration of legislation to reduce spending and avoid the automatic across-the-board spending reductions; and

(F) exempt Social Security from these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Security solvency ensured as provided in section 501.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

**SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON A RESPONSIBLE DEFICIT REDUC-
TION PLAN MUST CONSIDER ALL PROGRAMS, INCLUDING
THOSE AT THE PENTAGON AND THE OTHER NATIONAL
SECURITY AGENCIES.**

It is the sense of the House that the Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as Admiral Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated; the Government Accountability Office has recently issued a report documenting billions of dollars of waste and duplication at Government agencies, including the Department of Defense, and the Department of Defense has never passed a clean audit; the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force were correct in concluding that all programs, including national security, should be "on the table" as part of a deficit reduction plan; and any budget plan serious about reducing the deficit must follow this precept to consider all programs, including national security programs, the largest segment of discretionary spending.

**SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

It is the sense of the House that—

- (1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and
- (2) when 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

PART B—TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

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

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) **DECLARATION.**—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,205,595,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,508,371,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,802,758,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,010,095,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,178,229,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,338,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,492,151,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,651,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,828,074,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,015,043,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$314,184,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$153,416,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$131,883,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$179,193,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$207,037,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$163,096,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$157,689,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$148,730,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$147,564,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$131,460,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,140,298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,050,251,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,232,125,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,401,789,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,607,488,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,760,946,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,897,468,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,096,228,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,294,254,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,459,973,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,114,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,109,045,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,218,907,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,363,248,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,573,640,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,706,838,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,830,523,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,043,926,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,228,332,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,402,622,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$908,405,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$600,674,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$416,149,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$353,153,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$395,411,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$368,431,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$338,372,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$392,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$400,258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$387,579,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,060,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$16,845,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,548,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,037,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,675,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,305,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,932,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,604,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,301,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,018,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$11,276,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,891,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,315,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$12,673,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,066,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,435,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,781,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,186,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$14,615,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$15,043,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$585,002,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$598,671,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$602,632,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$598,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$618,636,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$606,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$613,259,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$618,381,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$644,497,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$633,438,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$656,109,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$642,414,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$668,181,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$650,635,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$680,395,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$667,965,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$692,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$679,989,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$705,330,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$692,257,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,212,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,294,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,982,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,193,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,518,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,033,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,252,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,515,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,452,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,087,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,018,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,239,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,083,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,852,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,194,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,320,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,327,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,343,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,511,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,294,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,566,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,511,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,473,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,569,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,400,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$33,802,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,528,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,475,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,587,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,149,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,411,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,905,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,190,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,682,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,969,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,439,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,695,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,227,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,607,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,944,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,289,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,201,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,610,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,719,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,602,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,449,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,288,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,127,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,262,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,069,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,267,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,782,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,408,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,983,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,871,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,686,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,802,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,825,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,918,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$38,299,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$41,305,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,382,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,729,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,871,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,794,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,796,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,803,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,709,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,616,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,289,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,044,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,449,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,817,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,161,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,184,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,347,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,651,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,884,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,466,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,821,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,880,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,750,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,220,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,857,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,773,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,172,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,973,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,388,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,027,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,397,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,303,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,652,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,559,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,891,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,873,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$22,204,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,154,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,494,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,301,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,782,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,460,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,886,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,909,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$329,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,724,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$3,102,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,193,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$5,647,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,275,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$6,557,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,584,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$7,780,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,922,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,830,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,282,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,645,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,546,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,019,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$164,397,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$107,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$118,785,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$115,243,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$124,490,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$117,996,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$131,785,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$122,061,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,597,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$126,993,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$145,552,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$132,000,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$142,463,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,940,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$144,362,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,111,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$146,317,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$141,571,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$148,332,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$142,908,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,304,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,416,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,284,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,635,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,460,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,894,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,745,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,920,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,152,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,873,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,584,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,244,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,038,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,038,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,509,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,401,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,967,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,844,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,475,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,316,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services
 (500):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,785,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$122,797,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,681,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$116,536,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$116,163,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$115,420,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$120,943,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$119,708,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$127,863,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$124,875,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$131,741,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$129,545,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,533,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$132,131,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$135,410,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$133,923,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$137,767,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$135,540,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,562,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,127,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$369,493,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$365,443,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$384,710,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$380,637,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$458,629,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$445,506,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$524,185,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$153,567,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$572,119,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$576,975,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$615,385,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$618,309,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$657,150,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$654,695,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$703,207,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$700,159,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$758,257,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$744,694,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$802,020,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$798,239,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$484,111,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$483,780,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$520,430,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$520,624,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$548,261,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$548,183,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$570,614,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$570,466,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$617,637,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$617,836,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$639,232,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$639,114,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$661,919,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$661,747,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$721,678,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$721,870,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$773,720,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$773,596,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$827,773,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$827,625,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$567,181,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$556,666,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$534,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$532,449,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$532,748,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$530,980,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$530,252,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$527,489,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$537,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$538,348,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$537,892,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$534,372,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$542,056,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$533,620,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$557,509,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$553,333,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$569,122,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$564,783,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$581,727,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$577,158,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,745,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,930,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,094,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,699,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,265,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,721,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,514,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,560,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,063,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,332,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$132,353,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,012,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$134,811,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$139,125,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$138,965,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$143,143,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$142,792,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,382,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$151,805,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$151,311,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$150,657,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$150,399,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$149,703,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$160,078,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$159,359,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$164,666,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$163,930,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$169,367,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$168,573,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,432,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,751,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,315,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,121,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,543,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,513,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,239,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,275,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,732,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,852,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,411,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,803,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,848,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,738,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,427,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,075,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,045,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,425,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$69,682,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,034,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,320,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,424,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,002,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,997,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,090,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,666,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,356,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,609,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$35,943,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$35,951,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,226,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,019,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,614,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,324,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,098,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,557,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,450,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,952,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,860,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,266,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$373,298,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$373,298,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$429,008,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$429,008,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$495,067,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$495,067,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$556,504,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$556,504,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$617,248,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$617,248,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$673,242,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$673,242,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$723,073,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$723,073,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$765,358,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$765,358,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$806,789,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$806,789,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$838,786,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$838,786,000,000.
- (19) Security Allowances (930):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$15,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$8,592,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$20,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$15,405,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$25,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$21,052,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$30,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$26,235,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$35,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$31,385,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$35,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$33,860,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$36,409,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$35,217,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$37,142,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$36,167,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$37,884,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$36,982,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$38,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$37,728,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$79,779,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$79,779,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$81,619,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$81,619,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$85,164,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$85,164,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$90,854,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$90,854,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$92,630,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$92,630,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$93,926,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$93,926,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$99,730,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$99,730,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$104,303,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$104,303,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$108,178,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$108,178,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$112,645,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$112,645,000,000.

- (21) Overseas contingency operations (970):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,544,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$88,028,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,016,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,911,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,271,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,535,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$587,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$351,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$265,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$250,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 - (B) Outlays, \$100,000,000.

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

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

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—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVES AND CONTINGENCIES

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

Sec. 302. Effective date.

