

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

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 34, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. COOPER OF TENNESSEE**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

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

7 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVES AND CONTINGENCIES

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

Sec. 302. Effective date.

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

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

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 402. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 403. Adjustments of aggregates and allocations for legislation

- Sec. 404. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.
- Sec. 405. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 406. Fair value estimates.
- Sec. 407. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

- Sec. 501. Policy Statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 502. Policy Statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 503. Policy statement on budget enforcement.
- Sec. 504. Policy statement on tax reform.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 601. Sense of the House on a responsible deficit reduction plan must consider all programs, including those at the Pentagon and the other national security agencies.
- Sec. 602. Sense of the House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

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

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

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

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

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

- 10 Fiscal year 2012: \$1,885,363,000,000.
- 11 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,176,451,000,000.
- 12 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,510,551,000,000.
- 13 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,699,707,000,000.
- 14 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,830,301,000,000.
- 15 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,031,154,000,000.
- 16 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,191,371,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,377,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,566,575,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,781,569,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2012: -\$12,048,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2013: -\$188,504,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2014: -\$176,324,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015: -\$155,195,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2016: -\$168,891,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2017: -\$180,157,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018: -\$187,091,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019: -\$177,816,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020: -\$173,935,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2021: -\$170,014,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,936,076,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,925,301,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,068,952,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,210,644,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,400,838,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,533,532,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,656,604,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,832,978,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,002,210,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,152,862,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2012: \$3,003,260,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,987,117,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,084,723,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,217,052,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,406,001,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,519,833,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,616,192,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,813,555,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,971,185,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,129,860,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2012: \$1,117,897,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2013: \$810,666,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2014: \$574,172,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2015: \$517,345,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2016: \$575,700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017: \$488,679,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018: \$424,821,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2019: \$436,555,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2020: \$404,610,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021: \$348,291,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2012: \$16,255,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,258,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,043,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,807,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,652,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017: \$20,440,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2018: \$21,199,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,970,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,738,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021: \$23,496,000,000,000.

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,304,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,899,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,443,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,043,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,569,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,048,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,552,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,052,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021; \$16,522,000,000,000.

6 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

7 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
8 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
9 fiscal years 2012 through 2021 for each major functional
10 category are:

11 (1) National Defense (050):

