

Calendar No. 395

112TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION**S. CON. RES. 44**

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

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8, 2012

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. DEMINT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget; committee discharged pursuant to Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act; placed on the calendar

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

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

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

5 (a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this reso-
6 lution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal

1 year 2013 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

3 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
4 this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 201. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the sale of unused or vacant federal properties.

Sec. 202. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for selling excess federal land.

Sec. 203. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the repeal of davis-bacon prevailing wage laws.

Sec. 204. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the reduction of purchasing and maintaining federal vehicles.

Sec. 205. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the sale of financial assets purchased through the troubled asset relief program.

Sec. 206. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2013 through 2022, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.

Sec. 302. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 303. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 304. Adjustments for the extension of certain current policies.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

Sec. 311. Oversight of government performance.

Sec. 312. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 313. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

TITLE IV—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 401. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE V—CONGRESSIONAL POLICY CHANGES

Sec. 501. Policy statement on social security.

Sec. 502. Policy statement on medicare.

Sec. 503. Policy statement on medicaid.

Sec. 504. Policy statement on tax reform.

Sec. 505. Policy statement on government asset sales.

Sec. 506. Policy on repealing Obamacare.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF CONGRESS

Sec. 601. Regulatory reform.

Sec. 602. Rescind unspent or unobligated balances after 36 months.

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

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

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

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2013: \$1,961,929,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,144,992,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,376,945,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,558,632,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,715,114,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,846,304,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,984,528,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,135,231,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,292,091,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,453,764,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2013: \$308,529,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014: \$409,619,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015: \$441,979,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2016: \$460,171,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$483,239,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$511,287,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$541,052,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$579,382,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$621,407,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: \$667,810,000,000.

10 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes

11 of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate

12 levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

13 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,269,496,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,224,788,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,346,856,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,398,941,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,556,922,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,726,387,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,934,486,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,100,004,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,248,159,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,411,172,000,000.

23 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the

24 enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels

25 of total budget outlays are as follows:

1 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,311,724,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,266,962,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,365,480,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,407,980,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,552,489,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,716,960,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,916,975,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,080,281,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,218,719,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,378,447,000,000.

11 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-
12 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits
13 are as follows:

14 Fiscal year 2013: \$651,795,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2014: \$394,970,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2015: \$218,535,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2016: \$30,347,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2017: \$30,624,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2018: \$43,345,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2019: \$25,554,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2020: \$58,950,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2021: \$122,373,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2022: \$171,316,000,000.

24 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section
25 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,

1 the appropriate levels of the public debt are as fol-
 2 lows:

3 Fiscal year 2013: \$16,687,208,000,000.
 4 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,282,608,000,000.
 5 Fiscal year 2015: \$17,705,767,000,000.
 6 Fiscal year 2016: \$17,971,116,000,000.
 7 Fiscal year 2017: \$18,223,074,000,000.
 8 Fiscal year 2018: \$18,473,929,000,000.
 9 Fiscal year 2019: \$18,727,530,000,000.
 10 Fiscal year 2020: \$18,933,497,000,000.
 11 Fiscal year 2021: \$19,058,907,000,000.
 12 Fiscal year 2022: \$19,106,426,000,000.

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

15 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,856,466,000,000.
 16 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,353,582,000,000.
 17 Fiscal year 2015: \$12,668,280,000,000.
 18 Fiscal year 2016: \$12,794,224,000,000.
 19 Fiscal year 2017: \$12,858,947,000,000.
 20 Fiscal year 2018: \$12,900,730,000,000.
 21 Fiscal year 2019: \$12,953,800,000,000.
 22 Fiscal year 2020: \$12,970,225,000,000.
 23 Fiscal year 2021: \$12,919,109,000,000.
 24 Fiscal year 2022: \$12,819,071,000,000.

1 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

2 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of
3 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the
4 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of reve-
5 nues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
6 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
7 Fund are as follows:

8 Fiscal year 2013: \$675,120,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014: \$731,427,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2015: \$772,640,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2016: \$821,698,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017: \$872,014,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018: \$919,303,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019: \$965,008,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,010,593,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,055,547,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,102,093,000,000.

18 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of
19 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the
20 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays
21 of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
22 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund
23 are as follows:

24 Fiscal year 2013: \$720,436,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014: \$758,457,000,000.

26 Fiscal year 2015: \$797,609,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016: \$839,879,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2017: \$887,426,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2018: \$939,147,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019: \$995,537,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,032,447,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,093,921,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,153,017,000,000.