Sec. 303. Reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

- Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.
 Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits.
 Sec. 402. Concepts and definitions.
 Sec. 403. Adjustments of aggregates and allocations for legislation.
 Sec. 404. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.
 Sec. 405. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
 Sec. 406. Fair value estimates.
 Sec. 407. 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.
 Sec. 504. Policy statement on tax reform.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 601. Sense of the House on a responsible deficit reduction plan must consider 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 enforcement.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,885,363,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,176,451,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,510,551,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,699,707,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,830,301,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,031,154,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,191,371,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,377,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,566,575,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,781,569,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: —\$12,048,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: —\$188,504,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: —\$176,324,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: —\$155,195,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: —\$168,891,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: —\$180,157,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: —\$187,091,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: —\$177,816,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: —\$173,935,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: —\$170,014,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,936,076,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,925,301,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,068,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,210,644,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,400,838,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,533,532,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,656,604,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,832,978,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,002,210,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,152,862,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,003,260,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,987,117,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,084,723,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,217,052,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,406,001,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,519,833,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,616,192,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,813,555,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,971,185,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,129,860,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,117,897,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$810,666,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$574,172,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$517,345,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$575,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$488,679,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$424,821,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$436,555,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$404,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$348,291,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,255,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,258,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,043,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,807,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,652,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,440,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$21,199,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,970,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,738,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$23,496,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$11,471,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$12,304,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,899,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,443,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,043,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,569,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,048,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,552,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,052,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021; \$16,522,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$678,803,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$691,409,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$613,056,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$648,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$590,336,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$613,384,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$579,816,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$592,487,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$582,155,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$588,034,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$590,848,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$586,064,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$601,268,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$588,525,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$610,680,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$601,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,838,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$611,418,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$630,994,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$621,531,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,497,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$50,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,913,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,676,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,577,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$49,812,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$51,783,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,558,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,016,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$51,961,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,662,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,897,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,065,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,858,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,384,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,788,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,216,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,710,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,944,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,115,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,877,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,571,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,603,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,934,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,159,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,291,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,162,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,702,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,648,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,202,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,018,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,735,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,491,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,273,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,962,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,793,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,482,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,311,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,905,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,812,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,511,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,580,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,787,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,989,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,405,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,918,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,157,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,887,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,256,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,914,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,426,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,997,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,536,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,151,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,519,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,134,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,514,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,165,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,539,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,633,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,542,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,443,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,560,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,831,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,053,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,117,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,062,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,811,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,949,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,422,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,426,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,621,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,477,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,122,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,979,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,205,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,918,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,326,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,162,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,753,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,711,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,111,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,058,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,569,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,596,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,323,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,745,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,346,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,725,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,591,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,811,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,153,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,080,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,425,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,309,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,662,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,541,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,624,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,242,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,152,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,726,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$10,472,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,623,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$15,913,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$988,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$19,679,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,015,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$19,663,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,152,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, – \$21,921,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,297,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$13,433,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,499,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$13,818,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,538,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$15,410,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,606,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$90,831,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$75,053,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,298,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$75,260,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,893,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$71,822,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,146,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$80,522,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$94,156,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$78,172,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$95,048,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$82,853,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,012,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$78,993,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$99,226,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$79,732,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$101,138,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$81,166,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$102,672,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,504,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,351,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,229,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,675,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,439,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,145,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,637,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,197,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$20,859,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$21,549,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,179,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,898,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,536,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,649,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,894,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,912,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,242,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,260,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,590,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,616,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$86,634,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$104,153,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$81,690,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,303,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,603,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$82,744,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,604,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,399,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$94,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,623,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$99,370,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$97,175,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$101,046,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$100,106,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$102,804,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$101,907,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$103,989,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$103,480,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$105,443,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$104,773,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$361,742,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$363,317,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$371,997,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$369,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$450,820,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$433,152,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$515,470,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$503,401,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$560,644,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$565,204,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$606,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$609,379,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$645,779,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$643,572,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$689,472,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$686,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$742,128,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$728,826,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$785,161,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$781,763,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$493,852,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$493,662,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$518,320,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$518,564,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$544,272,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$544,186,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$568,564,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$568,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$615,355,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$615,570,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$638,380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$638,285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$652,643,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$652,493,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$712,836,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$713,054,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$767,532,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$767,437,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,547,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$825,432,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$533,955,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$529,176,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$519,093,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$518,059,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$513,141,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$511,235,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$510,961,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$508,569,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$514,718,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$516,545,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$511,702,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$509,239,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$513,456,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$506,260,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$526,599,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$523,959,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$534,637,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$532,063,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$543,552,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$541,004,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$51,491,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,695,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,916,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,144,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,228,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,362,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,487,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,604,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,884,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,961,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,058,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,144,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,987,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,084,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$14,842,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$14,950,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,957,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,075,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,524,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,653,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$122,634,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$122,453,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$119,716,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$120,341,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$122,542,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$122,777,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$125,174,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$125,195,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,060,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$132,868,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$130,732,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$130,479,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$128,562,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$128,279,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$136,845,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$136,574,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$139,985,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,719,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$143,126,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$142,834,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,246,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,421,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$51,715,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,534,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,090,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,560,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,524,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,243,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,294,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,284,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,317,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,958,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,091,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,331,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,947,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,894,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,779,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,483,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,538,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,242,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,565,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,950,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,243,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,321,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,032,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,896,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,865,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,154,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,152,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,599,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,496,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,091,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,744,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,346,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,003,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,683,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,359,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$374,816,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$374,816,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$437,166,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$437,166,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$510,488,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$510,488,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$580,127,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$580,127,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$650,254,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$650,254,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$714,462,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$714,462,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$770,523,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$770,523,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$816,843,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$816,843,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$860,323,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$860,323,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$891,922,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$891,922,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$45,606,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$26,898,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$4,109,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$15,639,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$5,519,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$9,793,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$8,113,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$9,617,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$10,997,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$11,901,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$12,796,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$12,796,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$15,633,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$15,633,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$17,662,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$17,662,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$19,132,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,132,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,569,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$20,569,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, – \$84,517,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, – \$84,517,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$81,449,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$81,449,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$82,695,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$82,695,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$84,857,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$84,857,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$85,946,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$85,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$91,248,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$91,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$97,099,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$97,099,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$101,718,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$101,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$105,645,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$105,645,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$110,174,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$110,174,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **SUBMISSIONS.**—Not later than September 30, 2011, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) **INSTRUCTIONS.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$10 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(2) **COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.**—The House Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(3) **COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.**—The House Committee on Education and the Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(4) **COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.**—The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in

laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$5 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(5) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The House Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$36 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(6) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The House Committee on Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$5 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(7) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—The House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.— (A) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to enact fundamental tax reform that caps total revenue at 21 percent of gross domestic product by fiscal year 2020.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in direct spending laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending by \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

TITLE III—RESERVES AND CONTINGENCIES

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

In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for the global war on terrorism and other activities and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(21) for fiscal year 2012 and the new outlays resulting therefrom.

SEC. 302. EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SEC. 303. RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that includes provisions amending or superseding the system for updating payments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure does not increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021. Areas for savings may include, but are not limited to, reducing Medicare fraud, increasing drug discounts, reducing Medicare payments for bad debts, and accelerating or strengthening payment reforms in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) or make changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-565), or both, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit or direct spending over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2012 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2012 through 2016, or for fiscal year 2012.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE.

The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report on:

(1) Surface transportation programs by providing new contract authority by the amounts provided in such measure if the total amount of contract authority does not exceed the additional revenue deposited into the Highway Trust Fund and made available over the authorized period. Should no such measure be signed into law, spending on surface transportation programs shall continue to be limited to the revenue that has been dedicated for such purpose and is available for expenditure from the Highway Trust Fund.