12 Fiscal year 2012:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$678,803,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2013:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$613,056,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2014:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$590,336,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$579,816,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$592,487,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$582,155,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$588,034,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$590,848,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$586,064,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$601,268,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$588,525,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$610,680,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$601,641,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$620,838,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$611,418,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$630,994,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$621,531,000,000.
4 (2) International Affairs (150):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$57,497,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$50,176,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$53,913,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$52,676,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$50,577,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$52,908,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$49,812,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$51,783,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$49,558,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$52,016,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$51,961,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$52,662,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$53,897,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$53,065,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$54,858,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$52,384,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$55,788,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$52,216,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$56,710,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$52,944,000,000.
20 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
21 (250):
22 Fiscal year 2012:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$31,115,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$31,877,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$29,571,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$30,603,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2014:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$29,934,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$30,159,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2015:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$30,291,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$30,162,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$30,702,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$30,648,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$31,202,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$31,018,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$31,735,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$31,491,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$32,273,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$31,962,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$32,793,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$32,482,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$33,311,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$32,905,000,000.
12 (4) Energy (270):
13 Fiscal year 2012:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$8,812,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$17,511,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2013:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$5,580,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$11,787,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$2,989,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$6,405,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$2,918,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$3,157,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$2,887,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$2,256,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$2,914,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$2,426,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$2,997,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$2,536,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$3,151,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$2,519,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$3,134,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$2,514,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$3,165,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$2,539,000,000.
4 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$39,633,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$41,542,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$37,443,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$39,560,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$37,831,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$39,053,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$38,117,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$39,062,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$38,811,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$38,949,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$39,422,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$39,426,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$40,621,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$39,477,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$41,122,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$39,979,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$42,205,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$40,918,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$42,326,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$41,162,000,000.
20 (6) Agriculture (350):
21 Fiscal year 2012:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$21,753,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$20,711,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$22,111,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$24,058,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2014:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$22,569,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$22,200,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2015:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$22,170,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$21,596,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2016:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$22,323,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$21,745,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2017:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$22,346,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$21,725,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2018:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$22,591,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$21,946,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$22,811,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$22,153,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,080,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$22,425,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$23,309,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$22,662,000,000.
12 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
13 Fiscal year 2012:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$18,541,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$18,624,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2013:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$8,242,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$6,152,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$4,726,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$10,472,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,623,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$15,913,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$988,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$19,679,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$4,015,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$19,663,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$4,152,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$21,921,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$4,297,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$13,433,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$4,499,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$13,818,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$4,538,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$15,410,000,000.
4 (8) Transportation (400):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$76,606,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$90,831,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$75,053,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$91,298,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$75,260,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$91,893,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$71,822,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$93,146,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$80,522,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$94,156,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$78,172,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$95,048,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$82,853,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$96,012,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$78,993,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$99,226,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$79,732,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$101,138,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$81,166,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$102,672,000,000.
20 (9) Community and Regional Development
21 (450):
22 Fiscal year 2012:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$21,504,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$27,351,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$20,229,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$26,675,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2014:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$20,439,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$26,145,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2015:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$20,637,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$23,197,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$20,859,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$21,549,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$21,179,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$20,898,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$21,536,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$20,649,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,894,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$20,912,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$22,242,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$21,260,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$22,590,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$21,616,000,000.
12 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
13 Social Services (500):
14 Fiscal year 2012:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$86,634,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$104,153,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2013:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$81,690,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$87,303,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2014:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$83,603,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$82,744,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$88,604,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$87,399,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2016:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$94,979,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$92,623,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2017:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$99,370,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$97,175,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2018:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$101,046,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$100,106,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2019:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$102,804,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$101,907,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2020:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$103,989,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$103,480,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$105,443,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$104,773,000,000.
4 (11) Health (550):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$361,742,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$363,317,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$371,997,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$369,619,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$450,820,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$433,152,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$515,470,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$503,401,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$560,644,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$565,204,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$606,342,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$609,379,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$645,779,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$643,572,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$689,472,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$686,667,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$742,128,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$728,826,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$785,161,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$781,763,000,000.
20 (12) Medicare (570):
21 Fiscal year 2012:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$493,852,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$493,662,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$518,320,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$518,564,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2014:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$544,272,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$544,186,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2015:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$568,564,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$568,415,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2016:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$615,355,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$615,570,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2017:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$638,380,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$638,285,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2018:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$652,643,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$652,493,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$712,836,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$713,054,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$767,532,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$767,437,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$825,547,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$825,432,000,000.
12 (13) Income Security (600):
13 Fiscal year 2012:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$533,955,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$529,176,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2013:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$519,093,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$518,059,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$513,141,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$511,235,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$510,961,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$508,569,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$514,718,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$516,545,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$511,702,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$509,239,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$513,456,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$506,260,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$526,599,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$523,959,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$534,637,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$532,063,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$543,552,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$541,004,000,000.
4 (14) Social Security (650):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$51,491,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$51,695,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$21,916,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$22,144,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$21,228,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$21,362,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$20,487,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$20,604,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,884,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$19,961,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$15,058,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$15,144,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$14,987,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$15,084,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,842,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$14,950,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$8,957,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$9,075,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$3,524,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$3,653,000,000.
20 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
21 Fiscal year 2012:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$122,634,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$122,453,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$119,716,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$120,341,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2014:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$122,542,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$122,777,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2015:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$125,174,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$125,195,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2016:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$133,060,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$132,868,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2017:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$130,732,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$130,479,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2018:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$128,562,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$128,279,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$136,845,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$136,574,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$139,985,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$139,719,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$143,126,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$142,834,000,000.
12 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
13 Fiscal year 2012:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$61,246,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$56,421,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2013:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$51,715,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$54,534,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$52,090,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$54,560,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$52,524,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$54,243,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$55,294,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$56,284,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$54,317,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$54,958,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$55,091,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$55,331,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$55,947,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$55,894,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$58,779,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$58,483,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$60,538,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$60,242,000,000.
4 (17) General Government (800):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$25,565,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$28,950,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$24,048,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$25,243,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,321,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$25,032,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$24,497,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$24,896,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$24,788,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$24,865,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$25,154,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$25,152,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$25,599,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$25,496,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$26,091,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$25,744,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$26,346,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$26,003,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$26,683,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$26,359,000,000.
20 (18) Net Interest (900):
21 Fiscal year 2012:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$374,816,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$374,816,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$437,166,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$437,166,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2014:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$510,488,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$510,488,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2015:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$580,127,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$580,127,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2016:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$650,254,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$650,254,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2017:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$714,462,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$714,462,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2018:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$770,523,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$770,523,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$816,843,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$816,843,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$860,323,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$860,323,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$891,922,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$891,922,000,000.
12 (19) Allowances (920):
13 Fiscal year 2012:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$45,606,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$26,898,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2013:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$4,109,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$15,639,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$5,519,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$9,793,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$8,113,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$9,617,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$10,997,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$11,901,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$12,796,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$12,796,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$15,633,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$15,633,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$17,662,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$17,662,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$19,132,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$19,132,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,569,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$20,569,000,000.
4 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
5 Fiscal year 2012:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$84,517,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, -\$84,517,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2013:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$81,449,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$81,449,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$82,695,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$82,695,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$84,857,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$84,857,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$85,946,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$85,946,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 -\$91,248,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 -\$97,099,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 -\$101,718,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 -\$105,645,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 -\$110,174,000,000.