8 (c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EX-
 9 PENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget au-
 10 thority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and
 11 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Dis-
 12 ability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses
 13 are as follows:

14 Fiscal year 2013:

15 (A) New budget authority,
 16 \$5,539,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$5,543,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014:

19 (A) New budget authority,
 20 \$5,701,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$5,709,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015:

23 (A) New budget authority,
 24 \$5,868,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$5,842,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$6,047,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$6,019,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$6,231,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$6,201,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$6,434,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$6,402,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$6,651,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$6,617,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$6,867,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$6,832,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$7,088,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$7,052,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
 2 \$7,320,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$7,283,000,000.

4 **SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

5 Congress determines and declares that the appro-
 6 priate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
 7 years 2012 through 2022 for each major functional cat-
 8 egory are:

9 (1) National Defense (050):

10 Fiscal year 2013:

11 (A) New budget authority,
 12 \$696,600,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$713,500,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014:

15 (A) New budget authority,
 16 \$699,900,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$713,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,
 20 \$724,900,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$732,100,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,
 24 \$749,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$749,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$766,700,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$759,100,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$784,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$777,100,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$812,700,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$796,700,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$835,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$819,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$857,900,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$841,500,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$881,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$864,300,000,000.

25 (2) International Affairs (150):

1 Fiscal year 2013:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$38,024,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$41,175,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$36,214,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$41,078,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$32,615,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$37,851,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$34,605,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$39,104,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$36,288,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$39,950,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$36,754,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$39,928,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$38,239,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,199,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$39,017,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$42,036,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$39,856,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$42,873,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$40,168,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$43,043,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$11,390,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$10,781,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$10,925,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$10,190,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$10,175,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$10,043,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$9,984,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$10,281,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$10,200,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$10,953,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$10,850,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$11,201,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$11,075,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$10,976,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$10,848,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$11,231,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$11,064,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$11,044,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$10,879,000,000.

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$1,924,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$8,075,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$1,765,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$4,807,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$934,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$2,035,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$1,043,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$2,080,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,260,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$2,125,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,292,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$2,170,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$1,323,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$2,215,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$1,081,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,808,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$1,105,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$1,844,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$1,138,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$1,892,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,988,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$28,975,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,662,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$27,094,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$20,775,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$24,013,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$22,093,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$23,753,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$25,075,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$25,130,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$25,172,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,291,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$26,137,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,460,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$26,216,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$27,487,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$27,199,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$27,265,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$26,961,000,000.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$9,822,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$9,775,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$9,390,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$9,357,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,666,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$8,620,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$8,760,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$8,710,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$8,423,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$8,375,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$8,506,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$8,456,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$8,588,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$8,537,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$8,671,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$8,618,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
 2 \$9,687,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$9,621,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
 6 \$9,822,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$9,753,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
 11 \$13,261,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$950,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
 15 \$1,068,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$874,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
 19 \$3,900,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$814,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
 23 \$5,351,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$7,049,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$2,125,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$6,172,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$2,170,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$9,910,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$3,101,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$9,579,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$2,999,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$3,227,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$2,838,000,000.

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$17,078,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$27,075,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$6,958,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,791,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$8,203,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,129,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$8,169,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$19,136,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$8,275,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$8,439,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,096,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,657,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,049,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$9,401,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$20,792,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$10,926,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$9,793,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,231,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$10,459,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$8,265,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$17,043,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$8,348,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$13,838,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$10,611,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$14,144,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$12,652,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$14,875,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$14,022000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$14,349,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$15,062,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$14,365,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$14,916,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$15,547,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$15,512,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$16,082,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2013:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$56,341,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$57,875,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$52,978,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$53,499,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2015:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$50,710,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$50,180,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2016:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$54,699,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$54,080,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$56,797,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$56,100,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$57,622,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$56,854,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$58,400,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$57,590,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$59,907,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$59,059,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$60,799,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$59,930,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$60,885,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$60,071,000,000.

25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2013:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$353,800,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$348,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$337,591,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$326,887,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$351,655,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$330,821,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$361,046,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$340,432,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$374,026,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$349,175,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$385,327,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$360,180,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$399,456,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$371,797,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$413,929,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$383,778,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$443,416,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$411,012,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$472,571,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$438,342,000,000.

16 (12) Medicare (570):

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$585,288,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$585,220,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$617,452,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$617,414,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$650,316,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$650,265,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$624,673,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$624,626,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$623,319,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$623,271,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$625,754,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$625,706,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$653,437,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$653,384,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$665,758,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$665,702,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
 2 \$632,639,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$632,583,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
 6 \$663,152,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$663,095,000,000.

