

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. CON. RES. 112  
OFFERED BY MR. COOPER OF TENNESSEE AND  
MR. LATOURETTE OF OHIO**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

3 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and  
4 declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the  
5 budget for fiscal year 2013 and sets forth appropriate  
6 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for  
8 this 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. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMITTEE  
ON THE BUDGET

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 202. Directive to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to replace the sequester established by the Budget Control Act of 2011.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.

- Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.
- Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for transportation.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 402. Enforcement of discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 403. Current policy estimates for tax reform.
- Sec. 404. Limitation on advance appropriations.
- Sec. 405. Concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 406. Limitation on long-term spending.
- Sec. 407. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.
- Sec. 408. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 409. Congressional Budget Office estimates.
- Sec. 410. Budget rule relating to transfers from the general fund of the treasury to the highway trust fund that increase public indebtedness.
- Sec. 411. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.
- Sec. 412. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 413. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

- Sec. 501. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 502. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 503. Policy Statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 504. Policy statement on budget enforcement.
- Sec. 505. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 506. Recommendations for the elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal programs.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 601. Sense of the house on a responsible deficit reduction plan.
- Sec. 602. Sense of the house regarding low-income programs.

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

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

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

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

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

1 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,078,076,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,318,693,000,000.  
3 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,570,303,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,761,728,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,922,355,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,061,602,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,219,541,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,388,521,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,564,364,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,744,062,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2013: -\$215,263,000,000.  
15 Fiscal year 2014: -\$232,491,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2015: -\$245,981,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2016: -\$254,378,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2017: -\$271,984,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2018: -\$290,687,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2019: -\$299,031,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2020: -\$319,499,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2021: -\$342,588,000,000.  
23 Fiscal year 2022: -\$371,419,000,000.

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

4           Fiscal year 2013: \$2,870,262,000,000.

5           Fiscal year 2014: \$2,946,241,000,000.

6           Fiscal year 2015: \$3,054,353,000,000.

7           Fiscal year 2016: \$3,233,324,000,000.

8           Fiscal year 2017: \$3,363,711,000,000.

9           Fiscal year 2018: \$3,497,732,000,000.

10          Fiscal year 2019: \$3,688,807,000,000.

11          Fiscal year 2020: \$3,870,702,000,000.

12          Fiscal year 2021: \$3,994,601,000,000.

13          Fiscal year 2022: \$4,162,314,000,000.

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

17          Fiscal year 2013: \$2,918,761,000,000.

18          Fiscal year 2014: \$2,976,823,000,000.

19          Fiscal year 2015: \$3,071,338,000,000.

20          Fiscal year 2016: \$3,251,164,000,000.

21          Fiscal year 2017: \$3,354,859,000,000.

22          Fiscal year 2018: \$3,468,791,000,000.

23          Fiscal year 2019: \$3,657,676,000,000.

24          Fiscal year 2020: \$3,826,568,000,000.

25          Fiscal year 2021: \$3,967,541,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,143,424,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2013: -\$840,685,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2014: -\$658,130,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2015: -\$501,035,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016: -\$489,436,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017: -\$432,504,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2018: -\$407,189,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2019: -\$438,135,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: -\$438,047,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: -\$403,177,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: -\$399,362,000,000.

15 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate  
16 levels of the public debt are as follows:

17 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,078,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,904,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,574,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,253,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,916,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,560,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,222,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,873,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,459,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,015,000,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,267,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2014: \$12,994,000,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,557,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,097,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,574,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,009,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,471,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$15,933,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021; \$16,342,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$16,751,000,000,000.

14 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

15 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
16 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for  
17 fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional  
18 category are:

19 (1) National Defense (050):

20 Fiscal year 2013:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$551,925,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$577,486,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$554,250,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$562,264,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$556,697,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$557,062,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$560,232,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$562,378,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$564,905,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$560,727,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$570,166,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$559,637,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$576,041,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$569,660,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$582,007,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$575,432,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$588,032,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$581,313,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$594,125,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$592,693,000,000.

12 (2) International Affairs (150):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$47,260,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$46,938,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$45,573,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$47,130,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$43,248,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$46,555,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$42,582,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$44,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$47,036,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$45,930,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$46,771,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$46,442,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$45,192,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$46,955,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$44,640,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$47,484,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$45,019,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$48,256,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$45,551,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2013:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$29,488,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$29,967,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$29,606,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$29,838,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$29,724,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$29,775,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$29,901,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$29,907,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$30,140,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,110,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$30,410,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$30,353,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$30,713,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$30,590,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$31,019,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$30,885,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$31,328,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$31,100,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$31,641,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$31,413,000,000.  
21 (4) Energy (270):  
22 Fiscal year 2013:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$6,662,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$10,448,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$5,012,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$5,856,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2015:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$4,446,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$4,631,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2016:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$4,338,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$4,648,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2017:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$3,998,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$4,157,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2018:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$3,767,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$3,512,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2019:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$3,636,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$3,556,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$3,575,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,337,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$3,468,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$3,187,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$3,485,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$3,153,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$36,230,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$40,115,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$35,704,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$38,634,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$35,406,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$37,839,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$35,479,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$36,960,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$36,133,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$37,268,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$37,123,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$36,867,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$37,533,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$37,260,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$38,379,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$37,893,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$38,174,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$38,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$38,420,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$38,092,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$21,837,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$24,745,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$17,645,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$17,537,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$21,846,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$21,420,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$21,182,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,823,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$20,640,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,268,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,988,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$20,562,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$20,575,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$20,197,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$19,909,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,566,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$20,462,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$20,113,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$20,172,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,838,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$2,820,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$6,488,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$8,692,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$1,784,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$7,397,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$4,276,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$6,640,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$7,260,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$8,045,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$7,854,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$9,332,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$7,379,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$10,297,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$12,237,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$11,391,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$11,766,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$11,476,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$4,579,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$11,119,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$5,902,000,000.