(2) A National Infrastructure Bank, should it be established, to leverage public-private partnerships for national or regional projects of significance, provided such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus pursuant to Public Law 111-139. The bank should invest in various types of infrastructure, including surface transportation programs.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

fiscal year 2012—

(1) new budget authority, \$1,049,782,000,000; and

(2) outlays, \$1,167,962,000,000;

fiscal year 2013—

(1) new budget authority, \$1,038,979,000,000; and

(2) outlays, \$1,100,860,000,000;

fiscal year 2014—

(1) new budget authority, \$1,051,772,000,000; and

(2) outlays, \$1,077,180,000,000;

fiscal year 2015—

(1) new budget authority, \$1,064,375,000,000; and

(2) outlays, \$1,073,339,000,000;

fiscal year 2016—

- (1) new budget authority, \$1,078,879,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,079,821,000,000;
- fiscal year 2017—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,096,511,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,087,134,000,000;
- fiscal year 2018—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,115,329,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,095,933,000,000;
- fiscal year 2019—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,134,312,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,117,245,000,000;
- fiscal year 2020—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,152,659,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,135,185,000,000; and
- fiscal year 2021—
- (1) new budget authority, \$1,170,921,000,000; and
- (2) outlays, \$1,152,535,000,000;

as adjusted under section 302.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that causes discretionary budget authority to exceed any level set forth in subsection (a).

SEC. 402. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

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

SEC. 403. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES AND ALLOCATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

If a committee other than the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2012 and the applicable discretionary spending limits by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

SEC. 404. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

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

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

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that reforms the Federal retirement system, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for fiscal year 2012 and the period comprising fiscal years 2012 to 2021.

SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(d) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Any legislation for which the chairman of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments in the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent resolution on the budget and complies with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 406. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.

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

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

SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The House adopts the provisions of this title—
- (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other

rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

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

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

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

(3) Section 3(g) relating to a long-term spending point of order.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees report that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act passed in March 2010 improved the financial outlook for Medicare substantially. However, the Trustees stress the importance of continuing to develop and implement further means of reducing health care cost growth in the coming years and believe the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act provides the opportunity to accomplish this. In order to follow the guidance of the Trustees' report, it is important to properly fund the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. According to the Board of Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental Medicare Insurance Trust Funds, the official source for Medicare financial and actuarial status:

(A) The Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund will remain solvent until 2029 due to reforms made in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. However, the HI Trust Fund is not adequately financed over the next 10 years, and since 2003 the Trust Fund has not met the test of short-range financial adequacy according to the Trustees.

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy. Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 7.2 percent per year, and under alternative fiscal scenario of the Congressional Budget Office, mandatory spending on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2080.

(3) Failing to address this problem will leave millions of American seniors without adequate health security and younger generations burdened with an enormous debt to pay, and no guarantee of health care security in old age, for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

(b) **POLICY OF MEDICARE REFORM.**—It is the policy of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) More than 50 million retirees and individuals with a disability depend on Social Security for a key part of their income. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement security, which includes employer provided pensions as well as personal savings.

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

(A) In 2018, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(B) In 2037, the combined Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted, and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

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

(3) The current recession has exacerbated the crisis to Social Security. The most recent projections of the Congressional Budget Office find that Social Security has entered into permanent cash deficits.

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

(5) Americans deserve action by their elected officials on Social Security reform. It is critical that the Congress and the administration work together in a bipartisan fashion to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security permanently solvent over 75 years, as certified by the Congressional Budget Office using estimates provided by the Social Security Administration Office of the Chief Actuary. This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger, such that—

(1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund in its annual Trustees’ Report determines that the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later than September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to the President recommendations for statutory reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year

actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

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

(2)(A) not later than December 1 of the same calendar year in which the Board of Trustees submits its recommendations, the President shall promptly submit implementing legislation to both Houses of Congress, including recommendations necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

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

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

(4) legislation submitted by the President should—

(A) protect those in and near retirement;

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

(C) improve fairness for participants; and

(D) reduce the burden on, and provide certainty for, future generations.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

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

(1) The Congressional Budget Office, the Federal Reserve, the General Accountability Office, the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, and ten former Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisors all concluded that debt is growing at unsustainable rates and must be brought under control.

(2) According to the Congressional Budget Office, if entitlements are not reformed, entitlement spending on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid will exceed the historical average of revenue collections as a share of the economy within forty years.

(3) According to the Congressional Budget Office, under current policies, debt would reach levels that the economy could no longer sustain in 2037 and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that date.

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

(5) Instead of automatic debt increases and automatic spending increases, Congress needs to put limits on spending with automatic reductions if spending limits are not met.

(6) From 1990 to 2002, there were statutory enforceable limits on discretionary spending, and statutory PAYGO, or "pay-as-you-go," rules were in place that were allowed to expire and not reinstated into law until 2010.

(7) The budget lacks both short- and long-term spending controls. Greater transparency and the use of spending controls, particularly for long-term entitlement spending, are needed to tackle this growing threat of a fiscal crisis.

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

(1) Enforceable statutory caps on discretionary spending at levels set forth in this fiscal year 2012 concurrent resolution on the budget for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021, that includes—

(A) a point of order; and

(B) an across-the-board abatement to bring spending back in line with statutory caps if the point of order is waived.

At the end of the session, the Congressional Budget Office shall certify that discretionary spending approved by Congress is within the discretionary spending caps. If the caps are not met, the Office of Management and Budget will be required to implement an across-the-board abatement.

(2) Any increase in the statutory debt limit be accompanied by the enactment of a budget enforcement mechanism to ensure that if spending reductions are not achieved there would be—

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

(B) a fast-track process or failsafe mechanism to give Congress the ability to expedite consideration of legislation to reduce spending and avoid the automatic across-the-board spending reductions; and

(C) an exemption of Social Security from these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Security solvency over a 75-year period ensured as provided in section 502.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(E) Congressional action on debt stabilization action would be enforced by a supermajority point of order against any legislation that would provide new mandatory budget authority or reduce revenues until a stabilization bill has been passed in years during which a budget resolution includes a debt stabilization instruction. The debt stabilization process would be suspended if nominal GDP grew by less than one percent in the prior fiscal year. The process could also be suspended by the enactment of a joint resolution stating that stabilization legislation would cause or exacerbate an economic downturn.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.

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

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

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

(3) Tax expenditures, are simply spending or “tax earmarks” through the tax code, and cost taxpayers over \$1.1 trillion annually. They increase the deficit and cause tax rates to be too high, while providing favorable treatment to special interests.

(4) Tax reform should lower tax rates, reduce the deficit, simplify the tax code, close loopholes and reduce the tax gap, and help start and expand businesses and create jobs.

(b) POLICY ON FUNDAMENTAL TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution that fundamental tax reform should be enacted. The principles of fundamental tax reform shall include lowering tax rates, broadening the tax base, maintaining or improving progressivity, simplifying the tax code, and reducing or eliminating tax expenditures. The corporate and personal income tax rates must be cut across the board, and the top rate must be reduced to between 23 and 29 percent. The top rate must not exceed 29 percent. The new tax code must include provisions addressing low-income workers and families; mortgage interest for principal residences; employer-provided health insurance; charitable giving; and retirement savings and pensions.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON A RESPONSIBLE DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN MUST CONSIDER ALL PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THOSE AT THE PENTAGON AND THE OTHER NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCIES.

