

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

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.—Congress declares that this reso-
4 lution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal
5 year 2012 and that this resolution sets forth the appro-
6 priate budgetary levels for the fiscal years 2013 through
7 2021.

8 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 201. Reserve fund for job creation through investments and incentives.

Sec. 202. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence.

Sec. 203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and
servicemembers.

Sec. 204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare improvement.

Sec. 205. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Transitional Medical Assistance.

Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for initiatives that benefit children.

Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the reauthorization of Trade Adjust-
ment Assistance.

Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

Sec. 209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college affordability.

Sec. 210. Reserve fund for additional tax relief for individuals and families.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

- Sec. 301. Point of order against advance appropriations.
- Sec. 302. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 303. Costs of overseas contingency operations and emergency needs.
- Sec. 304. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 305. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 306. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—POLICY

- Sec. 401. Policy of the House on Social Security reform that protects workers and retirees.
- Sec. 402. Policy of the House on protecting the Medicare guarantee for seniors.
- Sec. 403. Policy of the House on affordable health care coverage for working families.
- Sec. 404. Policy of the House on Medicaid.
- Sec. 405. Policy of the House on health care for military servicemembers and their families and veterans.
- Sec. 406. Policy of the House on overseas contingency operations.
- Sec. 407. Policy of the House on national security.
- Sec. 408. Policy of the House on tax reform and deficit reduction.
- Sec. 409. Policy of the House on agriculture spending.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,874,821,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,160,696,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,427,909,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: \$2,617,442,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016: \$2,766,457,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017: \$2,912,862,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,088,525,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,265,724,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,440,495,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,621,001,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2012: -\$16,590,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013: -\$194,259,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014: -\$242,966,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2015: -\$213,460,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016: -\$204,735,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017: -\$262,449,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018: -\$245,937,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2019: -\$237,092,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020: -\$240,015,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021: -\$262,582,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2012: \$3,020,102,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,020,850,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,211,314,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,343,561,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,558,578,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,724,909,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,883,620,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,099,040,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,314,580,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,497,813,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2012: \$3,056,809,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,077,210,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,199,575,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,342,441,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,549,667,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,691,177,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,828,428,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019: \$4,056,994,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020: \$4,258,995,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,452,357,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2012: \$1,181,988,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2013: \$916,514,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2014: \$771,666,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015: \$724,999,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016: \$783,210,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2017: \$778,315,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2018: \$739,903,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019: \$791,270,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020: \$818,500,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2021: \$831,356,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2012: \$16,316,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,417,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,385,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015: \$19,336,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2016: \$20,362,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017: \$21,403,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018: \$22,433,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019: \$23,505,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2020: \$24,622,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2021: \$25,784,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,533,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2013: \$12,463,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,241,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,972,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,753,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2017: \$15,533,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018: \$16,282,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019: \$17,087,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2020: \$17,936,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2021; \$18,810,000,000.

8 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

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

13 (1) National Defense (050):

14 Fiscal year 2012:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$585,002,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$602,362,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$618,636,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$631,159,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$618,331,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$644,397,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$633,353,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$656,009,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$642,314,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$668,081,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$650,535,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$680,295,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$667,865,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$692,600,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$679,939,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$705,330,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$692,242,000,000.

4 (2) International Affairs (150):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$57,212,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$50,595,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$57,982,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$54,638,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$55,518,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$56,105,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$55,252,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$56,081,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$55,452,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$57,002,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$58,018,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$58,049,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$60,083,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$58,820,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$61,194,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$58,325,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$62,327,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,348,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$63,511,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$59,299,000,000.

20 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
21 (250):

22 Fiscal year 2012:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$32,566,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$31,940,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$31,473,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$31,783,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$31,400,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$31,616,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$31,378,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$31,380,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$32,367,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$32,049,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$33,151,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,711,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$33,970,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,471,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$34,819,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$34,235,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$35,695,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$35,079,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$36,607,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,875,000,000.

12 (4) Energy (270):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$12,878,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$18,240,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$9,720,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$13,682,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$7,280,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$9,103,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$6,188,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$6,477,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$6,262,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$5,723,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$6,267,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$5,827,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$6,408,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$5,953,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$6,667,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$5,923,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$6,686,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$5,857,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$6,825,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$5,974,000,000.

4 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$37,368,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$40,740,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$35,981,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$38,587,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$36,157,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$37,448,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$36,225,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$37,306,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$37,218,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$37,184,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$38,031,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$37,714,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$39,456,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$37,871,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$40,229,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$38,583,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$41,599,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,772,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$42,066,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$40,309,000,000.