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
 11 \$458,510,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$462,945,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
 15 \$388,595,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$391,402,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
 19 \$382,123,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$383,981,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
 23 \$384,516,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$385,762,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$385,722,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$386,070,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$394,436,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$394,212,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$400,998,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$400,516,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$416,931,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$416,354,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$405,108,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$404,451,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$417,175,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$416,541,000,000.

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

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

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

8 Fiscal year 2015:

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

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

12 Fiscal year 2016:

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

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

16 Fiscal year 2017:

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

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

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

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

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

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

12 Fiscal year 2022:

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

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$119,099,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$119,750,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$121,154,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$121,456,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$123,497,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$123,506,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$131,075,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$130,702,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$128,369,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$127,870,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$127,819,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$127,274,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$134,992,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$134,425,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$139,848,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$139,274,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$142,925,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$142,327,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$142,670,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$142,079,000,000.

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$47,182,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$48,925,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$45,833,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$48,070,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$45,232,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$46,805,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$46,682,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$47,840,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$47,921,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$48,875,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$48,995,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$49,910,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$50,0690,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$50,945,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$51,208,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$51,980,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$52,229,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$53,015,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$52,207,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$52,976,000,000.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$17,292,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,113,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,791,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$17,574,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,908,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$17,752,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$17,888,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$19,100,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,082,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,096,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
 2 \$19,466,000,000.
 3 (B) Outlays, \$19,049,000,000.
 4 Fiscal year 2020:
 5 (A) New budget authority,
 6 \$20,345,000,000.
 7 (B) Outlays, \$19,888,000,000.
 8 Fiscal year 2021:
 9 (A) New budget authority,
 10 \$20,278,000,000.
 11 (B) Outlays, \$19,823,000,000.
 12 Fiscal year 2022:
 13 (A) New budget authority,
 14 \$20,320,000,000.
 15 (B) Outlays, \$19,866,000,000.
 16 (18) Net Interest (900):
 17 Fiscal year 2013:
 18 (A) New budget authority,
 19 \$226,273,000,000.
 20 (B) Outlays, \$226,273,000,000.
 21 Fiscal year 2014:
 22 (A) New budget authority,
 23 \$241,665,000,000.
 24 (B) Outlays, \$241,665,000,000.
 25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$278,158,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$278,158,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$329,553,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$329,553,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$377,828,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$377,828,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$419,849,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$419,849,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$456,458,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$456,458,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$483,401,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$483,401,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$497,066,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$497,066,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$508,481,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$508,481,000,000.

8 (19) Allowances (920):

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

11 (B) Outlays, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

14 (B) Outlays, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2015:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

17 (B) Outlays, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

20 (B) Outlays, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

23 (B) Outlays, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

1 (B) Outlays, \$0.

2 Fiscal year 2019:

3 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

4 (B) Outlays, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

7 (B) Outlays, \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

10 (B) Outlays, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2022:

12 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

13 (B) Outlays, \$0.

14 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

15 Fiscal year 2013:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$138,200,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$138,200,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2014:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$152,800,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$152,800,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2015:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$160,700,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$160,700,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2016:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$230,400,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$230,400,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2017:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$204,200,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$204,200,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$175,400,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$175,400,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$145,800,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$145,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$119,800,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$119,800,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$71,000,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$74,000,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$74,000,000,000.

5 **TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS**

6 **SEC. 201. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE** 7 **SALE OF UNUSED OR VACANT FEDERAL** 8 **PROPERTIES.**

9 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
10 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
11 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
12 limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolu-
13 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
14 achieve savings by selling any unused or vacant Federal
15 properties. The Chairman may also make adjustments to
16 the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure
17 that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit re-
18 duction only. The adjustments authorized under this sec-
19 tion shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

20 **SEC. 202. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR SELL-** 21 **ING EXCESS FEDERAL LAND.**

22 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
23 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
24 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
25 limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolu-

1 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
 2 achieve savings by selling any excess Federal land. The
 3 Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay
 4 as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit
 5 reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The
 6 adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the
 7 amount of deficit reduction achieved.

8 **SEC. 203. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
 9 **REPEAL OF DAVIS-BACON PREVAILING WAGE**
 10 **LAWS.**

11 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
 12 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
 13 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
 14 limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolu-
 15 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports from
 16 savings achieved by repealing the Davis-Bacon prevailing
 17 wage laws. The Chairman may also make adjustments to
 18 the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure
 19 that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit re-
 20 duction only. The adjustments authorized under this sec-
 21 tion shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

1 **SEC. 204. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
2 **REDUCTION OF PURCHASING AND MAINTAIN-**
3 **ING FEDERAL VEHICLES.**

4 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
5 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
6 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
7 limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolu-
8 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
9 achieve savings by reducing the Federal vehicles fleet. The
10 Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay
11 as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit
12 reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The
13 adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the
14 amount of deficit reduction achieved.