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

20 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

21 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**

22 **ATIVES.**

23 (a) SUBMISSIONS.—Not later than September 30,

24 2011, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall

25 submit their recommendations to the House Committee on

1 the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the
2 House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House
3 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations
4 without any substantive revision.

5 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

6 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House
7 Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in
8 laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by
9 \$10 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012
10 through 2020.

11 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The
12 House Committee on Armed Services shall report
13 changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the
14 deficit by \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years
15 2012 through 2020.

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

21 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—
22 The House Committee on Energy and Commerce
23 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to
24 reduce the deficit by \$5 billion for the period of fis-
25 cal years 2012 through 2020.

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

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

11 (7) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
12 MENT REFORM.—The House Committee on Over-
13 sight and Government Reform shall report changes
14 in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by
15 \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012
16 through 2020.

17 (8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.— (A)
18 The House Committee on Ways and Means shall re-
19 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
20 to enact fundamental tax reform that caps total rev-
21 enue at 21 percent of gross domestic product by fis-
22 cal year 2020.

23 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means
24 shall report changes in direct spending laws within
25 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending

1 by \$50 billion for the period of fiscal years 2012
2 through 2020.

3 **TITLE III—RESERVES AND**
4 **CONTINGENCIES**

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

6 In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment,
7 or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year
8 2012 for the global war on terrorism and other activities
9 and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this para-
10 graph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Ap-
11 propriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in
12 such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of
13 budget authority specified in section 102(21) for fiscal
14 year 2012 and the new outlays resulting therefrom.

15 **SEC. 302. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

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

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

20 In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the
21 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
22 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-
23 fects of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-
24 ference report that includes provisions amending or super-
25 seding the system for updating payments under section

1 1848 of the Social Security Act, if such measure does not
2 increase the deficit in the period of fiscal years 2012
3 through 2021. Areas for savings may include, but are not
4 limited to, reducing Medicare fraud, increasing drug dis-
5 counts, reducing Medicare payments for bad debts, and
6 accelerating or strengthening payment reforms in the Pa-
7 tient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

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

10 In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the
11 Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or com-
12 mittees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and lim-
13 its in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolu-
14 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
15 make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the
16 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination
17 Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) or make changes to
18 the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law
19 94-565), or both, by the amounts provided by that legisla-
20 tion for those purposes, provided that such legislation
21 would not increase the deficit or direct spending over ei-
22 ther the period of the total of fiscal years 2012 through
23 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2012
24 through 2016, or for fiscal year 2012.