20 (6) Agriculture (350):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$21,035,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,419,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,260,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,047,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,309,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$19,942,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,463,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$18,863,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,564,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$18,980,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$19,518,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$18,889,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,795,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,144,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,052,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,267,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$19,598,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$20,549,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,889,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,196,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$24,677,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$13,587,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$12,013,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$12,128,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$3,110,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$13,087,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$4,657,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$13,652,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$7,163,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$17,229,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$6,603,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$18,535,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$7,829,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$20,866,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$2,775,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$28,422,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$8,703,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,683,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,132,000,000.

4 (8) Transportation (400):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$92,997,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$92,985,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$93,428,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$93,367,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$93,560,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$93,954,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$94,344,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$95,487,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$95,319,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$96,910,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$96,329,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$98,070,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$97,374,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$99,368,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$98,462,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$100,766,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$99,607,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$103,033,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$100,797,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$104,951,000,000.

20 (9) Community and Regional Development
21 (450):

22 Fiscal year 2012:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$15,768,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$25,957,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$15,850,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$24,312,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$16,136,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,510,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$16,432,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$19,044,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$16,752,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$17,581,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$17,132,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$17,527,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,726,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$17,905,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$17,027,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,410,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,694,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,802,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2012:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$111,315,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$117,278,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2013:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$102,705,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$105,183,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$106,677,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$105,243,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$111,438,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$110,265,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$118,293,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$115,349,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$122,851,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$120,086,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$124,736,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$123,162,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$126,704,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$125,134,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$128,214,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$126,917,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$130,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$128,515,000,000.

4 (11) Health (550):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$356,454,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$358,345,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$371,025,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$368,610,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$452,921,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$435,868,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$518,204,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$506,510,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$565,854,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$570,405,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$612,933,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$615,828,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$654,725,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$652,292,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$700,813,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$697,785,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$755,915,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$742,356,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$799,717,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$795,946,000,000.

20 (12) Medicare (570):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$483,906,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$483,575,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$520,906,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$521,100,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$548,999,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$548,921,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$571,619,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$571,471,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$618,727,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$618,926,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$640,386,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$640,268,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$663,131,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$662,959,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$722,938,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$723,130,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$775,021,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$774,897,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$829,118,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$828,970,000,000.

12 (13) Income Security (600):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$536,350,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$531,078,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$523,956,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$522,361,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$520,920,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$519,386,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$518,437,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$516,335,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$525,765,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$527,558,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$526,227,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$523,584,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$530,452,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$523,054,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$546,089,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$543,158,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$557,719,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$554,766,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$570,308,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$567,314,000,000.

4 (14) Social Security (650):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$54,864,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$54,990,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$29,304,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$29,466,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$32,886,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$32,981,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$36,498,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$36,544,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$40,377,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$40,378,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$44,444,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$44,448,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$48,871,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$48,873,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$53,631,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$53,631,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$58,658,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,655,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$64,150,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$64,142,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$128,339,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$128,114,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$130,024,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$130,024,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$134,143,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$134,055,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$138,167,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$137,851,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$147,410,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$146,868,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$146,323,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$145,704,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$145,412,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$144,751,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$155,091,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$154,407,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$159,680,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$158,979,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$164,381,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$163,622,000,000.

12 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$55,182,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$57,072,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$61,315,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$57,008,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$55,543,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$57,426,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$56,239,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$58,230,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$59,732,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$60,823,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$59,411,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$59,808,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$60,848,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$61,743,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$62,427,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$62,080,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$66,045,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$65,430,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$68,682,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$68,039,000,000.

4 (17) General Government (800):

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$27,419,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$30,492,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$26,927,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$27,930,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$27,510,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$28,103,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$28,157,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$28,464,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$29,173,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$29,198,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$29,798,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$29,598,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$30,502,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$30,191,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$31,275,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$30,735,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$31,841,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$31,377,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$32,511,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$31,931,000,000.

20 (18) Net Interest (900):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$373,659,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$373,659,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$439,991,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$439,991,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$519,615,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$519,615,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$598,459,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$598,459,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$678,904,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$678,904,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$756,129,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$756,129,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$827,473,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$827,473,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$890,592,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$890,592,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$953,210,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$953,210,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$1,006,915,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$1,006,915,000,000.