15 **SEC. 205. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
16 **SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PURCHASED**
17 **THROUGH THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF**
18 **PROGRAM.**

19 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
20 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
21 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
22 limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolu-
23 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
24 achieve savings by selling financial instruments and equity
25 accumulated through the Troubled Asset Relief Program.
26 The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's

1 pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the def-
 2 icit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only.
 3 The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of
 4 the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

5 **SEC. 206. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010**
 6 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

7 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
 8 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
 9 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
 10 limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolu-
 11 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
 12 achieve savings by repealing the Patient Protection and
 13 Affordable Care Act of 2010. The Chairman may also
 14 make adjustments to the Senate’s pay as-you-go ledger
 15 over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved
 16 is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments author-
 17 ized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit
 18 reduction achieved.

19 **TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS**
 20 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement**

21 **SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR FISCAL**
 22 **YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2022, PROGRAM INTEG-**
 23 **RITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUST-**
 24 **MENTS.**

25 (a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise pro-
 2 vided in this section, it shall not be in order in the
 3 Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or
 4 amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill
 5 or joint resolution) that would cause the discre-
 6 tionary spending limits in this section to be exceed-
 7 ed.

8 (2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

9 (A) WAIVER.—This subsection may be
 10 waived or suspended in the Senate only by the
 11 affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members,
 12 duly chosen and sworn.

13 (B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate
 14 from the decisions of the Chair relating to any
 15 provision of this subsection shall be limited to
 16 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and con-
 17 trolled by, the appellant and the manager of the
 18 bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of
 19 two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly
 20 chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain
 21 an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point
 22 of order raised under this subsection.

23 (b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In
 24 the Senate and as used in this section, the term “discre-
 25 tionary spending limit” means—

1 (1) for fiscal year 2013, \$1,093,000,000,000 in
2 new budget authority and \$1,181,000,000,000 in
3 outlays;

4 (2) for fiscal year 2014, \$1,030,000,000,000 in
5 new budget authority and \$1,143,000,000,000 in
6 outlays;

7 (3) for fiscal year 2015, \$1,061,000,000,000 in
8 new budget authority and \$1,130,000,000,000 in
9 outlays;

10 (4) for fiscal year 2016 \$1,106,000,000,000 in
11 new budget authority and \$1,156,000,000,000 in
12 outlays;

13 (5) for fiscal year 2017, \$1,140,000,000,000 in
14 new budget authority and \$1,174,000,000,000 in
15 outlays;

16 (6) for fiscal year 2018, \$1,171,000,000,000 in
17 new budget authority and \$1,201,000,000,000 in
18 outlays;

19 (7) for fiscal year 2019, \$1,210,000,000,000 in
20 new budget authority and \$1,230,000,000,000 in
21 outlays;

22 (8) for fiscal year 2020, \$1,240,000,000,000 in
23 new budget authority and \$1,261,000,000,000 in
24 outlays;

1 (9) for fiscal year 2021, \$1,276,000,000,000 in
2 new budget authority and \$1,292,000,000,000 in
3 outlays; and

4 (10) for fiscal year 2022, \$1,299,000,000,000
5 in new budget authority and \$1,323,000,000,000 in
6 outlays; as adjusted in conformance with the adjust-
7 ment procedures in subsection (c).

8 (c) ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—After the re-
9 porting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter
10 described in subsection (a)(2), or the offering of an
11 amendment or motion thereto or the submission of a con-
12 ference report thereon—

13 (1) the Chairman of the Committee on the
14 Budget of the Senate may adjust the discretionary
15 spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and alloca-
16 tions pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congres-
17 sional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new
18 budget authority in that measure for that purpose
19 and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

20 (2) following any adjustment under paragraph
21 (1), the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate
22 may report appropriately revised suballocations pur-
23 suant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget
24 Act of 1974 to carry out this subsection.

1 **SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIA-**
 2 **TIONS.**

3 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
 4 the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion,
 5 amendment, or conference report that would provide an
 6 advance appropriation.

7 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
 8 appropriation” means any new budget authority provided
 9 in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fis-
 10 cal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal
 11 year after 2012, or any new budget authority provided in
 12 a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or
 13 continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013, that first
 14 becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

15 **SEC. 303. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.**

16 (a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate,
 17 with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts
 18 legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts
 19 that Congress designates as an emergency requirement in
 20 such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, out-
 21 lays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that
 22 provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement
 23 for the purpose of this section.