It is the sense of the House that the Nation’s debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as Admiral Mullen, Chairman

of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated; the Government Accountability Office has recently issued a report documenting billions of dollars of waste and duplication at Government agencies, including the Department of Defense, and the Department of Defense has never passed a clean audit; the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force were correct in concluding that all programs, including national security, should be “on the table” as part of a deficit reduction plan; and any budget plan serious about reducing the deficit must follow this precept to consider all programs, including national security programs, the largest segment of discretionary spending.

SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and

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

3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIJALVA, RAUL OF ARIZONA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,931,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$3,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: \$3,922,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$4,124,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$4,388,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$4,607,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: \$4,828,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: \$5,056,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$5,309,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$373,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$307,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$265,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$280,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$299,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$317,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$335,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$345,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$353,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$358,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,986,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$4,036,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$4,147,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$4,368,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$4,537,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$4,707,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,905,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$5,115,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$5,305,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,804,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,938,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$4,033,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$4,160,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$4,361,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$4,503,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$4,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,874,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$5,068,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$5,263,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$873,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$544,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$328,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$238,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$237,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$115,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$39,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$46,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$12,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: –\$46,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:
 Fiscal year 2012: \$16,092,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$16,909,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,522,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,078,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,652,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,120,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,531,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,933,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$20,302,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,632,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$11,309,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,955,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$12,714,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,043,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$13,250,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$13,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$13,514,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$13,616,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$13,658,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$672,883,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$683,936,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$539,678,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$614,983,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$531,171,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$560,652,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$535,020,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$542,554,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$547,842,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$547,770,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$556,868,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$550,059,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$566,902,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$553,733,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$579,207,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$569,566,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$588,753,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$579,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$599,264,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$590,067,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$110,322,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$73,947,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$102,807,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$89,258,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$92,324,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,324,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,932,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$86,525,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$73,326,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$80,487,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$72,391,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$77,889,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$74,735,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$75,842,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,575,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,893,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,214,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,540,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,879,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,660,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,317,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,981,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,863 __,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,852,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,441,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,271,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,778,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,535,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,685,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,354,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,441,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,045,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,799,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$36,006,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$35,522,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,798,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,299,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,595,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,995,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,893,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,456,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,741,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,415,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,206,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,636,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,880,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,737,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,507,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,852,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,347,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,356,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,576,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,860,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,141,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,966,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,748,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,714,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,242,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,941,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,176,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,425,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,466,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,061,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,206,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,830,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,154,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,171,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,515,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,767,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,417,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,695,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,725,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,804,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,171,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,348,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,905,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,931,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,641,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,298,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,896,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,980,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,383,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,219,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,618,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,684,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,669,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,997,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,984,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,298,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,351,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,666,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,680__,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,002,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,761,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,352,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,114,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,578,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,777,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, – \$2,528,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$4,079,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,094,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$6,692,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,517,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$6,276,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,067,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$8,139,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,515,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,612,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,088,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,580,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,467,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,304,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$146,070,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$98,614,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$111,004,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$107,044,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$117,413,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$110,481,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$124,802,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$115,416,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$131,732,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$120,586,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,785,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$125,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$135,799,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$129,935,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$137,806,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$133,322,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$139,808,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$135,946,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$141,837,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,422,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$33,268,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$30,280,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,850,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,042,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,636,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,983,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,932,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,924,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,002,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,265,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,132,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,473,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,527,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,716,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,405,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,676,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,550,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,834,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,694,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,871,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services
(500):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$162,170,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,087,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$156,253,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$157,082,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$150,772,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$154,070,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$136,408,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$145,567,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,450,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,096,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,547,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$138,321,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$140,926,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$139,220,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$133,294,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$136,944,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$130,228,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$132,292,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,437,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$129,047,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$391,582,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$372,462,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$403,799,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$396,254,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$481,153,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$464,525,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$535,769,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$529,619,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$580,937,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$588,216,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$624,655,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$629,475,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$666,014,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$663,822,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$706,403,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$706,147,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$759,310,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$747,759,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$800,808,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$798,972,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$484,164,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$483,987,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$526,142,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$526,322,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$555,844,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$555,703,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$578,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$578,618,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$624,585,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$624,750,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$648,117,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$647,966,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$672,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$672,290,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$734,998,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$735,149,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$787,821,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$787,654,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$840,868,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$840,674,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$604,346,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$576,197,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$584,859,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$576,682,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$538,868,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$536,493,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$519,260,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$522,884,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$520,528,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$525,409,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$515,553,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$516,539,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$519,548,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$513,537,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$525,122,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$526,160,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$531,706,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$531,781,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$539,225,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$539,155,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,439,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,624,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,096,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,701,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$36,261,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,263,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,717,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,275__,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,275,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,397,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,397,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,979,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$162,813,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$156,565,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$158,896,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$158,024,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$157,578,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$157,877,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$151,153,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$152,405,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$157,556,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$157,708,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$153,844,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$153,717,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$147,817,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$147,987,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$157,337,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$156,862,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$160,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$160,195,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$164,532,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$163,950,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$79,444,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$71,155,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$71,187,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,396,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$69,823,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,175,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$66,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,593,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$69,819,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$67,289,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,995,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$69,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$69,083,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,612,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$71,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$70,936,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$72,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,477,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
- Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,647,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,209,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,496,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,644,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,685,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,937,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,361,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,407,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,948,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,025,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,709,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,991,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,453,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,241,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,922,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$371,094,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$371,094,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$426,859,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$426,859,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$490,720,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$490,720,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$546,940,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$546,940,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$599,622,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$599,622,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$642,573,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$642,573,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$675,253,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$675,253,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$696,767,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$696,767,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$714,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$714,066,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$718,317,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$718,317,000,000.
- (19) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$77,917,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$77,917,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$80,329,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$80,329,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$81,798,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$81,798,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$84,857,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$84,857,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$85,946,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$85,946,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$91,248,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$91,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$97,099,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, – \$97,099,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$101,718,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$101,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$105,645,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$105,645,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$110,174,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$110,174,000,000.

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

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012 is hereby established and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2011 and for fiscal years 2013 through 2021 are set forth.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

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—RECONCILIATION SUBMISSIONS

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.
Sec. 202. Submission of reports on mandatory savings.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 301. Restrictions on advance appropriations.
Sec. 302. Emergency spending.
Sec. 303. Changes in allocations and aggregates resulting from realistic scoring of measures affecting revenues.
Sec. 304. Prohibition on using revenue increases to comply with budget allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 305. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 306. Budget Protection Mandatory Account.
Sec. 307. Budget discretionary accounts.
Sec. 308. Treatment of rescission bills in the House.
Sec. 309. Sense of the House regarding baseline revenue projections.
Sec. 310. Sense of the House regarding long-term budget projections.

TITLE IV—EARMARK MORATORIUM

Sec. 401. Earmark moratorium.
Sec. 402. Limitation of authority of the House Committee on Rules.