12 (19) Non-Security Allowances (920):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$20,029,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$13,539,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$15,617,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$10,639,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$22,226,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$18,381,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$22,328,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$19,208,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$25,694,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$23,209,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$28,337,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$26,537,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$30,251,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$29,013,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$32,149,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$31,172,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$33,697,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$32,954,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$35,204,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$34,708,000,000.

4 (20) Security Allowances (930)

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$15,000,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$8,592,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$20,000,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$15,405,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$25,000,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$21,052,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$30,000,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$26,235,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

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

24 (B) Outlays, -\$31,385,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$35,692,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$33,860,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$36,409,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$35,217,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$37,142,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$36,167,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$37,884,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$36,982,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$38,653,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$37,728,000,000.

20 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$77,923,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$77,923,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$80,329,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$80,329,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$81,798,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$81,798,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$84,857,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$84,857,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$85,946,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$85,946,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$91,248,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$97,099,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$101,718,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$105,645,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$110,174,000,000.

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

12 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):

13 Fiscal year 2012:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$126,544,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$118,036,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2013:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$92,862,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2014:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$50,000,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$65,077,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$0,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$30,301,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$0,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$10,179,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$0,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$0,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,201,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$0,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$515,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$0,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$250,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$0,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$100,000,000.

4 **TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS**

5 **SEC. 201. RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH** 6 **INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.**

7 The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
8 revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
9 levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
10 amendment, or conference report that provides for a ro-
11 bust Federal investment in America's infrastructure, in-
12 centives for businesses, and support for communities that
13 creates jobs for Americans and boosts the economy. The
14 revisions may include measures that:

15 (1) Provide for additional investments to im-
16 prove energy efficiency, develop renewable energy
17 sources, and provide the training for workers in
18 these industries ("clean energy jobs") by the
19 amounts in such measure if such measure would not
20 increase the deficit for either of the following time
21 periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal
22 year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

23 (2) Reauthorize Federal highway and transit
24 programs by providing new contract authority by the
25 amounts provided in such measure if such measure

1 establishes or maintains a solvent Highway Trust
2 Fund over the period of fiscal years 2012 through
3 2017. “Solvency” is defined as a positive cash bal-
4 ance. Such measure may include a transfer into the
5 Highway Trust Fund from other Federal funds, as
6 long as the transfer of Federal funds is fully offset.

7 (3) Create a National Infrastructure Bank to
8 pool Federal, State, local, tribal, and private-sector
9 resources for a wide range of investments of national
10 or regional significance by the amounts provided in
11 such measure if such measure would not increase
12 the deficit for either of the following time periods,
13 fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year
14 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

15 (4) Provide for additional investments in rail,
16 aviation, harbors, seaports, public housing,
17 broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure
18 by the amounts provided in such measure if such
19 measure would not increase the deficit for either of
20 the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal
21 year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

22 (5) Provide additional incentives, including tax
23 incentives, to small businesses, nonprofits, States,
24 and communities to expand investment and to train,
25 hire, and retain private-sector workers and public

1 service employees by the amounts provided in such
2 measure if such measure does not increase the def-
3 icit for either of the following time periods, fiscal
4 year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to
5 fiscal year 2021.

6 **SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREAS-**
7 **ING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.**

8 The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
9 revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
10 levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
11 amendment, or conference report that—

12 (1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise en-
13 courages the production of renewable energy or in-
14 creased energy efficiency;

15 (2) encourages investment in emerging energy
16 or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and seques-
17 tration;

18 (3) limits and provides for reductions in green-
19 house gas emissions;

20 (4) assists businesses, industries, States, com-
21 munities, the environment, workers, or households as
22 the United States moves toward reducing and offset-
23 ting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

24 (5) facilitates the training of workers for these
25 industries (“clean energy jobs”);

1 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
2 would not increase the deficit for either of the following
3 time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal
4 year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

5 **SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMER-**
6 **ICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.**

7 The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
8 revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
9 levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
10 amendment, or conference report that—

11 (1) enhances health care for military personnel,
12 military retirees, or veterans;

13 (2) maintains the affordability of health care
14 for military personnel, military retirees, or veterans;

15 (3) improves disability benefits or evaluations
16 for wounded or disabled military personnel or vet-
17 erans, including measures to expedite the claims
18 process;

19 (4) expands eligibility to permit additional dis-
20 abled military retirees to receive both disability com-
21 pensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or