24 (b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any
 25 new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from
 26 any provision designated as an emergency requirement,

1 pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution,
 2 amendment, or conference report shall not count for pur-
 3 poses of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budg-
 4 et Act of 1974, section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th
 5 Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go), section 311 of
 6 S.Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term
 7 deficits), and section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Con-
 8 gress)(relating to short-term deficits), and section 301 of
 9 this resolution (relating to discretionary spending). Des-
 10 ignated emergency provisions shall not count for the pur-
 11 pose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels
 12 pursuant to procedures established under section
 13 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for
 14 deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary
 15 spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of this resolu-
 16 tion.

17 (c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is
 18 designated as an emergency requirement under this sec-
 19 tion, the committee report and any statement of managers
 20 accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation
 21 of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria
 22 in subsection (f).

23 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct
 24 spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discre-
 25 tionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint reso-

1 lution, amendment, motion, or conference report that af-
 2 fects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those
 3 terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of
 4 the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act
 5 of 1985.

6 (e) POINT OF ORDER.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is consid-
 8 ering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or con-
 9 ference report, if a point of order is made by a Sen-
 10 ator against an emergency designation in that meas-
 11 ure, that provision making such a designation shall
 12 be stricken from the measure and may not be of-
 13 fered as an amendment from the floor.

14 (2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

15 (A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be
 16 waived or suspended in the Senate only by an
 17 affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members,
 18 duly chosen and sworn.

19 (B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate
 20 from the decisions of the Chair relating to any
 21 provision of this subsection shall be limited to
 22 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and con-
 23 trolled by, the appellant and the manager of the
 24 bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An
 25 affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members

1 of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be
2 required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of
3 the Chair on a point of order raised under this
4 subsection.

5 (3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNA-
6 TION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision
7 shall be considered an emergency designation if it
8 designates any item as an emergency requirement
9 pursuant to this subsection.

10 (4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point
11 of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a
12 Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Con-
13 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

14 (5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate
15 is considering a conference report on, or an amend-
16 ment between the Senate and the House of Rep-
17 resentatives in relation to, a bill, upon a point of
18 order being made by any Senator pursuant to this
19 section, and such point of order being sustained,
20 such material contained in such conference report
21 shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to
22 consider the question of whether the Senate shall re-
23 cede from its amendment and concur with a further
24 amendment, or concur in the House of Representa-
25 tives amendment with a further amendment, as the

1 case may be, which further amendment shall consist
 2 of only that portion of the conference report or
 3 House of Representatives amendment, as the case
 4 may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the
 5 Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such
 6 point of order is sustained against a conference re-
 7 port (or Senate amendment derived from such con-
 8 ference report by operation of this subsection), no
 9 further amendment shall be in order.

10 (f) CRITERIA.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section,
 12 any provision is an emergency requirement if the sit-
 13 uation addressed by such provision is—

14 (A) necessary, essential, or vital (not mere-
 15 ly useful or beneficial);

16 (B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and
 17 not building up over time;

18 (C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling
 19 need requiring immediate action;

20 (D) subject to subparagraph (B), unfore-
 21 seen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

22 (E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

23 (2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part
 24 of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies,

1 particularly when normally estimated in advance, is
 2 not unforeseen.

3 (g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 403 of
 4 S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolu-
 5 tion on the budget for fiscal year 2010, shall no longer
 6 apply.

7 **SEC. 304. ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE EXTENSION OF CERTAIN**
 8 **CURRENT POLICIES.**

9 (a) ADJUSTMENT.—For the purposes of determining
 10 points of order specified in subsection (b), the Chairman
 11 of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust
 12 the estimate of the budgetary effects of a bill, joint resolu-
 13 tion, amendment, motion, or conference report that con-
 14 tains 1 or more provisions meeting the criteria of sub-
 15 section (c) to exclude the amounts of qualifying budgetary
 16 effects.

17 (b) COVERED POINTS OF ORDER.—The Chairman of
 18 the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make
 19 adjustments pursuant to this section for the following
 20 points of order only:

21 (1) Section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Con-
 22 gress) (relating to pay-as-you-go).

23 (2) Section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Con-
 24 gress) (relating to long-term deficits).

1 (3) Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Con-
2 gress) (relating to short-term deficits).

3 (c) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION.—The Chairman of
4 the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make
5 adjustments authorized under subsection (a) for legisla-
6 tion containing provisions that—

7 (1) amend or supersede the system for updating
8 payments made under subsections 1848 (d) and (f)
9 of the Social Security Act, consistent with section
10 7(c) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010
11 (Public Law 111–139); and

12 (2) amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,
13 that may establish a single, flat tax rate as nec-
14 essary to conform with the annual revenue levels
15 specified herein consistent with section 7(d) of the
16 Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

17 (d) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section,
18 the terms “budgetary effects” or “effects” mean the
19 amount by which a provision changes direct spending or
20 revenues relative to the baseline.

