

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 14

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 2013

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.**

5 (a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this reso-
6 lution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal
7 year 2014 and that this resolution sets forth the appro-
8 priate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

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

Sec. 202. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for selling excess Federal lands.

Sec. 203. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the repeal of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage laws.

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

Sec. 205. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the sale of financial assets purchased through the Troubled Asset Relief Program.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2014 through 2023, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.

Sec. 302. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 303. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 304. Point of order against any Budget Resolution that fails to achieve balance.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

Sec. 311. Oversight of Government performance.

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

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

Sec. 314. Rescind unspent or unobligated balances after 36 months.

TITLE IV—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 401. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE V—CONGRESSIONAL POLICY CHANGES

Sec. 501. Policy statement on Social Security.

Sec. 502. Policy statement on Medicare.

Sec. 503. Policy statement on tax reform.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF CONGRESS

Sec. 601. Regulatory reform.

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 2014 through 2023:

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2014: \$1,724,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,034,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,318,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,468,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,734,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,039,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,323,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,501,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,671,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,817,000,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2014: \$−547,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2015: \$−573,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2016: \$−461,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$ - 436,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018: \$ - 295,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2019: \$ - 110,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020: \$38,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2021: \$44,000,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2022: \$20,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2023: \$ - 15,000,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,509,976,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,461,876,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,541,467,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,649,189,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,763,981,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,876,015,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020: \$2,980,877,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,062,110,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,220,296,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,287,823,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,497,689,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,445,543,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,512,417,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,607,682,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,705,913,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,822,123,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020: \$2,914,907,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,011,989,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,169,595,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,232,819,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2014: \$−765,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015: \$−411,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016: \$−193,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2017: \$−140,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018: \$23,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019: \$201,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020: \$390,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2021: \$467,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022: \$478,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023: \$560,000,000,000.

22 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section
23 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
24 the appropriate levels of the public debt are as fol-
25 lows:

1 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,073,000,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,576,000,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,862,000,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,095,000,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,156,000,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,049,000,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2020: \$13,772,000,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021: \$13,437,000,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022: \$13,119,000,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2023: \$12,740,000,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,073,000,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,576,000,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2016: \$13,862,000,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,095,000,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2018: \$14,156,000,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2019: \$14,049,000,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2020: \$13,772,000,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2021: \$13,437,000,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022: \$13,119,000,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2023: \$12,740,000,000,000.

23 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

24 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of
25 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the

1 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of reve-
2 nues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
3 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
4 Fund are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2014: \$732,000,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2015: \$766,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2016: \$812,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017: \$862,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018: \$908,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$952,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$995,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,039,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,084,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,129,000,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2014: \$634,822,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2015: \$711,355,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2016: \$756,949,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017: \$805,969,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2018: \$856,933,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019: \$907,679,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2020: \$962,040,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,022,374,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,086,431,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,227,009,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$5,784,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$5,803,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$5,968,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$5,943,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$6,176,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$6,146,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$6,392,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$6,360,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$6,619,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$6,586,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$6,846,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$6,812,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$7,073,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$7,039,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$7,304,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$7,269,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$7,544,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$7,792,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$7,754,000,000.

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

5 Congress determines and declares that the appro-
6 priate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
7 years 2011 through 2021 for each major functional cat-
8 egory are:

9 (1) National Defense (050):

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$529,191,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$534,962,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$530,037,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$523,364,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$541,611,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$536,268,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$555,333,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$542,638,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$568,160,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$548,903,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$582,025,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$567,622,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2020:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$596,924,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$581,825,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2021:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$611,794,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$596,323,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2022:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$628,145,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$617,785,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2023:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$644,858,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$628,204,000,000.
25 (2) International Affairs (150):

1 Fiscal year 2014:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$22,801,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$25,438,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2015:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$21,349,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$21,798,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$21,818,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$18,563,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2017:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$22,288,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$18,467,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$22,728,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$18,599,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$23,207,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$18,997,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,691,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$19,377,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,695,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$19,744,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$24,446,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$20,420,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$24,930,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$20,794,000,000.
16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
17 (250):
18 Fiscal year 2014:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$20,821,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$19,396,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2015:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$21,215,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$20,168,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$21,616,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$19,687,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2017:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$22,025,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$20,059,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$22,441,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$20,439,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$22,866,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$20,825,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$23,298,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$21,219,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$23,739,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$21,620,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,188,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,029,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$24,646,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,446,000,000.