1 **SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRA-**
2 **STRUCTURE.**

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

7 (1) Surface transportation programs by pro-
8 viding new contract authority by the amounts pro-
9 vided in such measure if the total amount of con-
10 tract authority does not exceed the additional rev-
11 enue deposited into the Highway Trust Fund and
12 made available over the authorized period. Should no
13 such measure be signed into law, spending on sur-
14 face transportation programs shall continue to be
15 limited to the revenue that has been dedicated for
16 such purpose and is available for expenditure from
17 the Highway Trust Fund.

18 (2) A National Infrastructure Bank, should it
19 be established, to leverage public-private partner-
20 ships for national or regional projects of signifi-
21 cance, provided such measure would not increase the
22 deficit or decrease the surplus pursuant to Public
23 Law 111-139. The bank should invest in various
24 types of infrastructure, including surface transpor-
25 tation programs.

1 **TITLE IV—BUDGET**
2 **ENFORCEMENT**

3 **SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

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

6 fiscal year 2012—

7 (1) new budget authority,

8 \$1,049,782,000,000; and

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

10 fiscal year 2013—

11 (1) new budget authority,

12 \$1,038,979,000,000; and

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

14 fiscal year 2014—

15 (1) new budget authority,

16 \$1,051,772,000,000; and

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

18 fiscal year 2015—

19 (1) new budget authority,

20 \$1,064,375,000,000; and

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

22 fiscal year 2016—

23 (1) new budget authority,

24 \$1,078,879,000,000; and

25 (2) outlays, \$1,079,821,000,000;

1 fiscal year 2017—
2 (1) new budget authority,
3 \$1,096,511,000,000; and
4 (2) outlays, \$1,087,134,000,000;
5 fiscal year 2018—
6 (1) new budget authority,
7 \$1,115,329,000,000; and
8 (2) outlays, \$1,095,933,000,000;
9 fiscal year 2019—
10 (1) new budget authority,
11 \$1,134,312,000,000; and
12 (2) outlays, \$1,117,245,000,000;
13 fiscal year 2020—
14 (1) new budget authority,
15 \$1,152,659,000,000; and
16 (2) outlays, \$1,135,185,000,000; and
17 fiscal year 2021—
18 (1) new budget authority,
19 \$1,170,921,000,000; and
20 (2) outlays, \$1,152,535,000,000;
21 as adjusted under section 302.
22 (b) ENFORCEMENT.—In the House, it shall not be
23 in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
24 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that causes dis-

1 cretionary budget authority to exceed any level set forth
2 in subsection (a).

3 **SEC. 402. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

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

9 **SEC. 403. ADJUSTMENTS OF AGGREGATES AND ALLOCA-**
10 **TIONS FOR LEGISLATION.**

11 If a committee other than the Committee on Appro-
12 priations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amend-
13 ment thereto or a conference report thereon, providing for
14 a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and out-
15 lays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also pro-
16 vides for an authorization of appropriations for the same
17 purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair-
18 man of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the
19 allocation to such committee and increase the allocation
20 of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays
21 flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations
22 for fiscal year 2012 and the applicable discretionary
23 spending limits by an amount equal to the new budget
24 authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) provided for

1 in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the
2 same purpose.

3 **SEC. 404. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**
4 **ACTIONS.**

5 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section
6 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-
7 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and
8 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
9 of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying
10 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the
11 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)
12 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee
13 on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary adminis-
14 trative expenses of the Social Security Administration and
15 the United States Postal Service.

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

21 (c) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee
22 on the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for
23 legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and
24 Government Reform that reforms the Federal retirement
25 system, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit

1 for fiscal year 2012 and the period comprising fiscal years
2 2012 to 2021.

3 **SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
4 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

7 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
8 ation;

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

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

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

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

24 (d) EXEMPTIONS.—Any legislation for which the
25 chairman of the Committee on the Budget makes adjust-

1 ments in the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent
2 resolution on the budget and complies with the Congres-
3 sional Budget Act of 1974 shall not be subject to the
4 points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the
5 Rules of the House of Representatives.