22 (5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Ben-
23 efit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and in-
24 demnity compensation;

1 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
2 would not increase the deficit for either of the following
3 time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016, or fiscal
4 year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

5 **SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDI-**
6 **CARE IMPROVEMENT.**

7 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
8 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
9 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
10 amendment, or conference report that make improvements
11 to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medicare
12 payment system for physicians that build on delivery re-
13 forms underway, such as advancement of new care models,
14 and—

15 (1) change incentives to encourage efficiency
16 and higher quality care in a manner consistent with
17 the goals of fiscal sustainability;

18 (2) improve payment accuracy to encourage ef-
19 ficient use of resources and ensure that patient-cen-
20 tered primary care receives appropriate compensa-
21 tion;

22 (3) support innovative programs to improve co-
23 ordination of care among all providers serving a pa-
24 tient in all appropriate settings; and

1 (4) hold providers accountable for their utiliza-
2 tion patterns and quality of care;
3 by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
4 would not increase the deficit for either of the following
5 time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal
6 year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

7 **SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSI-**
8 **TIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.**

9 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
10 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
11 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
12 amendment, or conference report that extends the Transi-
13 tional Medical Assistance program in title XIX of the So-
14 cial Security Act through fiscal year 2012, by the amounts
15 provided in such measure if such measure would not in-
16 crease the deficit for either of the following time periods,
17 fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011
18 to fiscal year 2021.

19 **SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIA-**
20 **TIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.**

21 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
22 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
23 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
24 amendment, or conference report that improves the lives
25 of children by the amounts provided in such measure if

1 such measure would not increase the deficit for either of
2 the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year
3 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021. Improve-
4 ments may include:

5 (1) Extension and expansion of child care as-
6 sistance.

7 (2) Changes to foster care to prevent child
8 abuse and neglect and keep more children safely in
9 their homes.

10 (3) Changes to child support enforcement to en-
11 courage increased parental support for children, par-
12 ticularly from non-custodial parents, including legis-
13 lation that results in a greater share of collected
14 child support reaching the child or encourages
15 States to provide access and visitation services to
16 improve fathers' relationships with their children.
17 Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that
18 States have the necessary resources to collect all
19 child support that is owed to families and to allow
20 them to pass 100 percent of support on to families
21 without financial penalty. When 100 percent of child
22 support payments are passed to the child, rather
23 than administrative expenses, program integrity is
24 improved and child support participation increases.

1 **SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RE-**
2 **AUTHORIZATION OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT AS-**
3 **SISTANCE.**

4 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
5 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
6 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
7 amendment, or conference report that extends Trade Ad-
8 justment Assistance and the 2009 reforms to Trade Ad-
9 justment Assistance, which expired earlier this year, by
10 the amounts provided in such measure if such measure
11 would not increase the deficit for either of the following
12 time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal
13 year 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

14 **SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AF-**
15 **FORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.**

16 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
17 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
18 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
19 amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the exist-
20 ing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts pro-
21 vided in such measure if such measure would not increase
22 the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal
23 year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal
24 year 2021.

1 **SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE**
2 **AFFORDABILITY.**

3 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
4 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
5 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
6 amendment, or conference report that makes college more
7 affordable, including efforts to maintain the maximum
8 Pell grant award, by the amounts provided in such meas-
9 ure if such measure would not increase the deficit for ei-
10 ther of the following time periods, fiscal year 2011 to fis-
11 cal year 2016 or fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2021 .

12 **SEC. 210. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF**
13 **FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.**

14 The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget
15 may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appro-
16 priate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution,
17 amendment, or conference report that provides additional
18 tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding
19 tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the
20 amounts provided in such measure if such measure would
21 not increase the deficit for either of the following time pe-
22 riods, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year
23 2011 to fiscal year 2021.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2013 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2014, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget au-

1 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making gen-
2 eral appropriations or any new discretionary budget au-
3 thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making con-
4 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that first be-
5 comes available for any fiscal year after 2012.

6 **SEC. 302. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING**
7 **LIMITS.**

8 (a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

9 (1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PRO-
10 GRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior
11 to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amend-
12 ment, or conference report making appropriations
13 for fiscal year 2012 that appropriates \$315,000,000
14 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental
15 Security Income redeterminations for the Social Se-
16 curity Administration and provides an additional ap-
17 propriation of up to \$623,000,000, and that amount
18 is designated for continuing disability reviews and
19 Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for
20 the Social Security Administration, the allocation to
21 the House Committee on Appropriations shall be in-
22 creased by the amount of the additional budget au-
23 thority and outlays resulting from that budget au-
24 thority for fiscal year 2012.

