

Calendar No. 462

112TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION**S. CON. RES. 52**

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

JULY 19, 2012

Mr. LEE 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.

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.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2013: —\$328,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: —\$440,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015: — \$421,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2016: — \$406,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2017: — \$457,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018: — \$484,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019: — \$513,000,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2020: — \$541,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2021: — \$585,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022: — \$631,000,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,602,345,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,498,340,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,584,430,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,598,024,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,712,605,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,834,797,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,991,342,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,124,945,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,216,804,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,326,195,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,658,535,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,540,263,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,600,001,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,600,898,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,698,998,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,817,023,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,960,794,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,092,448,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,181,088,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,289,369,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2013: \$696,606,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2014: \$395,271,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2015: \$223,056,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016: \$42,265,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017: —\$16,115,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018: —\$29,282,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: —\$23,735,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: —\$42,783,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: —\$111,004,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022: —\$164,394,000,000.

23 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section
 24 301(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: \$11,871,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,368,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2015: \$12,679,000,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2016: \$12,799,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2017: \$12,855,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018: \$12,888,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019: \$12,928,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2020: \$12,932,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2021: \$12,874,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022: \$12,770,000,000,000.

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: \$16,782,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,423,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015: \$17,908,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,210,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2017: \$18,468,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018: \$18,729,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019: \$18,943,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020: \$19,112,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2021: \$19,204,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022: \$19,224,000,000,000.

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 2013 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, \$13,001,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

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

16 (B) Outlays, − \$1,118,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

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

20 (B) Outlays, − \$3,894,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

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

24 (B) Outlays, − \$5,362,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

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

3 (B) Outlays, — \$7,080,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

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

7 (B) Outlays, — \$6,210,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 — \$9,909,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, — \$9,972,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 — \$9,578,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, — \$9,647,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

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

19 (B) Outlays, — \$3,087,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 — \$1,184,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, — \$1,302,000,000.

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 \$14,022,000,000.

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 \$50,690,000,000.

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, \$996,000,000,000 in
2 new budget authority and \$1,084,000,000,000 in
3 outlays;

4 (2) for fiscal year 2014, \$986,000,000,000 in
5 new budget authority and \$1,099,000,000,000 in
6 outlays;

7 (3) for fiscal year 2015, \$1,017,000,000,000 in
8 new budget authority and \$1,086,000,000,000 in
9 outlays;

10 (4) for fiscal year 2016 \$1,062,000,000,000 in
11 new budget authority and \$1,112,000,000,000 in
12 outlays;

13 (5) for fiscal year 2017, \$1,096,000,000,000 in
14 new budget authority and \$1,130,000,000,000 in
15 outlays;

16 (6) for fiscal year 2018, \$1,127,000,000,000 in
17 new budget authority and \$1,157,000,000,000 in
18 outlays;

19 (7) for fiscal year 2019, \$1,166,000,000,000 in
20 new budget authority and \$1,186,000,000,000 in
21 outlays;

22 (8) for fiscal year 2020, \$1,196,000,000,000 in
23 new budget authority and \$1,217,000,000,000 in
24 outlays;

1 (9) for fiscal year 2021, \$1,232,000,000,000 in
 2 new budget authority and \$1,248,000,000,000 in
 3 outlays; and

4 (10) for fiscal year 2022, \$1,255,000,000,000
 5 in new budget authority and \$1,279,000,000,000 in
 6 outlays.

7 **SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIA-**
 8 **TIONS.**

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

13 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
 14 appropriation” means any new budget authority provided
 15 in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fis-
 16 cal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal
 17 year after 2012, or any new budget authority provided in
 18 a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or
 19 continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013, that first
 20 becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

21 **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

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

23 In the Senate, all committees are directed to review
 24 programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to
 25 identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase

1 the use of performance data to inform committee work.
 2 Committees are also directed to review the matters for
 3 congressional consideration identified on the High Risk
 4 list reports of the Government Accountability Office.
 5 Based on these oversight efforts and performance reviews
 6 of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are di-
 7 rected to include recommendations for improved govern-
 8 mental performance in their annual views and estimates
 9 reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional
 10 Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

11 **SEC. 312. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
 12 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

15 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
 16 ation;

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

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

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

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

8 **SEC. 313. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
 9 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

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

17 **TITLE IV—RECONCILIATION**

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

19 (a) SUBMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM OF
 20 MANDATORY SPENDING.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1,
 22 2012, the Senate committees named in paragraph
 23 (2) shall submit their recommendations to the Com-
 24 mittee on the Budget of the Senate of the United
 25 States. After receiving those recommendations from

1 the applicable committees of the Senate, the Com-
2 mittee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a
3 reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommenda-
4 tions without substantive revision.

5 (2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

6 (A) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE,
7 AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on
8 Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall
9 report changes in law within its jurisdiction suf-
10 ficient to reduce direct spending outlays by
11 \$59,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
12 2013 through 2022.

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

20 (C) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION,
21 LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on
22 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions shall
23 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
24 sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by

1 \$6,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
2 2013 through 2022.

3 (D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Com-
4 mittee on Finance shall report changes in laws
5 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct
6 spending outlays by \$159,000,000,000 for the
7 period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

8 (b) SUBMISSION OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon
9 the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the
10 Senate of a recommendation that has complied with its
11 reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section
12 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the
13 chairman of that committee may file with the Senate re-
14 vised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and re-
15 vised functional levels and aggregates.