TITLE V—POLICY

Sec. 501. Policy statement on health care law repeal.
Sec. 502. Policy statement on bailouts of State and local governments.
Sec. 503. Policy statement on means tested welfare programs.
Sec. 504. Policy statement on reforming the Federal budget process.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2011: \$1,664,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$1,866,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,128,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,325,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,426,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,523,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,694,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,809,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,959,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,120,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,287,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011: —\$0.
 Fiscal year 2012: —\$25,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: —\$227,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: —\$346,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: —\$406,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: —\$448,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: —\$482,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: —\$527,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: —\$544,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: —\$561,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: —\$597,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,961,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,617,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,502,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,540,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,624,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,744,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,808,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,862,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,975,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,067,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,154,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011: \$3,117,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,740,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,673,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,650,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,706,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,818,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,872,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,919,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,038,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,131,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,219,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011: \$1,453,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$874,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$545,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$325,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$280,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$295,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$179,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$111,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$78,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$11,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: –\$68,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011: \$14,969,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$15,992,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$16,722,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,243,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$17,750,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,287,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$18,727,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,127,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$19,485,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$19,792,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$20,053,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011: \$10,348,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,208,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,768,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,100,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$12,385,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$12,678,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$12,857,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$12,976,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$13,066,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$13,106,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$13,078,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2011 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
 Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$733,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$696,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$646,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$662,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$674,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$687,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$699,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$711,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$723,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$735,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$747,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

- (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 - (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$213,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$213,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$254,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$254,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$310,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$310,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$372,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$372,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$426,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$426,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$477,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$477,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$518,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$518,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$549,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$549,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$570,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$570,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$586,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$586,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$591,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$591,000,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,015,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,904,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,667,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,486,000,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,546,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,363,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, 1,506,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,278,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,524,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,280,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,580,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,341,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,591,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,354,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,602,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,370,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,682,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,468,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,746,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,545,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,816,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,628,000,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
- Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
 (B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
- Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

(21) Global War on Terrorism and related activities (970):

Fiscal year 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012:

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

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

Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION SUBMISSIONS

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **SUBMISSIONS TO SLOW THE GROWTH IN MANDATORY SPENDING AND TO ACHIEVE DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—(1) Not later than September 15, 2011, the House committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) **INSTRUCTIONS.**—

(A) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$436,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(B) **COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.**—The House Committee on Education and the Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$103,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(C) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$3,007,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The House Committee on Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$49,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(E) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The House Committee on Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$18,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(F) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—The House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by \$28,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(G) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$320,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(H) SPECIAL RULE.—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may take into account legislation enacted after the adoption of this resolution that is determined to reduce the deficit and may make applicable adjustments in reconciliation instructions, allocations, and budget aggregates and may also make adjustments in reconciliation instructions to protect earned benefit programs.

(b) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR CHANGES IN REVENUE.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill not later than September 15, 2011, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than \$4,163,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

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

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

(3) Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates estab-

lished by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

SEC. 202. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS ON MANDATORY SAVINGS.

In the House, not later than September 15, 2011, all House committees shall identify savings amounting to one percent of total mandatory spending under its jurisdiction from activities that are determined to be wasteful, unnecessary, or lower-priority. For purposes of this section, the reports by each committee shall be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget not later than September 15, 2011.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

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

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2012.

SEC. 302. EMERGENCY SPENDING.

(a) **DESIGNATIONS.**—

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

(2) **CRITERIA.**—

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

- (i) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;
- (ii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iii) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(iv) not permanent, temporary in nature.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 303. CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES RESULTING FROM REALISTIC SCORING OF MEASURES AFFECTING REVENUES.

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

(1) the impact of the proposed revenue changes on—

(A) Gross Domestic Product, including the growth rate for the Gross Domestic Product;

(B) total domestic employment;

(C) gross private domestic investment;

(D) general price index;

(E) interest rates; and

(F) other economic variables; and

(2) the impact on Federal Revenue of the changes in economic variables analyzed under paragraph (1).

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

SEC. 304. PROHIBITION ON USING REVENUE INCREASES TO COMPLY WITH BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any provision of a piece of legislation that proposes a new or increased fee for the receipt of

a defined benefit or service (including insurance coverage) by the person or entity paying the fee.

SEC. 305. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

- (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the appropriate Committee on the Budget; and
- (2) such chairman may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

SEC. 306. BUDGET PROTECTION MANDATORY ACCOUNT.

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

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

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

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

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

(c)(1) If an amendment includes a provision described in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of a House bill or joint resolution or a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution, other than an appropriation bill, reduce the level of total revenues set forth in the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year

or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in an amount equal to the net reduction in mandatory authority (either under current law or proposed by a bill or joint resolution under consideration) provided by each amendment adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution. Such adjustment shall be in addition to the adjustments described in subsection (b).

(2)(A) The provision specified in paragraph (1) is as follows: “The amount of mandatory budget authority reduced by this amendment may be used to offset a decrease in revenues.”

(B) All points of order are waived against an amendment including the text specified in subparagraph (A) provided the amendment is otherwise in order.

(d) As used in this rule, the term—

(1) “appropriation bill” means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2008 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

(2) “mandatory budget authority” means any entitlement authority as defined by, and interpreted for purposes of, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) During the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally, which shall be available to all Members, of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 307. BUDGET DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNTS.

(a)(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain an account to be known as the “Budget Protection Discretionary Account”. The Account shall be divided into entries corresponding to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and the committee’s suballocations, under section 302(a) and 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

(b)(1) Upon the engrossment of a House appropriations bill, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall—

(A) credit the applicable entries of the Budget Protection Discretionary Account by the amounts specified in paragraph (2).

(B) reduce the applicable 302(a) and (b) allocations by the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Each amount specified in subparagraph (A) shall be the net reduction in discretionary budget authority provided by each amendment adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution.

(c)(1) If an amendment includes a provision described in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of a House appropriations bill, reduce the level of total revenues set forth in the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in an amount equal to the net reduction in discretionary budget authority provided by each amendment that was adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution. Such adjustment shall be in addition to the adjustments described in subsection (b).

(2)(A) The provision specified in paragraph (1) is as follows: “The amount of discretionary budget authority reduced by this amendment may be used to offset a decrease in revenues.”

(B) All points of order are waived against an amendment including the text specified in subparagraph (A) provided the amendment is otherwise in order.

(d) As used in this rule, the term “appropriation bill” means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

(e) During the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally, which shall be available to all Members, of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 308. TREATMENT OF RESCISSION BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

(a)(1) By February 1, May 1, July 30, and November 11 of each session, the majority leader shall introduce a rescission bill. If such bill is not introduced by that date, then whenever a rescission bill is introduced during a session on or after that date, a motion to discharge the committee from its consideration shall be privileged after the 10-legislative day period beginning on that date for the first 5 such bills.

(2) It shall not be in order to offer any amendment to a rescission bill except an amendment that increases the amount of budget authority that such bill rescinds.

(b) Whenever a rescission bill passes the House, the Committee on the Budget shall immediately reduce the applicable allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by the total amount of reductions in budget authority and in outlays resulting from such rescission bill.

(c)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any rescission bill, or conference report thereon or amendment thereto, unless—

(A) in the case of such bill or conference report thereon, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet for at least 48 hours before its consideration; or

(B)(i) in the case of an amendment to such rescission bill made in order by a rule, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet within one hour after the rule is filed; or

(ii) in the case of an amendment under an open rule, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet immediately after being offered; in a format that is searchable and sortable.

(2) No amendment to an amendment to a rescission bill shall be in order unless germane to the amendment to which it is offered.