12 (8) Transportation (400):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$60,053,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$51,979,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$83,894,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$87,609,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$75,899,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$79,265,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$77,076,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$80,930,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$78,050,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$81,348,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$80,070,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$81,343,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$80,564,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$80,784,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$83,365,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$82,933,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$78,427,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$77,578,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$90,193,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$88,853,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development  
5 (450):

6 Fiscal year 2013:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$11,876,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$23,755,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$11,761,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$20,081,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$11,787,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$18,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$11,384,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$14,387,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$11,554,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$12,442,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$11,496,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$11,426,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$11,562,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$11,203,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$11,610,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$11,158,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$11,679,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$11,225,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$11,730,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$11,335,000,000.  
21 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and  
22 Social Services (500):  
23 Fiscal year 2013:  
24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$73,081,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$83,403,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2014:

3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$66,083,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$74,994,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2015:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$72,234,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$74,032,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2016:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$79,848,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$79,869,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$89,238,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$87,213,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2018:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$93,216,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$93,638,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$96,259,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$96,624,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$95,955,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$97,590,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2021:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$95,776,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$97,437,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2022:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$95,877,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$97,325,000,000.  
13 (11) Health (550):  
14 Fiscal year 2013:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$372,016,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$367,939,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2014:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$459,021,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$448,912,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2015:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$529,180,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$524,554,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$557,667,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$580,571,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2017:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$620,385,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$623,165,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2018:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$655,600,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$654,839,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2019:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$696,256,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$695,600,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2020:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$748,320,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$737,316,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2021:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$775,692,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$774,927,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2022:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$825,197,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$824,069,000,000.

4 (12) Medicare (570):

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$504,884,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$504,776,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$530,189,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$529,657,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$554,449,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$554,255,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$605,756,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$605,793,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$621,150,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$620,723,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$641,367,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$641,237,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$699,350,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$699,450,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$747,812,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$747,435,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$786,084,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$785,993,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$858,585,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$858,866,000,000.

20 (13) Income Security (600):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$536,342,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$534,683,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$529,771,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$527,681,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$526,878,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$524,573,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$530,473,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$532,642,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$524,849,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$522,708,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$524,520,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$518,512,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$537,417,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$536,176,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$545,520,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$544,737,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$556,173,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$555,576,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$571,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$575,528,000,000.

12 (14) Social Security (650):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$53,381,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$53,497,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$32,053,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,206,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$35,320,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$35,462,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$39,003,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$39,134,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$43,160,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$43,253,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$47,418,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$47,529,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$52,051,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$52,179,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$56,841,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$56,973,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$61,807,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$61,944,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$67,097,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$67,237,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2013:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$133,980,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$135,090,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$134,668,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$135,585,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$136,587,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$137,357,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2016:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$143,925,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$144,474,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2017:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$141,458,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$141,884,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$138,730,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$139,184,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$146,811,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$147,290,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$149,676,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$150,184,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$152,563,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$153,082,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$161,158,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$161,726,000,000.

20 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$64,196,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$59,338,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$54,974,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$57,953,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2015:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$54,934,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$57,731,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2016:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$56,946,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$59,385,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2017:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$55,507,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$57,905,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2018:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$55,821,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$58,197,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2019:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$56,261,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$57,571,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2020:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$56,702,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$57,341,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$57,305,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$57,951,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$61,549,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$62,220,000,000.

12 (17) General Government (800):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$23,560,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$25,422,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$23,667,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$24,467,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$23,756,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,412,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,718,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$24,381,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2017:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$23,875,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,208,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2018:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$23,995,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$24,196,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2019:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$24,252,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$24,242,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2020:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$24,433,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$24,503,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2021:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$24,699,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$24,677,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,966,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$24,948,000,000.  
4 (18) Net Interest (900):  
5 Fiscal year 2013:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$344,483,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$344,483,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2014:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$357,477,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$357,477,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2015:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$395,203,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$395,203,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2016:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$458,360,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$458,360,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2017:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$526,814,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$526,814,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$595,670,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$595,670,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$659,883,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$659,883,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2020:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$715,403,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$715,403,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$757,921,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$757,921,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$799,383,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$799,383,000,000.

20 (19) Allowances (920):

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$13,676,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$7,857,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$15,386,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$13,295,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2015:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$17,603,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$16,779,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2016:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$20,026,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$19,647,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2017:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$22,371,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$22,297,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2018:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$25,662,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, -\$25,587,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2019:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$28,895,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, -\$28,827,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$31,737,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$31,685,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$34,029,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$34,012,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$78,230,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$78,242,000,000.

12 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

13 Fiscal year 2013:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$76,328,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$76,328,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2014:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$79,432,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$79,432,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2015:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$85,712,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$85,712,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$88,268,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$88,268,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$96,233,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$96,233,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$100,032,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$100,032,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$106,935,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$106,935,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$106,113,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$106,113,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$110,573,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$110,573,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$115,265,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$115,265,000,000.

4 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global  
5 War on Terrorism:

6 Fiscal year 2013:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$86,192,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$82,394,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$61,019,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$73,453,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$42,667,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$55,979,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$38,108,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$44,797,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$37,914,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$40,014,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2018:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$37,807,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$38,316,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2019:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$38,734,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$38,218,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2020:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$39,680,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$38,806,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2021:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$40,653,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$39,662,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2022:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$41,656,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$40,603,000,000.