1 (2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLI-
2 ANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any
3 bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference re-
4 port making appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that
5 appropriates \$7,233,000,000 for the Internal Rev-
6 enue Service for enhanced enforcement to address
7 the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and
8 provides an additional appropriation of up to
9 \$1,257,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and
10 the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforce-
11 ment to address the tax gap, the allocation to the
12 House Committee on Appropriations shall be in-
13 creased by the amount of additional budget author-
14 ity and outlays resulting from that budget authority
15 for fiscal year 2012.

16 (3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL
17 PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of
18 any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference
19 report making appropriations for fiscal year 2012
20 that appropriates up to \$581,000,000, and the
21 amount is designated to the health care fraud and
22 abuse control program at the Department of Health
23 and Human Services, the allocation to the House
24 Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by
25 the amount of additional budget authority and out-

1 lays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal
2 year 2012.

3 (4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM IN-
4 TEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to con-
5 sideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment,
6 or conference report making appropriations for fiscal
7 year 2012 that appropriates \$10,000,000 for in-per-
8 son reemployment and eligibility assessments and
9 unemployment insurance improper payment reviews
10 for the Department of Labor and provides an addi-
11 tional appropriation of up to \$60,000,000, and the
12 amount is designated for in-person reemployment
13 and eligibility assessments and unemployment insur-
14 ance improper payment reviews for the Department
15 of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on
16 Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of
17 additional budget authority and outlays resulting
18 from that budget authority for fiscal year 2012.

19 (b) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—Prior to con-
20 sideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-
21 ference report, the chairman of the House Committee on
22 the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this
23 subsection for the incremental new budget authority in
24 that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget

1 authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth
2 in this section.

3 **SEC. 303. COSTS OF OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS**
4 **AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.**

5 (a) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the
6 House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-
7 ference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2011
8 or fiscal year 2012 for overseas contingency operations
9 and other activities and such amounts are so designated
10 pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the
11 House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by
12 the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose
13 up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section
14 102(22) for fiscal year 2011 or fiscal year 2012 and the
15 new outlays resulting therefrom.

16 (b) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolu-
17 tion, amendment, or conference report makes appropria-
18 tions for discretionary amounts and such amounts are des-
19 ignated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant
20 to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays
21 resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of the
22 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

1 **SEC. 304. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRE-**
2 **TIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding
4 section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of
5 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of
6 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconcili-
7 ation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accom-
8 panying the conference report on any concurrent resolu-
9 tion on the budget shall include in its allocation under sec-
10 tion 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to
11 the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the
12 discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Secu-
13 rity Administration and of the Postal Service.

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

19 **SEC. 305. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
20 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

21 (a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of
22 allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolu-
23 tion shall—

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

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

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

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

10 (c) APPLICABILITY.—Clause 10 of rule XXI of the
11 Rules of the House of Representatives shall not apply to
12 measures for which the chairman of the Committee on the
13 Budget has made an adjustment contemplated under title
14 II of this resolution.

15 (d) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House
16 Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allo-
17 cations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation
18 which has received final congressional approval in the
19 same form by the House of Representatives and the Sen-
20 ate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the Presi-
21 dent at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

22 **SEC. 306. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

23 The House adopts the provisions of this title—

24 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
25 the House of Representatives and as such they shall

1 be considered as part of the rules of the House, and
2 these rules shall supersede other rules only to the
3 extent that they are inconsistent with other such
4 rules; and

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

10 **TITLE IV—POLICY**

11 **SEC. 401. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY RE-** 12 **FORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RE-** 13 **TIREES.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

15 (1) Social Security is America’s most important
16 retirement resource, especially for seniors, because it
17 provides an income floor to keep them, their spouses
18 and their survivors out of poverty during retirement
19 – benefits earned based on their past payroll con-
20 tributions;

21 (2) in 2010, 53 million people relied on Social
22 Security;

23 (3) Social Security benefits are modest, with an
24 average annual benefit for retirees of about \$14,000,

1 while the average total retirement income is only
2 about \$25,000 per year;

3 (4) diverting workers' payroll contributions to-
4 ward private accounts undermines retirement secu-
5 rity and the social safety net by subjecting the work-
6 ers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of
7 the stock market;

8 (5) diverting trust fund payroll contributions
9 toward private accounts jeopardizes Social Security
10 because the program will not have the resources to
11 pay full benefits to current retirees; and

12 (6) privatization increases Federal debt because
13 the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds
14 from the public to pay full benefits to current retir-
15 ees.