6 **SEC. 406. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.**

7 (a) **REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.—**

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

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

23 **SEC. 407. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

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

1 (2) The Medicare Trustees report that the Pa-
2 tient Protection and Affordable Care Act passed in
3 March 2010 improved the financial outlook for
4 Medicare substantially. However, the Trustees stress
5 the importance of continuing to develop and imple-
6 ment further means of reducing health care cost
7 growth in the coming years and believe the Patient
8 Protection and Affordable Care Act provides the op-
9 portunity to accomplish this. In order to follow the
10 guidance of the Trustees' report, it is important to
11 properly fund the Patient Protection and Affordable
12 Care Act. According to the Board of Trustees, Fed-
13 eral Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental
14 Medicare Insurance Trust Funds, the official source
15 for Medicare financial and actuarial status:

16 (A) The Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust
17 Fund will remain solvent until 2029 due to re-
18 forms made in the Patient Protection and Af-
19 fordable Care Act. However, the HI Trust
20 Fund is not adequately financed over the next
21 10 years, and since 2003 the Trust Fund has
22 not met the test of short-range financial ade-
23 quacy according to the Trustees.

24 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster
25 than the economy. Medicare outlays are cur-

1 rently rising at a rate of 7.2 percent per year,
2 and under alternative fiscal scenario of the Con-
3 gressional Budget Office, mandatory spending
4 on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of
5 GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2080.

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

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

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

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

17 (1) More than 50 million retirees and individ-
18 uals with a disability depend on Social Security for
19 a key part of their income. Since enactment, Social
20 Security has served as a vital leg on the “three-
21 legged stool” of retirement security, which includes
22 employer provided pensions as well as personal sav-
23 ings.

24 (2) The Social Security Trustees report has re-
25 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-

1 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each
2 year without reform, the financial condition of Social
3 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to
4 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
5 benefits becomes more pronounced:

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

9 (B) In 2037, the combined Federal Old-
10 Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and
11 Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will
12 be exhausted, and will be unable to pay sched-
13 uled benefits.

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

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

23 (4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-
24 curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-
25 come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-

1 ation the need to protect lower-income Americans'
2 retirement security.

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

11 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
12 of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-
13 tisan basis to make Social Security permanently solvent
14 over 75 years, as certified by the Congressional Budget
15 Office using estimates provided by the Social Security Ad-
16 ministration Office of the Chief Actuary. This resolution
17 assumes reform of a current law trigger, such that—

18 (1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of
19 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
20 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
21 Fund in its annual Trustees' Report determines that
22 the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
23 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
24 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
25 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later

1 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-
2 mit to the President recommendations for statutory
3 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
4 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the
5 75th year; and

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

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

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

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

24 (4) legislation submitted by the President
25 should—

1 (A) protect those in and near retirement;

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

5 (C) improve fairness for participants; and

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

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

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

10 (1) The Congressional Budget Office, the Fed-
11 eral Reserve, the General Accountability Office, the
12 President's National Commission on Fiscal Respon-
13 sibility and Reform, and ten former Chairmen of the
14 Council of Economic Advisors all concluded that
15 debt is growing at unsustainable rates and must be
16 brought under control.

17 (2) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
18 fice, if entitlements are not reformed, entitlement
19 spending on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid
20 will exceed the historical average of revenue collec-
21 tions as a share of the economy within forty years.

22 (3) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
23 fice, under current policies, debt would reach levels
24 that the economy could no longer sustain in 2037

1 and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that
2 date.

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

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

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

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

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

24 (1) Enforceable statutory caps on discretionary
25 spending at levels set forth in this fiscal year 2012

1 concurrent resolution on the budget for the period of
2 fiscal years 2012 through 2021, that includes—

3 (A) a point of order; and

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

7 At the end of the session, the Congressional Budget
8 Office shall certify that discretionary spending ap-
9 proved by Congress is within the discretionary
10 spending caps. If the caps are not met, the Office
11 of Management and Budget will be required to im-
12 plement an across-the-board abatement.