1 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND**  
2 **DIRECTIVE TO THE COM-**  
3 **MITTEE ON THE BUDGET**

4 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**  
5 **ATIVES.**

6 (a) SUBMISSIONS OF SPENDING REDUCTION.—Not  
7 later than April 27, 2012, the House committees named  
8 in subsection (b) shall submit recommendations to the  
9 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representa-  
10 tives. After receiving those recommendations, such com-  
11 mittee shall report to the House a reconciliation bill car-  
12 rying out all such recommendations without substantive  
13 revision.

14 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

15 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-  
16 mittee on Agriculture of the House of Representa-  
17 tives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdic-  
18 tion to reduce the deficit by \$148,000,000 for fiscal  
19 year 2013 and by \$22,371,000,000 for the period of  
20 fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

21 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The  
22 Committee on Armed Services of the House of Rep-  
23 resentatives shall report changes in laws within its  
24 jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by \$2,400,000,000

1 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$51,800,000,000 for the  
2 period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

3 (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE  
4 WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and  
5 the Workforce of the House of Representatives shall  
6 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to re-  
7 duce the deficit by \$4,270,000,000 for fiscal year  
8 2013 and by \$59,490,000,000 for the period of fis-  
9 cal years 2013 through 2021.

10 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—  
11 The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the  
12 House of Representatives shall report changes in  
13 laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by  
14 \$4,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by  
15 \$70,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013  
16 through 2021.

17 (5) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—  
18 The Committee on Natural Resources of the House  
19 of Representatives shall report changes in laws with-  
20 in its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by  
21 \$407,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by  
22 \$5,157,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013  
23 through 2021.

24 (6) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-  
25 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and

1 Government Reform of the House of Representatives  
2 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to  
3 reduce the deficit by \$600,000,000 for fiscal year  
4 2013 and by \$60,400,000,000 for the period of fis-  
5 cal years 2013 through 2021.

6 (7) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A)(i)  
7 The Committee on Ways and Means of the House  
8 of Representatives shall report changes in laws with-  
9 in its jurisdiction sufficient to enact fundamental tax  
10 reform that reduce the deficit by \$1 trillion relative  
11 to current policy through 2021.

12 (ii) In determining compliance with the revenue  
13 instruction the chair of the Committee on the Budget  
14 shall calculate deficit reduction relative to the cur-  
15 rent policy baseline defined in section 403.

16 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means  
17 of the House of Representatives shall report changes  
18 in direct spending laws within its jurisdiction suffi-  
19 cient to reduce direct spending by \$8,000,000,000  
20 for fiscal year 2013 and by \$100,700,000,000 for  
21 the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

1 **SEC. 202. DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**  
2 **OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO RE-**  
3 **PLACE THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED BY**  
4 **THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.**

5 (a) SUBMISSION.—In the House, the Committee on  
6 the Budget shall report to the House a bill carrying out  
7 the directions set forth in subsection (b).

8 (b) DIRECTIONS.—The bill referred to in subsection  
9 (a) shall include the following provisions:

10 (1) REPLACING THE SEQUESTER ESTABLISHED  
11 BY THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011.—The lan-  
12 guage shall amend section 251A of the Balanced  
13 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985  
14 to permanently repeal the sequester established  
15 under that section consistent with this concurrent  
16 resolution for fiscal year 2013, and each subsequent  
17 fiscal year through 2021.

18 (2) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—The bill re-  
19 ferred to in subsection (a) shall include language  
20 making its application contingent upon the enact-  
21 ment of the reconciliation bill referred to in section  
22 201.

1           **TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

2   **SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE SUS-**  
3                   **TAINABLE GROWTH RATE OF THE MEDICARE**  
4                   **PROGRAM.**

5           In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
6 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
7 appropriate levels in this resolution for the budgetary ef-  
8 fects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto  
9 or conference report thereon, that includes provisions  
10 amending or superseding the system for updating pay-  
11 ments under section 1848 of the Social Security Act, if  
12 such measure would not increase the deficit in the period  
13 of fiscal years 2013 through 2022. Areas for savings may  
14 include, but are not limited to, reducing Medicare fraud,  
15 increasing drug discounts, reforming cost sharing require-  
16 ments, and accelerating or strengthening payment re-  
17 forms.

18   **SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE**  
19                   **MEASURES.**

20           In the House, the chair 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 reported by the Committee on Ways and  
24 Means, or any amendment thereto or conference report  
25 thereon, that decreases revenue, but only if such measure

1 would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal  
2 years 2013 through 2022.

3 **SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RURAL**  
4 **COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.**

5 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
6 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
7 appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for the  
8 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-  
9 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes  
10 changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976  
11 (Public Law 94–565) or makes changes to or provides for  
12 the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Com-  
13 munity Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–  
14 393) by the amounts provided by that legislation for those  
15 purposes, if such legislation would not increase the deficit  
16 or direct spending for fiscal year 2013, the period of fiscal  
17 years 2013 through 2017, or the period of fiscal years  
18 2013 through 2022.

19 **SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANS-**  
20 **PORTATION.**

21 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the  
22 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other  
23 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint  
24 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report  
25 thereon:

1           (1) For surface transportation programs by  
2           providing new contract authority by the amounts  
3           provided in such measure if the total amount of con-  
4           tract authority does not exceed the additional rev-  
5           enue deposited into the Highway Trust Fund and  
6           made available over the authorized period.

7           (2) Such measure maintains the solvency of the  
8           Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure  
9           would not increase the deficit over the period of fis-  
10          cal years 2013 through 2022.