21 (e) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on December
22 31, 2012.

1 **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

2 **SEC. 311. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.**

3 In the Senate, all committees are directed to review
4 programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to
5 identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase
6 the use of performance data to inform committee work.
7 Committees are also directed to review the matters for
8 congressional consideration identified on the High Risk
9 list reports of the Government Accountability Office's.
10 Based on these oversight efforts and performance reviews
11 of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are di-
12 rected to include recommendations for improved govern-
13 mental performance in their annual views and estimates
14 reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional
15 Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

16 **SEC. 312. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-** 17 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

20 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
21 ation;

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

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

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

6 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
 7 purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget au-
 8 thority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement author-
 9 ity, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or
 10 period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of
 11 estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the
 12 Senate.

13 **SEC. 313. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
 14 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

15 Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution pro-
 16 viding for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chair-
 17 man of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may
 18 make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this res-
 19 olution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced
 20 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as
 21 in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

22 **TITLE IV—RECONCILIATION**

23 **SEC. 401. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.**

24 (a) SUBMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM OF
 25 MANDATORY SPENDING.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1,
2 2012, the Senate committees named in paragraph
3 (2) shall submit their recommendations to the Com-
4 mittee on the Budget of the Senate of the United
5 States. After receiving those recommendations from
6 the applicable committees of the Senate, the Com-
7 mittee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a
8 reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommenda-
9 tions without substantive revision.

10 (2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

11 (A) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE,
12 AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on
13 Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall
14 report changes in law within its jurisdiction suf-
15 ficient to reduce direct spending outlays by
16 \$457,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
17 2013 through 2022.

18 (B) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRI-
19 TION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Ag-
20 riculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report
21 changes in law within its jurisdiction sufficient
22 to reduce direct spending outlays by
23 \$563,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
24 2013 through 2022.

(C) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by \$2,652,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by \$1,432,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of that committee may file with the Senate revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

TITLE V—CONGRESSIONAL POLICY CHANGES

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact

1 legislation to ensure the Social Security System achieves
2 solvency over the 75 year window as follows:

3 (1) The legislation must modify the Primary In-
4 surance Amount formula starting in 2013 to
5 smoothly phase down so that starting with workers
6 born after 1985, it will reach a flat benefit of \$1,200
7 in 2012 dollars indexed between 2012 and the year
8 in question by the increase in average wages.

9 (2) Effective 2013, reduce benefits on a pro-
10 gressive basis for single beneficiaries with incomes
11 over \$55,000 and married couples with incomes over
12 \$110,000 so that individuals and married couples
13 who file taxes jointly, with more than \$110,000 and
14 \$165,000, respectively, in non-Social Security in-
15 come will receive no benefit.

16 (3) From 2013 to 2022, the normal retirement
17 age will rise to 68 for workers born in or after 1959.
18 After 2031, the normal retirement age will be in-
19 dexed to longevity, adding about 1 month every 2
20 years according to current projections.

21 (4) The normal retirement age will be increased
22 by 4 months per year starting with individuals born
23 in 1954 and stopping when it reaches age 68 for in-
24 dividuals born in or after 1959.

1 (5) From 2013 to 2031, the early retirement
2 age rises to 65 for workers born in or after 1964.
3 After 2031, the early retirement age will be indexed
4 to longevity, adding about 1 month every 2 years ac-
5 cording to current projections.

6 (6) The early eligibility age will be increased by
7 3 months per year starting with individuals born in
8 1953 and stopping when it reaches age 65 for indi-
9 viduals born in or after 1964.

10 **SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

11 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
12 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
13 legislation to ensure a reduction in the unfunded liabilities
14 of Medicare as follows:

15 (1) In 2017, Medicare is reformed to provide a
16 premium support payment and a selection of guar-
17 anteed health coverage options from which recipients
18 can choose a plan that best suits their needs over-
19 seen by a separate independent agency.

20 (2) Preserves the traditional Medicare FFS op-
21 tion administered by HHS.

22 (3) For each region, the base Federal premium
23 support would be initially set at 88 percent of the
24 average of 3 lowest bids.

1 (4) Provides for enhanced risk adjustment to
2 ensure continuity in coverage and market stability.

3 (5) Raises the age of eligibility gradually over
4 10 years, increasing from 65 to 68, resulting in a
5 3.6 month increase per year and subsequently in-
6 creased or decreased based on longevity.

7 (6) The Federal based premium support
8 amount would be reduced or phase out for upper in-
9 come seniors and increased for lower income seniors.