16 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that
17 Social Security should be strengthened for its own sake
18 and not to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization
19 proposals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the re-
20 tirement security of seniors at risk, any Social Security
21 reform legislation shall reject partial or complete privat-
22 ization of the program.

23 **SEC. 402. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE**
24 **MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

1 (1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities
2 highly value the Medicare program and rely on
3 Medicare to guarantee their health and financial se-
4 curity;

5 (2) in 2010, more than 40 million people relied
6 on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician
7 visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary med-
8 ical goods and services;

9 (3) the Medicare program has lower administra-
10 tive and program costs than private insurance for a
11 given level of benefits;

12 (4) excess health care cost growth is not unique
13 to Medicare or other Federal health programs, it is
14 endemic to the entire health care system;

15 (5) destroying the Medicare program and re-
16 placing it with a voucher or premium support for the
17 purchase of private insurance that fails to keep pace
18 with growth in health costs will expose seniors and
19 persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unac-
20 ceptable financial risks; and

21 (6) shifting excess health care cost growth onto
22 Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall
23 health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries
24 would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or
25 both.

1 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
2 Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabil-
3 ities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any
4 legislation to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising
5 health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with
6 vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private
7 insurance should be rejected.

8 **SEC. 403. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH**
9 **CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

11 (1) making health care coverage affordable and
12 accessible for all American families will improve
13 families' health and economic security, which will
14 make the economy stronger;

15 (2) the Affordable Care Act signed into law in
16 2010 will expand coverage to more than 30,000,000
17 Americans and bring costs down for families and
18 small businesses;

19 (3) consumers are already benefiting from the
20 Affordable Care Act's provisions to hold insurance
21 companies accountable for their actions and to end
22 long-standing practices such as denying coverage to
23 children based on pre-existing conditions, imposing
24 lifetime limits on coverage that put families at risk
25 of bankruptcy in the event of serious illness, and

1 dropping an enrollee's coverage once the enrollee be-
2 comes ill based on a simple mistake in the enrollee's
3 application;

4 (4) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal
5 health entitlements by using nearly every health
6 cost-containment provision experts recommend, in-
7 cluding new incentives to reward quality and coordi-
8 nation of care rather than simply quantity of serv-
9 ices provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and
10 the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to
11 private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the
12 projected annual growth rate of national health ex-
13 penditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the
14 essence of "bending the cost curve"; and

15 (5) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the
16 Federal deficit by more than \$1,000,000,000,000
17 over the next 20 years.

18 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
19 law of the land should support making affordable health
20 care coverage available to every American family, and
21 therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

22 **SEC. 404. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

24 (1) Medicaid is a central component of the Na-
25 tion's health care safety net, providing health cov-

1 erage to 28 million low-income children, 5 million
2 seniors, and 10 million disabled individuals who
3 would otherwise be unable to obtain health insur-
4 ance;

5 (2) senior citizens and persons with disabilities
6 account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spend-
7 ing and consequently would be at particular risk of
8 losing access to important health care assistance
9 under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid
10 funding and the actual costs of providing services to
11 the currently eligible Medicaid population;

12 (3) Medicaid pays for 43 percent of long-term
13 care services in the United States, providing a crit-
14 ical health care safety net for senior citizens and dis-
15 abled individuals facing significant costs for long-
16 term care; and

17 (4) at least 70 percent of persons over age 65
18 will likely need long-term care services at some point
19 in their lives.

20 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
21 important health care safety net for senior citizens, per-
22 sons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations
23 provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not
24 be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant
25 that is incapable of responding to increased need that may

1 result from trends in health care costs or economic condi-
2 tions.

3 **SEC. 405. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON HEALTH CARE FOR**
4 **MILITARY SERVICEMEMBERS AND THEIR**
5 **FAMILIES AND VETERANS.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that active duty
7 military servicemembers and their families value the high-
8 quality health care they receive through Tricare and other
9 programs run by the Defense Department, and veterans
10 rely on the health service network run by the Department
11 of Veterans Affairs to address their unique health needs.