## 11                           **TITLE IV—BUDGET** 12                           **ENFORCEMENT**

### 13   **SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

14          Spending limits for total discretionary Federal spend-  
15          ing are:

16           (1) with respect to fiscal year 2013—

17                   (A) for the security category,  
18                   \$684,000,000,000 in new budget authority;

19                   (B) for the nonsecurity category,  
20                   \$359,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and

21                   (C) for overseas contingency operations  
22                   (OCO), \$86,192,000,000 in new budget author-  
23                   ity;

24           (2) with respect to fiscal year 2014—



1 (A) for the security category,  
2 \$686,000,000,000 in new budget authority;

3 (B) for the nonsecurity category,  
4 \$361,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and

5 (C) for overseas contingency operations,  
6 \$61,019,000,000 in new budget authority;

7 (3) with respect to fiscal year 2015—

8 (A) for the security category,  
9 \$689,000,000,000 in new budget authority;

10 (B) for the nonsecurity category,  
11 \$362,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and

12 (C) for overseas contingency operations,  
13 \$42,667,000,000 in new budget authority;

14 (5) with respect to fiscal year 2016—

15 (A) for the discretionary category,  
16 \$1,057,669,000,000 in new budget authority;

17 and

18 (B) for overseas contingency operations,  
19 \$38,108,000,000 in new budget authority;

20 (6) with respect to fiscal year 2017—

21 (A) for the discretionary category,  
22 \$1,066,130,000,000 in new budget authority;

23 and

24 (B) for overseas contingency operations,  
25 \$37,914,000,000 in new budget authority;

1 (7) with respect to fiscal year 2018—

2 (A) for the discretionary category,  
3 \$1,075,725,000,000 in new budget authority;

4 and

5 (B) for overseas contingency operations,  
6 \$37,807,000,000 in new budget authority;

7 (8) with respect to fiscal year 2019—

8 (A) for the discretionary category,  
9 \$1,086,482,000,000 in new budget authority;

10 and

11 (B) for overseas contingency operations,  
12 \$38,734,000,000 in new budget authority;

13 (9) with respect to fiscal year 2020—

14 (A) for the discretionary category,  
15 \$1,097,347,000,000 in new budget authority;

16 and

17 (B) for overseas contingency operations,  
18 \$39,680,000,000 in new budget authority; and

19 (10) with respect to fiscal year 2021—

20 (A) for the discretionary category,  
21 \$1,108,321,000,000 in new budget authority;

22 and

23 (B) for overseas contingency operations,  
24 \$40,653,000,000 in new budget authority.

1 **SEC. 402. ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY SPENDING**  
2 **LIMITS.**

3 (a) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING OR RE-  
4 PEALING ANY DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMIT.—It  
5 shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to  
6 consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto  
7 or conference report thereon, that—

8 (1) increases the amount of any discretionary  
9 spending limit for any fiscal year set forth in this  
10 concurrent resolution on the budget; or

11 (2) repeals any discretionary spending limit set  
12 forth in this concurrent resolution on the budget.

13 (b) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY RESOLUTION  
14 SETTING 302(a) ALLOCATIONS ASSUMED IN THIS RESO-  
15 LUTION.—It shall not be in order in the House of Rep-  
16 resentatives to consider any concurrent resolution on the  
17 budget or any resolution deeming any budget allocations  
18 or aggregates to be in effect, or any amendment thereto  
19 or conference report thereon, that provides for allocations  
20 under section 302(a) for any fiscal year that, in the aggre-  
21 gate, would exceed the discretionary spending limit for  
22 that fiscal year pursuant to this concurrent resolution on  
23 the budget.

24 (c) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST WAIVER OF SUB-  
25 SECTIONS (a) OR (b).—It shall not be in order in the

1 House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that  
2 waives the application of subsection (a) or (b).

3 (d) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER.—In the  
4 House of Representatives:

5 (1) As disposition of points of order under sub-  
6 section (a) or (b), the chair shall put the question  
7 of consideration with respect to the proposition that  
8 is subject to the points of order.

9 (2) A question of consideration under this para-  
10 graph shall be debatable for ten minutes by each  
11 Member initiating a point of order and for ten min-  
12 utes by an opponent on each point of order, but  
13 shall otherwise be decided without intervening mo-  
14 tion except one that the House adjourn or that the  
15 Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

16 (3) The disposition of the question of consider-  
17 ation under this paragraph with respect to a bill or  
18 resolution shall be considered also to determine the  
19 question of consideration under this paragraph with  
20 respect to an amendment made in order as original  
21 text.

22 **SEC. 403. CURRENT POLICY ESTIMATES FOR TAX REFORM.**

23 For the purposes of section 201, the term “current  
24 policy baseline” is the baseline, as defined at section 257  
25 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control

1 Act of 1985 based on laws in effect as of March 1, 2012,  
2 modified to assume—

3 (1) a permanent extension of the provisions of  
4 titles I, II, III, and IV of the Economic Growth and  
5 Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001, and any later  
6 amendments;

7 (2) a permanent extension of the provisions of  
8 titles I, III, and IV of the Jobs, Growth and Tax  
9 Reconciliation Act of 2001, and any later amend-  
10 ments;

11 (3) a permanent increase in the limitations on  
12 expensing depreciable business assets for small busi-  
13 nesses under section 179(b) of the Internal Revenue  
14 Code of 1986 as in effect in tax year 2011, as pro-  
15 vided under section 202 of the Jobs, Growth and  
16 Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001, and any later  
17 amendments;

18 (4) a permanent extension of the Estate and  
19 Gift Tax provisions from the Tax Relief, Unemploy-  
20 ment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation  
21 Act of 2010, beginning January 1, 2013; and

22 (5) a permanent extension of relief from the Al-  
23 ternative Minimum Tax, as defined in section 7(e) of  
24 the Statutory-Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, begin-  
25 ning January 1, 2012.