16 **TITLE V—CONGRESSIONAL** 17 **POLICY CHANGES**

18 **SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

19 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
20 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
21 legislation to ensure the Social Security System achieves
22 solvency over the 75-year window as follows:

23 (1) The legislation must modify the Primary In-
24 surance Amount formula starting in 2013 to
25 smoothly phase down so that starting with workers

1 born after 1985, it will reach a flat benefit of \$1,200
2 in 2012 dollars indexed between 2012 and the year
3 in question by the increase in average wages.

4 (2) Effective 2013, reduce benefits on a pro-
5 gressive basis for single beneficiaries with incomes
6 over \$55,000 and married couples with incomes over
7 \$110,000 so that individuals and married couples
8 who file taxes jointly, with more than \$110,000 and
9 \$165,000, respectively, in non-Social Security in-
10 come will receive no benefit.

11 (3) From 2013 to 2022, the normal retirement
12 age will rise to 68 for workers born in or after 1959.
13 After 2031, the normal retirement age will be in-
14 dexed to longevity, adding about 1 month every 2
15 years according to current projections.

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

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

1 (6) The early eligibility age will be increased by
2 3 months per year starting with individuals born in
3 1953 and stopping when it reaches age 65 for indi-
4 viduals born in or after 1964.

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

6 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
7 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
8 legislation to ensure a reduction in the unfunded liabilities
9 of Medicare as follows:

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

15 (2) Preserves the traditional Medicare fee for
16 service option administered by the Department of
17 Health and Human Services.

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

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

23 (5) Raises the age of eligibility gradually over
24 10 years, increasing from 65 to 68, resulting in a

1 3.6 month increase per year and subsequently in-
2 creased or decreased based on longevity.

3 (6) The Federal-based premium support
4 amount would be reduced or phased out for upper
5 income seniors and increased for lower income sen-
6 iors.

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

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

13 (1) Medicaid is reformed to provide direct Fed-
14 eral premium support for low-income, nondisabled,
15 nonelderly individuals.

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

20 (3) Current Federal Medicaid funding for acute
21 and long-term care services provided to the disabled
22 and elderly (dual eligibles) would be converted into
23 a fixed payment to the States adjusted on a per cap-
24 ita basis for medical inflation.

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

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

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

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

22 (A) A deduction for charitable contribu-
23 tions to institutions qualifying as charitable or-
24 ganizations under current law.

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

6 (C) A deduction for higher education tui-
7 tion and fees.

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

12 (E) An exclusion for seniors of up to
13 \$10,000 in wage and salary income.

14 (F) The current law Earned Income Cred-
15 it.

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

21 (2) The business tax code shall apply the same
22 rate as the individual tax code, and shall levy tax on
23 total revenue from the domestic sale of goods and
24 services less purchases of goods and services from
25 other firms less wages, salaries, and related em-

1 ployee costs. All credits currently applicable to busi-
 2 ness income would be repealed except the Alternative
 3 Simplified Credit for research and development ex-
 4 penditures.

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

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

17 **SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT ASSET**
 18 **SALES.**

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

20 (1) The Federal Government owns and controls
 21 vast assets, including huge swaths of commercial
 22 land, especially in the West; power generation facili-
 23 ties; valuable portions of the electromagnetic spec-
 24 trum; underutilized buildings; and financial assets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (2) Federal buildings and other real estate.

1 (3) Mineral rights.

2 (4) Electromagnetic spectrum.

3 (5) Facilities administered by the Power Mar-
4 keting Administrations and by the Tennessee Valley
5 Authority.

6 (6) Federal loans and other financial assets.

7 (7) Amtrak.

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

12 (1) The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corpora-
13 tion.

14 (2) The Government Printing Office.

15 (3) The Architect of the Capitol.

16 (4) The Bureau of Reclamation.

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

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

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

23 (2) But the pervasive government intrusiveness
24 and \$1,390,000,000,000 cost of Obamacare are pre-
25 cisely the wrong prescription for problems that have

1 developed grown from faulty government policy, par-
 2 ticularly on the part of the Federal Government.

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

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

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

15 **TITLE VI—SENSE OF CONGRESS**

16 **SEC. 601. REGULATORY REFORM.**

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

20 (1) APPLY REGULATORY ANALYSIS REQUIRE-
 21 MENTS TO INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.—It shall be
 22 the policy of Congress to pass into law a require-
 23 ment for independent agencies to abide by the same
 24 regulatory analysis requirement as those required by
 25 executive branch agencies.

1 (2) ADOPT THE REGULATIONS FROM THE EX-
 2 ECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT (REINS).—It
 3 shall be the policy of Congress to vote on the Regu-
 4 lations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act
 5 of 2011, legislation that would require all regula-
 6 tions that impose a burden greater than \$100 mil-
 7 lion in economic aggregate may not be implemented
 8 as law unless Congress gives their consent by voting
 9 on the rule.

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

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

22 (5) INCORPORATION OF FORMAL RULEMAKING
 23 FOR MAJOR RULES.—It shall be the policy of Con-
 24 gress to apply formal rulemaking procedures to all

1 major regulations or those regulations that exceed
2 \$100,000,000 in aggregate economic costs.

3 **SEC. 602. RESCIND UNSPENT OR UNOBLIGATED BALANCES**

4 **AFTER 36 MONTHS.**

5 It is the sense of Congress that—

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

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

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

Calendar No. 462

112TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. CON. RES. 52

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.

JULY 19, 2012

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