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

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

19 (B) a fast-track process or failsafe mecha-
20 nism to give Congress the ability to expedite
21 consideration of legislation to reduce spending
22 and avoid the automatic across-the-board
23 spending reductions; and

24 (C) an exemption of Social Security from
25 these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Se-

1 curity solvency over a 75-year period ensured as
2 provided in section 502.

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

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

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

13 (ii) the debt held by the public as a
14 percentage of GDP is projected to be sta-
15 ble at 2015 levels for the following five
16 years; and

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

20 (B) In a year in which the Office of Man-
21 agement and Budget indicates any one of these
22 conditions has not been met, the President's
23 budget submission shall include legislative rec-
24 ommendations that would restore primary

1 budget balance in fiscal year 2015 or, after fis-
2 cal year 2015, stabilize the debt-to-GDP ratio.

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

9 (D) If Congress cannot agree upon a budg-
10 et resolution in a timely manner, and the report
11 of the Congressional Budget Office predicts one
12 of these conditions has not been met, then any
13 Member of the House or of the Senate may in-
14 troduce a debt stabilization bill, and a motion
15 to proceed to that bill shall be considered on the
16 floor of each respective chamber.

17 (E) Congressional action on debt stabiliza-
18 tion action would be enforced by a super-
19 majority point of order against any legislation
20 that would provide new mandatory budget au-
21 thority or reduce revenues until a stabilization
22 bill has been passed in years during which a
23 budget resolution includes a debt stabilization
24 instruction. The debt stabilization process
25 would be suspended if nominal GDP grew by

1 less than one percent in the prior fiscal year.
2 The process could also be suspended by the en-
3 actment of a joint resolution stating that sta-
4 bilization legislation would cause or exacerbate
5 an economic downturn.

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

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

8 (1) America's tax code is broken and must be
9 reformed.

10 (2) The current individual income tax system is
11 confusing and complicated while the corporate in-
12 come tax is among the highest in the world and
13 hurts America's ability to compete abroad.

14 (3) Tax expenditures, are simply spending or
15 "tax earmarks" through the tax code, and cost tax-
16 payers over \$1.1 trillion annually. They increase the
17 deficit and cause tax rates to be too high, while pro-
18 viding favorable treatment to special interests.

19 (4) Tax reform should lower tax rates, reduce
20 the deficit, simplify the tax code, close loopholes and
21 reduce the tax gap, and help start and expand busi-
22 nesses and create jobs.

23 (b) POLICY ON FUNDAMENTAL TAX REFORM.—It is
24 the policy of this resolution that fundamental tax reform
25 should be enacted. The principles of fundamental tax re-

1 form shall include lowering tax rates, broadening the tax
2 base, maintaining or improving progressivity, simplifying
3 the tax code, and reducing or eliminating tax expendi-
4 tures. The corporate and personal income tax rates must
5 be cut across the board, and the top rate must be reduced
6 to between 23 and 29 percent. The top rate must not ex-
7 ceed 29 percent. The new tax code must include provisions
8 addressing low-income workers and families; mortgage in-
9 terest for principal residences; employer-provided health
10 insurance; charitable giving; and retirement savings and
11 pensions.

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

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

19 It is the sense of the House that the Nation's debt
20 is an immense security threat to our country, just as Ad-
21 miral Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has
22 stated; the Government Accountability Office has recently
23 issued a report documenting billions of dollars of waste
24 and duplication at Government agencies, including the De-
25 partment of Defense, and the Department of Defense has

1 never passed a clean audit; the bipartisan National Com-
2 mission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bi-
3 partisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force
4 were correct in concluding that all programs, including na-
5 tional security, should be “on the table” as part of a def-
6 icit reduction plan; and any budget plan serious about re-
7 ducing the deficit must follow this precept to consider all
8 programs, including national security programs, the larg-
9 est segment of discretionary spending.

10 **SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPOR-**
11 **TANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

12 It is the sense of the House that—

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

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