1 **SEC. 404. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided  
3 in subsection (b), any bill or joint resolution, or an amend-  
4 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making a gen-  
5 eral appropriation or continuing appropriation may not  
6 provide for advance appropriations.

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

14 (c) LIMITATIONS.—For fiscal year 2014, the aggre-  
15 gate amount of advance appropriation shall not exceed—

16 (1) \$54,462,000,000 for the following programs  
17 in the Department of Veterans Affairs—

18 (A) Medical Services;

19 (B) Medical Support and Compliance; and

20 (C) Medical Facilities accounts of the Vet-  
21 erans Health Administration; and

22 (2) \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority  
23 for all other programs.

24 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
25 appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-  
26 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making gen-

1 eral appropriations or any new discretionary budget au-  
2 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making con-  
3 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014.

4 **SEC. 405. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

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

10 **SEC. 406. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.**

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

18       (b) TIME PERIODS.—The applicable periods for pur-  
19 poses of this section are any of the first four consecutive  
20 ten fiscal-year periods beginning with fiscal year 2023.

21 **SEC. 407. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANS-**  
22 **ACTIONS.**

23       (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section  
24 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sec-  
25 tion 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and

1 section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act  
2 of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying  
3 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the  
4 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)  
5 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee  
6 on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary adminis-  
7 trative expenses of the Social Security Administration and  
8 the United States Postal Service.

9 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying sec-  
10 tions 302(f) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of  
11 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority  
12 and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any  
13 off-budget discretionary amounts.

14 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on  
15 the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for leg-  
16 islation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Gov-  
17 ernment Reform that reforms the Federal retirement sys-  
18 tem, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for  
19 fiscal year 2013 and the period of fiscal years 2013 to  
20 2022.

21 **SEC. 408. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
22 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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



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

3           (2) take effect upon the enactment of that  
4           measure; and

5           (3) be published in the Congressional Record as  
6           soon as practicable.

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

12          (c) EXEMPTIONS.—Any legislation for which the  
13          chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments  
14          in the allocations or aggregates of this concurrent resolu-  
15          tion shall not be subject to the points of order set forth  
16          in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of  
17          Representatives or section 504.

18          **SEC. 409. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.**

19          (a) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.—

20                 (1) REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTI-  
21                 MATES.—Upon the request of the chair or ranking  
22                 member of the Committee on the Budget, any esti-  
23                 mate prepared for a measure under the terms of  
24                 title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,  
25                 “credit reform”, as a supplement to such estimate of

1 the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent  
2 practicable, also provide an estimate of the current  
3 actual or estimated market values representing the  
4 “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such  
5 measure.

6 (2) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Congressional  
7 Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to sub-  
8 section (a), the chair of the Committee on the Budg-  
9 et may use such estimate to determine compliance  
10 with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and  
11 other budgetary enforcement controls.

12 (b) BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD  
13 INSURANCE PROGRAM.—The Congressional Budget Office  
14 shall estimate the change in net income to the National  
15 Flood Insurance Program by this Act if such income is  
16 included in a reconciliation bill provided for in section 201,  
17 as if such income were deposited in the general fund of  
18 the Treasury.

19 **SEC. 410. BUDGET RULE RELATING TO TRANSFERS FROM**  
20 **THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO**  
21 **THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND THAT INCREASE**  
22 **PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.**

23 For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of  
24 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-  
25 trol Act of 1985, or the Rules of the House of Representa-

1 tives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto  
2 or conference report thereon, or any Act that transfers  
3 funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the High-  
4 way Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority  
5 and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the  
6 fiscal year the transfer occurs.

7 **SEC. 411. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-**  
8 **GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TER-**  
9 **RORISM.**

10 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the House, there shall be a sep-  
11 arate allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for  
12 overseas contingency operations and the global war on ter-  
13 rorism. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation  
14 under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of  
15 1974, the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years”  
16 shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2013. Such separate  
17 allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for overseas con-  
18 tingency operations and the global war on terrorism under  
19 section 302(a) of such Act. Section 302(e) of such Act  
20 does not apply to such separate allocation. The Committee  
21 on Appropriations may provide suballocations of such sep-  
22 arate allocation under section 302(b) of such Act. Spend-  
23 ing that counts toward the allocation established by this  
24 section shall be designated pursuant to section

1 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency  
2 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

3 (b) ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, for purposes of  
4 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2013, no adjustment shall  
5 be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget  
6 Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under sec-  
7 tion 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-  
8 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

9 (c) LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.—The amount of  
10 the adjustments shall not exceed the amounts specified in  
11 section 501, except to the extent the additional increase  
12 is offset pursuant to subsection (d) or by the amount not  
13 to exceed a request submitted by the President pursuant  
14 to subsection (e).

15 (d) PERMISSIBLE OFFSETS TO ALLOW INCREASES IN  
16 OCO LIMITS.—The discretionary spending limit for the  
17 overseas contingency operation (OCO) category for any  
18 fiscal year may be increased—

19 (1) by the amount of any reduction in the secu-  
20 rity category, nonsecurity category, or the discre-  
21 tionary category, as applicable, for that fiscal year,  
22 if the statute making such reduction sets forth the  
23 amount of the reduction in such category that is to  
24 be used to increase the overseas contingency oper-  
25 ation category; or

1           (2) by the amount of any reduction in direct  
2           spending or increase in revenues if the statute mak-  
3           ing such reduction in direct spending or increase in  
4           revenues sets forth the amount of such reduction or  
5           increase that is to be used to increase the overseas  
6           contingency operation category.