12 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the
13 Congress should reject legislation that would damage the
14 excellent care provided to the men and women who are
15 serving and who have served the country in uniform; and
16 that any future health care legislation that eliminates
17 quality Federal health care programs for military
18 servicemembers and veterans and replaces them with
19 vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private
20 insurance should be rejected.

21 **SEC. 406. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON OVERSEAS CONTIN-**
22 **GENCY OPERATIONS.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

1 (1) it is the stated position of the Administra-
2 tion that all troops will be redeployed from Iraq by
3 the end of 2011; and

4 (2) it is the stated position of the Administra-
5 tion that Afghan troops will take the full lead for se-
6 curity operations in Afghanistan by the end of 2014.

7 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that—

8 (1) consistent with the Administration’s stated
9 position, no funding shall be provided for operations
10 in Iraq and Afghanistan through the Overseas Con-
11 tingency Operations budget beyond 2014; and

12 (2) any future operations should be funded
13 through the base budget.

14 **SEC. 407. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

16 (1) the country’s national security depends
17 upon a well-coordinated strategy that involves the
18 Department of Defense, the National Nuclear Secu-
19 rity Administration, the Department of Homeland
20 Security, and international affairs programs – in-
21 cluding those at the Department of State and the
22 Agency for International Development;

23 (2) a growing economy is the foundation of our
24 security and enables the country to provide the re-
25 sources for a strong military, sound homeland secu-

1 rity agencies, and effective diplomacy and inter-
2 national development;

3 (3) because it puts our economy at risk, the
4 Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our
5 country, just as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of
6 Staff Admiral Mullen has stated, and we must have
7 a deficit reduction plan that is serious and realistic;

8 (4) the bipartisan National Commission on Fis-
9 cal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan
10 Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force con-
11 cluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction
12 plan must put national security programs on the
13 table;

14 (5) the House Budget Committee voted and
15 passed on a bipartisan vote of 33–5 an amendment
16 to the 2012 budget resolution recognizing that na-
17 tional security programs should be considered as
18 part of a serious deficit reduction plan;

19 (6) the national security recommendations of
20 the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility
21 and Reform contained a number of suggestions for
22 savings that could be made without jeopardizing our
23 troops, military families, veterans, or the country's
24 security and global standing;

1 (7) more can be done to rein in wasteful spend-
2 ing at the Nation's security agencies, including the
3 Department of Defense – an agency that has been
4 unable to pass a clean audit – and the Department
5 of Homeland Security, such as the elimination of
6 programs the Government Accountability Office re-
7 cently reported as duplicative, which could save bil-
8 lions of dollars;

9 (8) effective implementation of weapons acquisi-
10 tion reforms at the Department of Defense can help
11 control excessive cost growth in the development of
12 new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons
13 systems are delivered on time and in adequate quan-
14 tities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

15 (9) the Department of Defense should continue
16 to review defense plans to ensure that weapons de-
17 veloped to counter Cold War-era threats are not re-
18 dundant and are applicable to 21st century threats;

19 (10) the State Department, the U.S. Agency for
20 International Development (USAID), and other U.S.
21 international affairs agencies can save money and
22 improve cost-effectiveness by ensuring that their
23 workforces have the appropriate mix of direct-hire
24 personnel and contractors, as identified by the Ad-

1 ministration's 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and De-
2 velopment Review;

3 (11) the Department of Defense and the De-
4 partment of Homeland Security should perform a
5 comprehensive review of the role that contractors
6 play in their operations, including the degree to
7 which contractors are performing inherently govern-
8 mental functions, to ensure they have the most effec-
9 tive mix of government and contracted personnel;

10 (12) ballistic missile defense technologies that
11 are not proven to work through adequate testing and
12 that are not operationally viable should not be de-
13 ployed, and that no funding should be provided for
14 the research or development of space-based intercep-
15 tors;

16 (13) cooperative threat reduction and other
17 nonproliferation programs (securing "loose nukes"
18 and other materials used in weapons of mass de-
19 struction), which were highlighted as high priorities
20 by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a
21 level that is commensurate with the evolving threat;
22 and

23 (14) the Department of Defense should make
24 every effort to investigate the national security bene-
25 fits of energy independence, including those that

1 may be associated with alternative energy sources
2 and energy efficiency conversions.

3 (b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that
4 after thorough review, the Committee on Appropriations
5 shall determine savings within the Nation’s security pro-
6 grams as identified in subsection (a)(1) below the levels
7 in the President’s 2012 budget equal to the amounts in
8 section 102(20).