10 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID.**

11 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
12 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
13 legislation to ensure fiscal sustainability at the Federal
14 level while protecting the most vulnerable and promoting
15 beneficiary independence as follows:

16 (1) Medicaid is reformed to provide direct Fed-
17 eral premium support for low-income, nondisabled,
18 nonelderly individuals.

19 (2) The Federal Government would provide at
20 least \$2,000 for an individual and at least \$3,500 in
21 premium support for a family and up to \$9,000 for
22 the lowest income families.

23 (3) Current Federal Medicaid funding for acute
24 and long-term care services provided to the disabled
25 and elderly (dual eligibles) would be converted into

1 a fixed payment to the States adjusted on a per cap-
 2 ita basis for medical inflation.

3 (4) States would be permitted to design and
 4 manage more appropriate care and service delivery
 5 to the disabled and elderly populations remaining in
 6 the program.

7 **SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

8 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
 9 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction shall
 10 enact legislation to ensure the adoption of a new tax sys-
 11 tem that replaces all existing taxes collected by the Fed-
 12 eral Government including but not limited to income, pay-
 13 roll, gift and estate taxes, and excises except those dedi-
 14 cated to specific Trust Funds, with a new flat tax fea-
 15 turing a consumed-income tax base structure that is eco-
 16 nomically neutral with respect to saving and investment,
 17 reduces tax complexity, and provides for a globally com-
 18 petitive single tax rate as follows:

19 (1) The new tax will have a single flat tax rate
 20 consistent with and sufficient to collect the annual
 21 revenue levels specified herein. The individual tax
 22 code shall include no deductions, exemptions, exclu-
 23 sions, or credits except as follows:

1 (A) A deduction for charitable contribu-
2 tions to institutions qualifying as charitable or-
3 ganizations under current law.

4 (B) An elective deduction for home mort-
5 gage interest subject to the condition that if
6 and only if the borrow elects the deduction the
7 lender would then owe tax on all resulting in-
8 come.

9 (C) A deduction for higher education tui-
10 tion and fees.

11 (D) A standard deduction for seniors equal
12 to the sum of the flat Social Security benefit
13 amount plus the value of the Medicare defined
14 contributions.

15 (E) An exclusion for seniors of up to
16 \$10,000 in wage and salary income.

17 (F) The current law Earned Income Cred-
18 it.

19 (G) A \$3,500 nonrefundable tax credit for
20 families (\$2,000 for individuals) to purchase
21 health insurance. The new individual tax would
22 tax all income and other proceeds used for con-
23 sumption and exclude all saving.

24 (2) The business tax code shall apply the same
25 rate as the individual tax code, and shall levy tax on

1 total revenue from the domestic sale of goods and
 2 services less purchases of goods and services from
 3 other firms less wages, salaries, and related em-
 4 ployee costs. All credits currently applicable to busi-
 5 ness income would be repealed except the Alternative
 6 Simplified Credit for research and development ex-
 7 penditures.

8 (3) Individuals and businesses would be subject
 9 to taxation solely on income generated within the
 10 United States. A border tax adjustment system
 11 would be developed in consultation with the World
 12 Trade Organization to neutralize tax differences for
 13 goods and services entering and leaving the United
 14 States proper.

15 (4) Tax reform shall be enacted with due care
 16 through transition provisions to avoid insofar as pos-
 17 sible retroactive tax increases or decreases arising
 18 from the accrued tax consequences of decisions made
 19 under current tax law.

20 **SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT ASSET**
 21 **SALES.**

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

23 (1) The Federal Government owns and controls
 24 vast assets, including huge swaths of commercial
 25 land, especially in the West; power generation facili-

1 ties; valuable portions of the electromagnetic spec-
2 trum; underutilized buildings; and financial assets.

3 (2) Control of these numerous and varied assets
4 is 1 key expression of a government much too large
5 and intrusive.

6 (3) Given the Federal Government's excessive
7 spending, which has driven trillion-dollar-plus defi-
8 cits for 4 straight years, and generated debt burdens
9 that are stifling present-day economic growth and
10 threatening the Nation's future prosperity.

11 (4) Divesting itself of these assets would make
12 an important contribution to reducing Government's
13 debt and interest costs.

14 (b) POLICY ON ASSET SALES.—It is the policy of this
15 budget resolution that the House and Senate shall each
16 develop a package of asset sales and transfers of govern-
17 ment activities to the private sector. These proposals,
18 which are to yield revenues or savings of at least
19 \$260,000,000,000 through fiscal year 2028, shall be sub-
20 mitted to the respective chambers for enactment in fiscal
21 year 2013.