7           (e) REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT.—If the President  
8           requests revisions for the overseas contingency operation  
9           limit set forth in this concurrent resolution on the budget  
10          by June 30, 2012 to accompany any supplemental budget  
11          request for such operations for fiscal year 2012 through  
12          fiscal year 2021 with an explanation of strategy consistent  
13          with the proposed adjustments, then such adjustments  
14          shall not be subject to the offset requirements in sub-  
15          section (d).

16          (f) LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.—The adjustment  
17          may only be made for spending meeting the definition of  
18          overseas contingency operations spending, defined as any  
19          operations the funding of which is only used in geographic  
20          areas in which combat or direct combat support operations  
21          occur, and would be limited to—

22                 (1) operations and maintenance for the trans-  
23                 port of personnel, equipment, and supplies to, from,  
24                 and within the theater of operations; deployment-  
25                 specific training and preparation for units and per-

1       sonnel to assume their directed mission; and the in-  
2       cremental costs above the funding programmed in  
3       the base budget to build and maintain temporary fa-  
4       cilities; provide food, fuel, supplies, contracted serv-  
5       ices, and other support; and cover the operational  
6       costs of coalition partners supporting United States  
7       military missions;

8               (2) military personnel spending for incremental  
9       special pays and allowances for Service members and  
10      civilians deployed to a combat zone; and incremental  
11      pay, special pays, and allowances for Reserve Com-  
12      ponent personnel mobilized to support war missions;

13              (3) procurement costs to replace losses that  
14      have occurred, but only for items not already pro-  
15      grammed for replacement in the Future Years De-  
16      fense Plan;

17              (4) military construction spending for facilities  
18      and infrastructure in the theater of operations in di-  
19      rect support of combat operations; and

20              (5) research and development projects required  
21      for combat operations in these specific theaters that  
22      can be delivered in a 12-month period.

23 **SEC. 412. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING**  
24 **LIMITS.**

25      (a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

1           (1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PRO-  
2           GRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior  
3           to consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or  
4           amendment thereto or conference report thereon,  
5           making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that ap-  
6           propriates \$315,000,000 for continuing disability re-  
7           views and Supplemental Security Income redeter-  
8           minations for the Social Security Administration and  
9           provides an additional appropriation of up to  
10          \$751,000,000, and that amount is designated for  
11          continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Secu-  
12          rity Income redeterminations for the Social Security  
13          Administration, the allocation to the Committee on  
14          Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of  
15          the additional budget authority and outlays resulting  
16          from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

17          (2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLI-  
18          ANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any  
19          bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-  
20          ference report thereon, making appropriations for  
21          fiscal year 2013 that appropriates \$7,979,000,000  
22          for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced en-  
23          forcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes  
24          owed but not paid) and provides an additional ap-  
25          propriation of up to \$3,132,000,000 to the Internal

1 Revenue Service and the amount is designated for  
2 enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap,  
3 the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations  
4 shall be increased by the amount of additional budg-  
5 et authority and outlays resulting from that budget  
6 authority for fiscal year 2013.

7 (3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL  
8 PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of  
9 any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or  
10 conference report thereon, making appropriations for  
11 fiscal year 2013 that appropriates up to  
12 \$299,000,000, and the amount is designated to the  
13 health care fraud and abuse control program at the  
14 Department of Health and Human Services, the al-  
15 location to the Committee on Appropriations shall be  
16 increased by the amount of additional budget au-  
17 thority and outlays resulting from that budget au-  
18 thority for fiscal year 2013.

19 (4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM IN-  
20 TEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to con-  
21 sideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-  
22 ment thereto or conference report thereon, making  
23 appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates  
24 \$60,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligi-  
25 bility assessments and unemployment insurance im-



1 proper payment reviews for the Department of  
2 Labor and provides an additional appropriation of  
3 up to \$10,000,000, and the amount is designated for  
4 in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments  
5 and unemployment insurance improper payment re-  
6 views for the Department of Labor, the allocation to  
7 the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased  
8 by the amount of additional budget authority and  
9 outlays resulting from that budget authority for fis-  
10 cal year 2013.

11 (b) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—Prior to con-  
12 sideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment  
13 thereto or conference report thereon, the chair of the Com-  
14 mittee on the Budget of the House of Representatives  
15 shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection  
16 for the incremental new budget authority in that measure  
17 and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if  
18 that measure meets the requirements set forth in this sec-  
19 tion.

20 **SEC. 413. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

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

23 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
24 the House of Representatives and as such they shall  
25 be considered as part of the rules of the House of

1 Representatives, and these rules shall supersede  
2 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-  
3 sistent with other such rules; and

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

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

12 (1) Section 3(e) relating to advance appropria-  
13 tions.

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

## 16 **TITLE V—POLICY**

### 17 **SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

19 (1) America's tax code is broken and must be  
20 reformed.

21 (2) The current individual income tax system is  
22 confusing and complicated, while the corporate in-  
23 come tax is the highest in the world and hurts  
24 America's ability to compete abroad.

1           (3) Tax expenditures are simply spending  
2 through the tax code, and cost taxpayers approxi-  
3 mately \$1.3 trillion annually. They increase the def-  
4 icit and cause tax rates to be higher than they other-  
5 wise would be.

6           (4) Tax reform should lower tax rates, reduce  
7 the deficit, simplify the tax code, reduce or eliminate  
8 tax expenditures, and help start and expand busi-  
9 nesses and create jobs.