9 **SEC. 408. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM AND**
10 **DEFICIT REDUCTION.**

11 (a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

12 (1) the House must pursue deficit reduction
13 through reform of the tax code, which contains nu-
14 merous tax breaks for special interests;

15 (2) these special tax breaks can greatly com-
16 plicate the effort to administer the code and the tax-
17 payer’s ability to fully comply with its terms, while
18 also undermining our basic sense of fairness;

19 (3) the corporate income tax does include a
20 number of incentives that help spur economic growth
21 and innovation, such as extending the research and
22 development credit and clean energy incentives;

23 (4) but tax breaks for special interests can also
24 distort economic incentives for businesses and con-

1 sumers and encourage businesses to ship American
2 jobs and capital overseas;

3 (5) the President's National Commission on
4 Fiscal Responsibility and Reform observed that the
5 corporate income tax is riddled with special interest
6 tax breaks and subsidies, is badly in need of reform
7 and proposed to streamline the code, capturing some
8 of the savings in the process, to achieve deficit re-
9 duction in a more balanced way.

10 (b) POLICY.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—This resolution's revenue
12 policies achieve the same net savings as the revenue
13 policies in the President's budget. It does not en-
14 dorse any of the President's specific proposals unless
15 expressly stated in this resolution.

16 (2) POLICY ON INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.—

17 (A) The President and this resolution ex-
18 tend the middle class tax cuts, provide long-
19 term relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax
20 for tens of millions of middle class American
21 families, and provide estate tax relief at the
22 2009 levels.

23 (B) The President and this resolution
24 apply President Clinton's top two tax rates to
25 persons with adjusted gross incomes above

1 \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples). The
2 National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility
3 and Reform plan also assumes revenue from re-
4 turning to those top two tax rates for top earn-
5 ers.

6 (C) The President and this resolution ex-
7 tend policies that support saving and capital
8 formation.

9 (D) This resolution encourages the House
10 Committee on Ways and Means to consider the
11 various proposals made by the National Com-
12 mission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to
13 limit tax expenditures and raise revenue for def-
14 icit reduction; and expressly rejects the ap-
15 proach in the Republican resolution that pro-
16 vides millionaires with even larger tax cuts at
17 the expense of middle-income taxpayers. This
18 resolution protects middle-income taxpayers and
19 encourages the House Committee on Ways and
20 Means to consider tax expenditure reform pro-
21 posals that would apply to households with over
22 \$1 million in adjusted gross income, consistent
23 with the National Commission on Fiscal Re-
24 sponsibility and Reform's proposals to limit tax
25 expenditures.

1 (3) POLICY ON CORPORATE INCOME TAXES.—

2 (A) The President and this resolution as-
3 sume elimination of subsidies for the major in-
4 tegrated oil and gas companies, and pernicious
5 tax breaks that reward U.S. corporations that
6 ship American jobs – rather than products –
7 overseas.

8 (B) This resolution adopts those and other
9 pro-growth corporate tax incentives in the
10 President’s budget, such as extending the re-
11 search and development credit and clean energy
12 incentives.

13 (C) This resolution therefore urges the
14 House Committee on Ways and Means to con-
15 sider the full range of different corporate tax
16 reform proposals to determine which one can
17 most effectively optimize economic growth and
18 provide for necessary revenues.

19 **SEC. 409. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AGRICULTURE SPEND-**
20 **ING.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

22 (1) the current looming Federal deficit threat-
23 ens our Nation’s economic security and continued
24 growth;

1 (2) the Committee on Agriculture reduced
2 spending in programs under its jurisdiction when
3 writing the 2008 farm bill;

4 (3) as directed by the 2008 Farm Bill, the De-
5 partment of Agriculture realized an additional \$6
6 billion in crop insurance savings by renegotiating the
7 Standard Reinsurance Agreement;

8 (4) soaring crop prices and a booming farm sec-
9 tor make agriculture subsidies – particularly those
10 originally designed to be temporary – difficult to de-
11 fend in a time of fiscal constraint; and

12 (5) farm policy is vital to rural communities
13 and protects food and energy security around the
14 country.

15 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that
16 the Committee on Agriculture should reduce spending in
17 farm programs that provide direct payments to producers
18 even in robust markets and in times of bumper yields. The
19 Committee should also find ways to focus assistance away
20 from wealthy agribusinesses and toward struggling family
21 farmers in a manner that protects jobs and economic
22 growth while preserving the farm and nutrition safety net.