(d) As used in this section, the term “rescission bill” means a bill or joint resolution which only rescinds, in whole or in part, budget authority and which includes only titles corresponding to the most recently enacted appropriation bills that continue to include unobligated balances.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING BASELINE REVENUE PROJECTIONS.

For purposes of constructing its baseline revenue projections, the Congressional Budget Office should assume that any tax provision which is scheduled to expire under current law will be extended through the duration of any budget forecast by Congressional Budget Office so as to ensure that expiring tax provisions and expiring spending programs (other than direct appropriations) are treated in like fashion.

SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LONG-TERM BUDGET PROJECTIONS.

For purposes of constructing its ten-year and long-term budget projection reports, the Congressional Budget Office should include an alternative scenario that assumes that mandatory spending programs grow at the same rate as average, projected nominal gross domestic product (GDP).

TITLE IV—EARMARK MORATORIUM**SEC. 401. EARMARK MORATORIUM.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order to consider—

(1) a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

(2) a bill or joint resolution not reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this resolution, the terms “congressional earmark”, “limited tax benefit”, and “limited tariff benefit” have the meaning given those terms in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—The point of order under subsection (a) shall only apply to legislation providing or authorizing discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority, providing a Federal tax deduction, credit, or exclusion, or modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule in fiscal year 2011 or fiscal year 2012.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall not apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to a State, locality, or congressional district.

SEC. 402. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The House Committee on Rules may not report a rule or order that would waive the point of order set forth in the first section of this resolution.

TITLE V—POLICY**SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.**

It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed; and

(2) in its place, health care reform that empowers patients should be enacted.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON BAILOUTS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal Government should not bailout State and local governments, including State and local government employee pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

(1) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

(2) According to the most recent projections, over the next 10 years we will spend approximately \$10 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

(3) Today, there are currently 77 Federal programs that provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income Americans.

(4) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent information on how well these programs are working, and how much the Federal Government is spending on means-tested welfare.

(b) POLICY ON MEANS TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that the President’s budget should disclose, in a clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an estimate of State and local spending for this purpose, over the next ten years.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal budget process should be reformed so that it is easier to reduce Federal spending than it is to increase it by enacting reforms included in the Spending, Deficit, and Debt Control Act of 2009 (H.R. 3964, 111th Congress).

5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE VAN HOLLEN, CHRIS OF MARYLAND OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 30 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for the fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

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—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 201. Reserve fund for job creation through investments and incentives.
 Sec. 202. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence.
 Sec. 203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and servicemembers.
 Sec. 204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare improvement.
 Sec. 205. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Transitional Medical Assistance.
 Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for initiatives that benefit children.
 Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the reauthorization of Trade Adjustment Assistance.
 Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.
 Sec. 209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college affordability.
 Sec. 210. Reserve fund for additional tax relief for individuals and families.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

- Sec. 301. Point of order against advance appropriations.
 Sec. 302. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.
 Sec. 303. Costs of overseas contingency operations and emergency needs.
 Sec. 304. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
 Sec. 305. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
 Sec. 306. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—POLICY

- Sec. 401. Policy of the House on Social Security reform that protects workers and retirees.
 Sec. 402. Policy of the House on protecting the Medicare guarantee for seniors.
 Sec. 403. Policy of the House on affordable health care coverage for working families.
 Sec. 404. Policy of the House on Medicaid.
 Sec. 405. Policy of the House on health care for military servicemembers and their families and veterans.
 Sec. 406. Policy of the House on overseas contingency operations.
 Sec. 407. Policy of the House on national security.
 Sec. 408. Policy of the House on tax reform and deficit reduction.
 Sec. 409. Policy of the House on agriculture spending.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,874,821,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,160,696,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,427,909,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,617,442,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,766,457,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,912,862,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,088,525,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,265,724,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,440,495,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,621,001,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: – \$16,590,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: – \$194,259,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: – \$242,966,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: – \$213,460,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: – \$204,735,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: – \$262,449,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: – \$245,937,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: – \$237,092,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: – \$240,015,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: – \$262,582,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,019,682,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,020,663,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,211,158,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,343,359,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,558,413,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,724,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,883,519,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,098,979,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,314,542,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,497,789,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$3,056,448,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,077,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,199,401,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,342,246,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,549,501,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,691,037,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,828,322,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,056,925,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,258,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,452,330,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,181,627,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$916,327,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$771,492,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$724,804,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$783,044,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$778,175,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$739,797,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$791,201,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$818,457,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$831,329,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,316,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,417,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,385,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: \$19,336,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$20,362,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$21,403,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$22,433,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$23,505,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$24,622,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$25,784,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:
 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,533,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,463,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,241,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,972,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,753,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$15,533,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$16,282,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$17,087,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$17,936,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$18,810,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$585,002,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$598,671,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$602,362,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$598,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$618,636,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$606,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$631,159,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$618,331,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

- (A) New budget authority, \$644,397,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$633,353,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$656,009,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$642,314,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$668,081,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$650,535,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, \$680,295,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$667,865,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, \$692,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$679,939,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$705,330,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$692,242,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

- Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,212,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,595,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,982,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,638,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,518,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,105,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,252,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,081,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,452,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,002,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,018,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,049,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,083,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,820,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,194,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,325,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,327,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,348,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,511,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,299,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,566,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,940,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,473,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,783,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,616,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,378,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,380,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,367,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,049,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,151,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,711,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,970,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,471,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,819,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,235,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,695,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,079,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,607,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,875,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,878,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,240,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,720,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,682,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,280,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,103,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,188,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,477,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,262,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,723,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,267,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,827,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,408,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,953,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,923,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,686,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,857,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,825,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,974,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,368,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,740,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,981,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,587,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,157,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,448,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,225,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,306,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,218,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,184,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,031,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$37,714,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,456,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,871,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,229,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,583,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,599,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,772,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,066,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,309,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,035,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,419,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,260,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,047,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,309,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,942,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,463,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,863,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,564,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,980,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,518,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,889,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,795,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,144,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,052,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,384,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,267,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,598,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,549,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,889,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,201,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,682,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,610,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,036,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,159,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$3,079,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:

- (A) New budget authority, \$13,124,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, – \$4,620,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,693,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$7,122,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,275,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$6,557,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,584,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$7,780,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,922,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,830,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,482,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,763,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,746,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,194,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$92,997,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,985,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$93,428,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,367,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$93,560,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$93,954,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$94,344,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$95,487,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$95,319,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,910,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$96,329,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$98,070,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$97,374,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$99,368,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$98,462,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$100,766,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$99,607,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$103,033,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$100,797,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$104,951,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,768,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,957,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,850,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,312,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,136,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,510,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,432,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,044,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,752,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,581,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,132,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,527,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,726,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,905,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,027,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,410,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,694,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,802,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services
 (500):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,660,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$117,278,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,601,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,183,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,767,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,243,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,512,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$110,265,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,367,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$115,349,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$122,925,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$120,086,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$124,810,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$123,162,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$126,741,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$125,134,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,251,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$126,917,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$130,037,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$128,515,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$356,454,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$358,345,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$371,025,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$368,610,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$452,921,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$435,868,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$518,204,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$506,510,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$565,854,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$570,405,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$612,933,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$615,828,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$654,725,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$652,292,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$700,813,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$697,785,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$755,915,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$742,356,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$799,717,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$795,946,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$483,906,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$483,575,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$520,906,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$521,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$548,999,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$548,921,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$571,619,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$571,471,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$618,727,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$618,926,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$640,386,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$640,268,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, \$663,131,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$662,959,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$722,938,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$723,130,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$775,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$774,897,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$829,118,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$828,970,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$536,350,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$531,078,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$523,956,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$522,361,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$520,920,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$519,386,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$518,437,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$516,335,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$525,765,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$527,558,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$526,227,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$523,584,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$530,452,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$523,054,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$546,089,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$543,158,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$557,719,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$554,766,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$570,308,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$567,314,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,439,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,624,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,094,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,699,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,259,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,265,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,721,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,514,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,560,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,063,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$128,339,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$128,114,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$130,024,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$130,024,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$134,143,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$134,055,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$138,167,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$137,851,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$147,410,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$146,868,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$146,323,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$145,704,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$145,412,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$144,751,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$155,091,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$154,407,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$159,680,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$158,979,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$164,381,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$163,622,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,182,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,072,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,315,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$57,008,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,543,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,426,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,239,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,230,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,732,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,823,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,411,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,808,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,848,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,743,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,427,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,080,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,045,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,430,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,682,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,039,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,419,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,492,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,927,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,930,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,510,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,103,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,157,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,464,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,173,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,198,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,798,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,598,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,502,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,191,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,275,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,735,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,841,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,377,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,511,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$31,931,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$373,659,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$373,659,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$439,991,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$439,991,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$519,615,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$519,615,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$598,459,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$598,459,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$678,904,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$678,904,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$756,129,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$756,129,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$827,473,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$827,473,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$890,592,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$890,592,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$953,210,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$953,210,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,006,915,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,006,915,000,000.
- (19) Non-Security Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$20,374,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$13,539,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$16,513,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$10,639,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$22,316,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$18,381,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$22,402,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$19,208,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$25,768,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$23,209,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$28,411,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$26,537,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$30,325,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$29,013,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, – \$32,186,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, – \$31,172,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$33,734,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$32,954,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$35,241,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$34,708,000,000.
- (20) Security Allowances (930)
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$15,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$8,592,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$20,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$15,405,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$25,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$21,052,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$30,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$26,235,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$35,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$31,385,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2017:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$35,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$33,860,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2018:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$36,409,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$35,217,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$37,142,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$36,167,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$37,884,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$36,982,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$38,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$37,728,000,000.
- (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$77,923,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$77,923,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$80,329,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$80,329,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$81,798,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$81,798,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2015:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$84,857,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$84,857,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2016:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$85,946,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$85,946,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$91,248,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$91,248,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$97,099,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$97,099,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$101,718,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$101,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$105,645,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$105,645,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$110,174,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$110,174,000,000.
- (22) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):
- Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$126,544,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,036,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$92,862,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,077,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,301,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,179,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,497,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,201,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$515,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$250,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$100,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.

The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for a robust Federal investment in America’s infra-

structure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities that creates jobs for Americans and boosts the economy. The revisions may include measures that:

(1) Provide for additional investments to improve energy efficiency, develop renewable energy sources, and provide the training for workers in these industries (“clean energy jobs”) by the amounts in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

(2) Reauthorize Federal highway and transit programs by providing new contract authority by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure establishes or maintains a solvent Highway Trust Fund over the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2017. “Solvency” is defined as a positive cash balance. Such measure may include a transfer into the Highway Trust Fund from other Federal funds, as long as the transfer of Federal funds is fully offset.

(3) Create a National Infrastructure Bank to pool Federal, State, local, tribal, and private-sector resources for a wide range of investments of national or regional significance by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

(4) Provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors, seaports, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

(5) Provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities to expand investment and to train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.

The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(4) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(5) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (“clean energy jobs”);
by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA’S VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

- (1) enhances health care for military personnel, military retirees, or veterans;
 - (2) maintains the affordability of health care for military personnel, military retirees, or veterans;
 - (3) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;
 - (4) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or
 - (5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans’ dependency and indemnity compensation;
- by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016, or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that make improvements to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medicare payment system for physicians that build on delivery reforms underway, such as advancement of new care models, and—

- (1) change incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability;
 - (2) improve payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that patient-centered primary care receives appropriate compensation;
 - (3) support innovative programs to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings; and
 - (4) hold providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care;
- by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends the Transitional Medical Assistance program in title XIX of the Social Security Act through fiscal year 2012, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021. Improvements may include:

- (1) Extension and expansion of child care assistance.
- (2) Changes to foster care to prevent child abuse and neglect and keep more children safely in their homes.
- (3) Changes to child support enforcement to encourage increased parental support for children, particularly from non-custodial parents, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child or encourages States to provide access and visitation services to improve fathers' relationships with their children. Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty. When 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE REAUTHORIZATION OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends Trade Adjustment Assistance and the 2009 reforms to Trade Adjustment Assistance, which expired earlier this year, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not

increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable, including efforts to maintain the maximum Pell grant award, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021 .

SEC. 210. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2013 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2014, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2012.

SEC. 302. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) **PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.**—

(1) **SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.**—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that appropriates

\$315,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$623,000,000, and that amount is designated for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2012.

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that appropriates \$7,233,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$1,257,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2012.

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that appropriates up to \$581,000,000, and the amount is designated to the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2012.

(4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that appropriates \$10,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$60,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2012.

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

SEC. 303. COSTS OF OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.

(a) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2011 or fiscal year 2012 for overseas contingency operations and other activities and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(22) for fiscal year 2011 or fiscal year 2012 and the new outlays resulting therefrom.

(b) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

SEC. 304. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

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

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

SEC. 305. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall not apply to measures for which the chairman of the Committee on the Budget has made an adjustment contemplated under title II of this resolution.

(d) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives

and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

SEC. 306. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE IV—POLICY

SEC. 401. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Social Security is America's most important retirement resource, especially for seniors, because it provides an income floor to keep them, their spouses and their survivors out of poverty during retirement—benefits earned based on their past payroll contributions;

(2) in 2010, 53 million people relied on Social Security;

(3) Social Security benefits are modest, with an average annual benefit for retirees of about \$14,000, while the average total retirement income is only about \$25,000 per year;

(4) diverting workers' payroll contributions toward private accounts undermines retirement security and the social safety net by subjecting the workers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of the stock market;

(5) diverting trust fund payroll contributions toward private accounts jeopardizes Social Security because the program will not have the resources to pay full benefits to current retirees; and

(6) privatization increases Federal debt because the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds from the public to pay full benefits to current retirees.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that Social Security should be strengthened for its own sake and not to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization proposals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the retirement security of seniors at risk, any Social Security reform legislation shall reject partial or complete privatization of the program.

SEC. 402. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2010, more than 40 million people relied on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative and program costs than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) excess health care cost growth is not unique to Medicare or other Federal health programs, it is endemic to the entire health care system;

(5) destroying the Medicare program and replacing it with a voucher or premium support for the purchase of private insurance that fails to keep pace with growth in health costs will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks; and

(6) shifting excess health care cost growth onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance should be rejected.