10       (b) POLICY ON FUNDAMENTAL TAX REFORM.—It is  
11 the policy of this resolution that fundamental income tax  
12 reform shall be based on the principles and framework  
13 outlined in the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Moment of  
14 Truth report and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Restor-  
15 ing America’s Future report including:

16           (1) lowering individual and corporate income  
17 tax rates across-the-board with the top rate reduced  
18 to between 23 and 29 percent unless the top rate  
19 must be higher than 29 percent to offset preferential  
20 treatment for capital gains;

21           (2) shifting the corporate income tax from a  
22 worldwide to a territorial system;

23           (3) increasing the competitiveness of U.S. busi-  
24 nesses;

1           (4) broadening the tax base by reducing or  
2           eliminating tax expenditures;

3           (5) preserving reformed versions of tax provi-  
4           sions addressing low-income workers and families;  
5           mortgage interest for principal residences; employer-  
6           provided health insurance; charitable giving; and re-  
7           tirement savings and pensions;

8           (6) maintaining or improving progressivity of  
9           the tax code; and

10          (7) simplifying the tax code.

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

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

13           (1) More than 50 million Americans depend on  
14           Medicare for their health security.

15           (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-  
16           edly recommended that Medicare’s long-term finan-  
17           cial challenges be addressed soon. The Medicare  
18           Trustees continue to stress the importance of devel-  
19           oping and implementing further means of reducing  
20           health care cost growth in the coming years. Accord-  
21           ing to the Board of Trustees, Federal Hospital In-  
22           surance and Federal Supplemental Medicare Insur-  
23           ance Trust Funds, the official source for Medicare  
24           financial and actuarial status:

1 (A) The Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust  
2 Fund will remain solvent until 2024, at which  
3 point it would be unable to fully pay all sched-  
4 uled HI benefits.

5 (B) Medicare spending is growing faster  
6 than the economy. Medicare outlays are cur-  
7 rently rising at a rate of 6.3 percent per year,  
8 and under alternative fiscal scenario of the Con-  
9 gressional Budget Office, mandatory spending  
10 on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of  
11 GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2085.

12 (3) Failing to address this problem will leave  
13 younger generations burdened with an enormous  
14 debt to pay and less health care security in old age,  
15 for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

16 (4) Medicare spending needs to be put on a  
17 sustainable path and the Medicare program needs to  
18 become solvent over the long-term.

19 (b) POLICY OF MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy  
20 of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-  
21 tisan basis to ensure the future of the Medicare program  
22 is preserved. The Medicare changes under this resolution  
23 shall reflect the principles and framework outlined in the  
24 bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Moment of Truth report in-  
25 cluding:

1           (1) reforms achieving savings within the budget  
2 window from policies including but not limited to:

3           (A) permanently reforming or replacing  
4 the Medicare sustainable growth rate with a  
5 system that encourages coordination of care  
6 and moves toward payment based on quality  
7 rather than quantity;

8           (B) reducing Medicare fraud;

9           (C) reforming cost sharing requirements;

10          (D) accelerating or strengthening payment  
11 and delivery system reforms; and

12          (E) increasing drug discounts; and

13          (2) setting targets for the total Federal budg-  
14 etary commitment to health care and requiring fur-  
15 ther structural reforms if the policies in this resolu-  
16 tion and other reforms are not sufficient to limit the  
17 growth of total Federal budgetary commitment to  
18 health care, including mandatory programs and pro-  
19 visions of the tax code related to health care to GDP  
20 plus 1 percent.

21 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

23          (1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals  
24 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-  
25 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served

1 as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retire-  
2 ment security, which includes employer provided  
3 pensions as well as personal savings.

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

11 (A) In 2016, according to the Congres-  
12 sional Budget Office, the Federal Disability In-  
13 surance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will  
14 be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

15 (B) In 2036, according to the Social Secu-  
16 rity Trustees Report the combined Federal Old-  
17 Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and  
18 Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will  
19 be exhausted, and will be unable to pay sched-  
20 uled benefits.

21 (C) With the exhaustion of the trust funds  
22 in 2036, benefits will be cut 23 percent across  
23 the board, devastating those currently in or  
24 near retirement and those who rely on Social  
25 Security the most.

1           (3) The current recession has exacerbated the  
2           crisis to Social Security. The Congressional Budget  
3           Office continues to project permanent cash deficits.

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

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

17          (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy  
18          of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipar-  
19          tisan basis to make Social Security sustainably solvent  
20          over 75 years, as certified by the Congressional Budget  
21          Office using estimates provided by the Social Security Ad-  
22          ministration Office of the Chief Actuary. Legislation to  
23          ensure sustainable solvency shall reflect the principles and  
24          framework outlined in the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Mo-



1 ment of Truth report and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici  
2 Restoring America's Future report, which:

3 (1) achieve the following objectives:

4 (A) protect those in and near retirement;

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

8 (C) improve fairness for participants; and

9 (D) reduce the burden on, and provide cer-  
10 tainty for, future generations, and

11 (2) include, among other proposals:

12 (A) moving to a more progressive benefit  
13 formula;

14 (B) providing an enhanced minimum ben-  
15 efit for low-wage workers;

16 (C) increasing benefits for the elderly and  
17 long-time disabled, accounting for changes in  
18 life expectancy over the next 75 years; and

19 (D) gradually restoring the maximum wage  
20 base that has slowly eroded.

21 **SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

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

23 (1) The Congressional Budget Office, the Fed-  
24 eral Reserve, the Government Accountability Office,  
25 the Simpson-Bowles Fiscal Commission, the Rivlin-

1       Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force, and ten  
2       former Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advi-  
3       sors all concluded that debt is growing at  
4       unsustainable rates and must be brought under con-  
5       trol.

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

11          (3) According to the Congressional Budget Of-  
12      fice, under current policies, debt would reach levels  
13      that the economy could no longer sustain in 2035  
14      and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that  
15      date.

16          (7) To avoid a fiscal crisis and maintain pro-  
17      gram solvency, Congress must enact legislation that  
18      makes structural reforms to entitlement programs.

19          (8) Instead of automatic debt increases and  
20      automatic spending increases, Congress needs to put  
21      limits on spending with automatic reductions if  
22      spending limits are not met.