22 (c) ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING ASSET SALES.—The
23 assets in the package must include, though not be limited
24 to, the following:

1 (1) Land administered by the Bureau of Land
 2 Management and the Department of Agriculture.

3 (2) Federal buildings and other real estate.

4 (3) Mineral rights.

5 (4) Electromagnetic spectrum.

6 (5) Facilities administered by the Power Mar-
 7 keting Administrations and by the Tennessee Valley
 8 Authority.

9 (6) Federal loans and other financial assets.

10 (7) Amtrak.

11 (d) ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING TRANSFER OF GOV-
 12 ERNMENT ACTIVITIES.—Transfers of government activi-
 13 ties to the private must include, though not be limited to,
 14 the following:

15 (1) The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corpora-
 16 tion.

17 (2) The Government Printing Office.

18 (3) The Architect of the Capitol.

19 (4) The Bureau of Reclamation.

20 **SEC. 506. POLICY ON REPEALING OBAMACARE.**

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

22 (1) The quality of United States health care, as
 23 well as the stability of the nation's economy and the
 24 Federal budget, depend on solving the genuine cost
 25 and delivery challenges in the health sector.

1 (2) But the pervasive government intrusiveness
 2 and \$1,390,000,000,000 cost of Obamacare are pre-
 3 cisely the wrong prescription for problems that have
 4 developed grown from faulty government policy, par-
 5 ticularly on the part of the Federal Government.

6 (3) Obamacare will generate fewer choices, less
 7 access, and greater dependence on the Government
 8 for health care, while increasing taxes, regulation
 9 and mandates on individuals and businesses.

10 (4) A majority of Americans continue to oppose
 11 this one-size-fits-all “remedy,” a Government take-
 12 over of one sixth of the economy that was rammed
 13 through Congress despite a clear lack of consensus.

14 (b) POLICY ON OBAMACARE.—It is the policy of this
 15 budget resolution that Congress should repeal Obamacare
 16 and develop a fresh strategy built on a patient-centered,
 17 market-based solution.

18 **TITLE VI—SENSE OF CONGRESS**

19 **SEC. 601. REGULATORY REFORM.**

20 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
 21 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
 22 legislation to ensure a regulatory reform as follows:

23 (1) APPLY REGULATORY ANALYSIS REQUIRE-
 24 MENTS TO INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.—It shall be
 25 the policy of Congress to pass into law a require-

1 ment for independent agencies to abide by the same
 2 regulatory analysis requirement as those required by
 3 executive branch agencies.

4 (2) ADOPT THE REGULATIONS FROM THE EX-
 5 ECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT (REINS).—It
 6 shall be the policy of Congress to vote on the Regu-
 7 lation from the Executive In Need of Scrutiny Act,
 8 legislation that would require all regulations that im-
 9 pose a burden greater than \$100 million in economic
 10 aggregate may not be implemented as law unless
 11 Congress gives their consent by voting on the rule.

12 (3) SUNSET ALL REGULATIONS.—It shall be the
 13 policy of Congress that regulations imposed by the
 14 Federal Government shall automatically sunset every
 15 2 years unless repromulgated by Congress.

16 (4) PROCESS REFORM.—It shall be the policy of
 17 Congress to implement regulatory process reform by
 18 instituting statutorily required regulatory impact
 19 analysis for all agencies, require the publication of
 20 regulatory impact analysis before the regulation is
 21 finalized, and ensure that not only are regulatory
 22 impact analysis conducted, but applied to the issued
 23 regulation or rulemaking.

24 (5) INCORPORATION OF FORMAL RULEMAKING
 25 FOR MAJOR RULES.—It shall be the policy of Con-

1 gress to apply formal rulemaking procedures to all
2 major regulations or those regulations that exceed
3 \$100,000,000 in aggregate economic costs.

4 **SEC. 602. RESCIND UNSPENT OR UNOBLIGATED BALANCES**
5 **AFTER 36 MONTHS.**

6 It is the sense of Congress that—

7 (1) any adjustments of allocations and aggreg-
8 ates made pursuant to this resolution shall require
9 that any unobligated or unspent allocations be re-
10 scinded after 36 months;

11 (2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting
12 from these adjustments resulting from the required
13 rescissions shall be considered for the purposes of
14 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations
15 and aggregates contained in this resolution; and

16 (3) for purposes of this resolution the levels of
17 new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new
18 entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and sur-
19 pluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall
20 be determined on the basis of estimates made by the
21 Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

Calendar No. 395

112TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. CON. RES. 44

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the
United States Government for fiscal year 2013
and setting forth the appropriate budgetary lev-
els for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

May 8, 2012

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