SEC. 403. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) making health care coverage affordable and accessible for all American families will improve families' health and economic security, which will make the economy stronger;

(2) the Affordable Care Act signed into law in 2010 will expand coverage to more than 30,000,000 Americans and bring costs down for families and small businesses;

(3) consumers are already benefiting from the Affordable Care Act's provisions to hold insurance companies accountable for their actions and to end long-standing practices such as denying coverage to children based on pre-existing conditions, imposing lifetime limits on coverage that put families at risk of bankruptcy in the event of serious illness, and dropping an enrollee's coverage once the enrollee becomes ill based on a simple mistake in the enrollee's application;

(4) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the projected annual growth rate of national health expenditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the essence of "bending the cost curve"; and

(5) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the Federal deficit by more than \$1,000,000,000,000 over the next 20 years.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the law of the land should support making affordable health care coverage available to every American family, and therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

SEC. 404. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, providing health coverage to 28 million low-income children, 5 million seniors, and 10 million disabled individuals who would otherwise be unable to obtain health insurance;

(2) senior citizens and persons with disabilities account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spending and consequently would be at particular risk of losing access to important health care assistance under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

(3) Medicaid pays for 43 percent of long-term care services in the United States, providing a critical health care safety net for senior citizens and disabled individuals facing significant costs for long-term care; and

(4) at least 70 percent of persons over age 65 will likely need long-term care services at some point in their lives.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant that is incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in health care costs or economic conditions.

SEC. 405. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON HEALTH CARE FOR MILITARY SERVICEMEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AND VETERANS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that active duty military servicemembers and their families value the high-quality health care they receive through Tricare and other programs run by the Defense Department, and veterans rely on the health service network run by the Department of Veterans Affairs to address their unique health needs.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the House that the Congress should reject legislation that would damage the excellent care provided to the men and women who are serving and who have served the country in uniform; and that any future health care legislation that eliminates quality Federal health care programs for military servicemembers and veterans and replaces them with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance should be rejected.

SEC. 406. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) it is the stated position of the Administration that all troops will be redeployed from Iraq by the end of 2011; and

(2) it is the stated position of the Administration that Afghan troops will take the full lead for security operations in Afghanistan by the end of 2014.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) consistent with the Administration's stated position, no funding shall be provided for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan through the Overseas Contingency Operations budget beyond 2014; and

(2) any future operations should be funded through the base budget.

SEC. 407. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the country's national security depends upon a well-coordinated strategy that involves the Department of Defense, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the Department of Homeland Security, and international affairs programs—including those at the Department of State and the Agency for International Development;

(2) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

(3) because it puts our economy at risk, the Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen has stated, and we must have a deficit reduction plan that is serious and realistic;

(4) the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force concluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction plan must put national security programs on the table;

(5) the House Budget Committee voted and passed on a bipartisan vote of 33–5 an amendment to the 2012 budget resolution recognizing that national security programs should be considered as part of a serious deficit reduction plan;

(6) the national security recommendations of the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform contained a number of suggestions for savings that could be made without jeopardizing our troops, military families, veterans, or the country's security and global standing;

(7) more can be done to rein in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense—an agency that has been unable to pass a clean audit—and the Department of Homeland Security, such as the elimination of programs the Government Accountability Office recently reported as duplicative, which could save billions of dollars;

(8) effective implementation of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(9) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats;

(10) the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and other U.S. international affairs agencies can save money and improve cost-effectiveness by ensuring that their workforces have the appropriate mix of direct-hire personnel and contractors, as identified by the Administration's 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review;

(11) the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security should perform a comprehensive review of the role that contractors play in their operations, including the

degree to which contractors are performing inherently governmental functions, to ensure they have the most effective mix of government and contracted personnel;

(12) ballistic missile defense technologies that are not proven to work through adequate testing and that are not operationally viable should not be deployed, and that no funding should be provided for the research or development of space-based interceptors;

(13) cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing “loose nukes” and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat; and

(14) the Department of Defense should make every effort to investigate the national security benefits of energy independence, including those that may be associated with alternative energy sources and energy efficiency conversions.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that after thorough review, the Committee on Appropriations shall determine savings within the Nation’s security programs as identified in subsection (a)(1) below the levels in the President’s 2012 budget equal to the amounts in section 102(20).

SEC. 408. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM AND DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(1) the House must pursue deficit reduction through reform of the tax code, which contains numerous tax breaks for special interests;

(2) these special tax breaks can greatly complicate the effort to administer the code and the taxpayer’s ability to fully comply with its terms, while also undermining our basic sense of fairness;

(3) the corporate income tax does include a number of incentives that help spur economic growth and innovation, such as extending the research and development credit and clean energy incentives;

(4) but tax breaks for special interests can also distort economic incentives for businesses and consumers and encourage businesses to ship American jobs and capital overseas;

(5) the President’s National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform observed that the corporate income tax is riddled with special interest tax breaks and subsidies, is badly in need of reform and proposed to streamline the code, capturing some of the savings in the process, to achieve deficit reduction in a more balanced way.

(b) **POLICY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—This resolution’s revenue policies achieve the same net savings as the revenue policies in the President’s budget. It does not endorse any of the President’s specific proposals unless expressly stated in this resolution.

(2) **POLICY ON INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.**—

(A) The President and this resolution extend the middle class tax cuts, provide long-term relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for tens of millions of middle class

American families, and provide estate tax relief at the 2009 levels.

(B) The President and this resolution apply President Clinton's top two tax rates to persons with adjusted gross incomes above \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples). The National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform plan also assumes revenue from returning to those top two tax rates for top earners.

(C) The President and this resolution extend policies that support saving and capital formation.

(D) This resolution encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the various proposals made by the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to limit tax expenditures and raise revenue for deficit reduction; and expressly rejects the approach in the Republican resolution that provides millionaires with even larger tax cuts at the expense of middle-income taxpayers. This resolution protects middle-income taxpayers and encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider tax expenditure reform proposals that would apply to households with over \$1 million in adjusted gross income, consistent with the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform's proposals to limit tax expenditures.

(3) **POLICY ON CORPORATE INCOME TAXES.—**

(A) The President and this resolution assume elimination of subsidies for the major integrated oil and gas companies, and pernicious tax breaks that reward U.S. corporations that ship American jobs—rather than products—overseas.

(B) This resolution adopts those and other pro-growth corporate tax incentives in the President's budget, such as extending the research and development credit and clean energy incentives.

(C) This resolution therefore urges the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the full range of different corporate tax reform proposals to determine which one can most effectively optimize economic growth and provide for necessary revenues.

SEC. 409. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AGRICULTURE SPENDING.

(a) **FINDINGS.—**The House finds that—

(1) the current looming Federal deficit threatens our Nation's economic security and continued growth;

(2) the Committee on Agriculture reduced spending in programs under its jurisdiction when writing the 2008 farm bill;

(3) as directed by the 2008 Farm Bill, the Department of Agriculture realized an additional \$6 billion in crop insurance savings by renegotiating the Standard Reinsurance Agreement;

(4) soaring crop prices and a booming farm sector make agriculture subsidies—particularly those originally designed to be temporary—difficult to defend in a time of fiscal constraint; and

(5) farm policy is vital to rural communities and protects food and energy security around the country.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that the Committee on Agriculture should reduce spending in farm programs that provide direct payments to producers even in robust markets and in times of bumper yields. The Committee should also find ways to focus assistance away from wealthy agribusinesses and toward struggling family farmers in a manner that protects jobs and economic growth while preserving the farm and nutrition safety net.