23          (9) The budget lacks both short- and long-term  
24      spending controls. Greater transparency and the use  
25      of spending controls, particularly for long-term enti-

1        tlement spending, are needed to tackle this growing  
2        threat of a fiscal crisis.

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

7            (1) Enforceable statutory caps on discretionary  
8        spending at levels set forth in this concurrent resolu-  
9        tion on the budget for the period of fiscal years  
10       2013 through 2022, that includes:

11            (A) separate limits on security and non-  
12        security spending and firewalls through fiscal  
13        year 2015, and limits on Overseas Contingency  
14        Operations through 2021;

15            (B) a point of order; and

16            (C) an across-the-board sequester to bring  
17        spending back in line with statutory caps if the  
18        point of order is waived.

19        At the end of each session of Congress, the Congres-  
20        sional Budget Office shall certify that discretionary  
21        spending approved by Congress is within the discre-  
22        tionary spending caps. If the caps are not met, the  
23        Office of Management and Budget would be required  
24        to implement an across-the-board sequester.

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

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

9           (i) the budget is projected to be in  
10 primary balance in 2015;

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

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

18           (B) In a year in which the Office of Man-  
19 agement and Budget indicates any one of these  
20 conditions has not been met, the President's  
21 budget submission shall include legislative rec-  
22 ommendations that would restore primary  
23 budget balance in 2015 or, after 2015, stabilize  
24 the debt-to-GDP ratio.

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

7           (D) If Congress cannot agree upon a budg-  
8           et resolution in a timely manner, and the report  
9           of the Congressional Budget Office predicts one  
10          of these conditions has not been met, then any  
11          Member of the House may introduce a debt sta-  
12          bilization bill, and a motion to proceed to that  
13          bill shall be considered on the floor.

14          (E) Congressional action on debt stabiliza-  
15          tion action would be enforced by a super-  
16          majority point of order against any legislation  
17          that would provide new mandatory budget au-  
18          thority or reduce revenues until a stabilization  
19          bill has been passed in years during which a  
20          budget resolution includes a debt stabilization  
21          instruction. The debt stabilization process  
22          would be suspended if nominal GDP grew by  
23          less than one percent in the prior fiscal year.  
24          The process could also be suspended by the en-  
25          actment of a joint resolution stating that sta-

1           bilization legislation would cause or exacerbate  
2           an economic downturn.

3 **SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**  
4           **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**  
5           **GATED BALANCES.**

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

7           (1) According to the Office of Management and  
8           Budget, Federal agencies will hold \$698 billion in  
9           unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.

10          (2) These funds represent direct and discre-  
11          tionary spending made available by Congress that  
12          remain available for expenditure beyond the fiscal  
13          year for which they are provided.

14          (3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding  
15          and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

16          (4) The Congressional Budget and Impound-  
17          ment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of  
18          Management and Budget to make funds available to  
19          agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administra-  
20          tion from withholding or cancelling unobligated  
21          funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

22          (5) Greater congressional oversight is required  
23          to review and identify potential savings from  
24          unneeded balances of funds.

1 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE  
2 CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congress-  
3 sional committees shall through their oversight activities  
4 identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or  
5 rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate  
6 contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor re-  
7 duce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs  
8 such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national secu-  
9 rity, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

10 (c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assist-  
11 ance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspec-  
12 tors General, and other appropriate agencies should make  
13 it a high priority to review unobligated balances and iden-  
14 tify savings for deficit reduction.

15 **SEC. 506. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF**  
16 **WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN FEDERAL PRO-**  
17 **GRAMS.**

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

19 (1) The Government Accountability Office is re-  
20 quired by law to identify examples of waste, duplica-  
21 tion, and overlap in Federal programs, and has so  
22 identified dozens of such examples.

23 (2) In testimony before the Committee on Over-  
24 sight and Government Reform, the Comptroller Gen-  
25 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,

1 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs “could  
2 potentially save tens of billions of dollars”.

3 (3) The Rules of the House of Representatives  
4 require each standing committee to hold at least one  
5 hearing every four months on waste, fraud, abuse, or  
6 mismanagement in Government programs.

7 (4) The findings resulting from congressional  
8 oversight of Federal Government programs should  
9 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing  
10 statutes and program funding levels.

11 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE  
12 REDUCTION OF UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL SPEND-  
13 ING.—Each authorizing committee annually shall include  
14 in its Views and Estimates letter required under section  
15 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 rec-  
16 ommendations to the Committee on the Budget of pro-  
17 grams within the jurisdiction of such committee whose  
18 funding should be reduced or eliminated. Such rec-  
19 ommendations shall be made publicly available.

20 **TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE**  
21 **PROVISIONS**

22 **SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON A RESPONSIBLE DEF-**  
23 **ICIT REDUCTION PLAN.**

24 It is the sense of the House that—



1           (1) the Nation’s debt is an immense security  
2           threat to our country, just as Admiral Mullen, the  
3           former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has  
4           stated;

5           (2) the Government Accountability Office has  
6           issued reports documenting billions of dollars of  
7           waste and duplication at Government agencies;

8           (3) the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles Fiscal Com-  
9           mission and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Re-  
10          duction Task Force were correct in concluding that  
11          everything, including spending and revenue, should  
12          be “on the table” as part of a deficit reduction plan;  
13          and

14          (4) any budget plan to reduce the deficit must  
15          follow this precept.

16 **SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LOW-INCOME**  
17 **PROGRAMS.**

18          It is the sense of the House that in achieving the def-  
19          icit reduction targets outlined in section 201, the impor-  
20          tance of low-income programs that help those most in need  
21          should be taken into consideration.