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2014:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$672,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$2,237,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$1,090,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,981,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$1,096,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$1,491,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2017:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$1,108,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$1,396,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,009,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,137,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,014,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$1,137,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority, \$981,000,000.
10 (B) Outlays, \$988,000,000.
11 Fiscal year 2021:
12 (A) New budget authority, \$934,000,000.
13 (B) Outlays, \$900,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2022:
15 (A) New budget authority, \$957,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$866,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2023:
18 (A) New budget authority, \$985,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$854,000,000.
20 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$24,903,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$24,670,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,319,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,318,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$24,717,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$22,408,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$25,379,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$23,500,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$26,274,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$24,549,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$26,220,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$224,932,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$26,972,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$25,419,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,706,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$25,203,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2022:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,953,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$25,091,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2023:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$27,478,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$25,483,000,000.
12 (6) Agriculture (350):
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$18,637,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$16,714,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$18,657,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$18,107,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,241,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$18,444,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$18,794,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$17,931,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,786,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$17,867,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,074,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$18,059,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,258,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$18,345,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$19,482,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$18,589,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,611,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$18,711,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,841,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$18,949,000,000.
4 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
5 Fiscal year 2014:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,266,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$ - 3,909,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2015:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$10,088,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$ - 4,953,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,455,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$ - 3,965,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$12,112,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$ - 5,158,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$11,634,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$ - 5,848,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$11,335,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$ - 11,985,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$11,421,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$ - 10,985,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$11,381,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$ - 5,842,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2022:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$11,320,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$7,038,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2023:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$11,240,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$ - 8,454,000,000.
20 (8) Transportation (400):
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$79,068,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$78,768,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$70,126,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$78,229,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$70,962,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$79,661,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 73,668,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$82,350,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$76,223,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$83,919,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$76,696,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$85,779,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$79,389,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$88,350,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$79,703,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$89,954,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2022:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$80,362,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$91,378,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2023:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$80,817,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$92,689,000,000.
12 (9) Community and Regional Development
13 (450):
14 Fiscal year 2014:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$31,742,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$30,419,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2015:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$13,051,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$15,893,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2016:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$13,250,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$12,384,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$13,455,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$12,402,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2018:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$13,172,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$11,989,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2019:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$12,974,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$11,684,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2020:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$13,220,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$11,921,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2021:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$13,472,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$12,465,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2022:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$13,728,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$12,465,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$13,988,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$12,729,000,000.

4 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
5 Social Services (500):

6 Fiscal year 2014:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$13,565,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$29,573,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2015:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$21,948,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$25,559,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$31,997,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$27,873,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2017:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$42,511,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$36,554,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$46,512,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$42,471,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$47,097,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$44,017,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$46,859,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$44,315,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$47,196,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$44,419,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$47,892,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$44,802,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2023:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$48,645,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$45,467,000,000.

21 (11) Health (550):

22 Fiscal year 2014:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$344,065,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$339,669,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2015:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$353,749,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$350,536,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2016:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$358,733,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$358,536,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2017:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$371,740,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$370,334,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$382,880,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$379,880,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$328,851,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$394,039,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$414,951,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$400,863,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$416,836,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$412,860,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2022:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$429,666,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$425,077,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2023:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$442,319,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$437,732,000,000.
12 (12) Medicare (570):
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$516,044,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$515,813,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$7,068,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$7,012,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
23 (B) Outlays, \$0.
24 Fiscal year 2017:
25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

1 (B) Outlays, \$0.
2 Fiscal year 2018:
3 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
4 (B) Outlays, \$0.
5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
7 (B) Outlays, \$0.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
10 (B) Outlays, \$0.
11 Fiscal year 2021:
12 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
13 (B) Outlays, \$0.
14 Fiscal year 2022:
15 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
16 (B) Outlays, \$0.
17 Fiscal year 2023:
18 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
19 (B) Outlays, \$0.
20 (13) Income Security (600):
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$338,810,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$341,208,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$336,457,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$333,329,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$340,753,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$337,648,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$345,718,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$338,338,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$354,654,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$343,599,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$364,538,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$358,369,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$375,679,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$369,752,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$387,531,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$381,668,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2022:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$397,717,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$396,729,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2023:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$408,616,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$402,741,000,000.
12 (14) Social Security (650):
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$27,506,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$27,586,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$30,322,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$30,343,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$33,369,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$33,444,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$36,691,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$36,729,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$40,005,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$40,005,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$43,421,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$43,421,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$46,421,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$46,954,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$50,474,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$50,474,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$54,235,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$54,235,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$58,441,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$58,441,000,000.
4 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
5 Fiscal year 2014:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$145,079,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$144,951,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2015:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$149,792,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$149,237,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$162,051,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$161,425,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$160,947,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$160,110,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$159,423,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$158,564,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$171,032,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$170,143,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$175,674,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$174,791,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$179,585,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$178,655,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2022:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$191,294,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$190,344,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2023:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$187,945,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$186,882,000,000.
20 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$49,101,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$33,580,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$38,199,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$36,926,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2016:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$40,527,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$39,512,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2017:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$39,329,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$40,808,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2018:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$39,843,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$38,047,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2019:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$40,538,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$37,333,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2020:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$41,242,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$37,350,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$42,130,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$38,094,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2022:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$46,816,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$42,690,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2023:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$48,121,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$43,911,000,000.
12 (17) General Government (800):
13 Fiscal year 2014:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$21,623,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$22,532,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2015:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$22,268,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$22,550,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2016:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$23,010,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$22,631,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,661,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,268,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2018:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$24,523,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,065,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2019:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$25,408,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$24,556,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2020:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$26,246,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$25,556,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2021:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$27,130,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$26,478,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2022:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$28,043,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$27,400,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$28,953,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$28,357,000,000.
4 (18) Net Interest (900):
5 Fiscal year 2014:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$350,410,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$350,410,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2015:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$370,928,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$370,928,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2016:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$413,618,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$413,618,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2017:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$492,494,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$492,494,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2018:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$582,183,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$582,183,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$615,018,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$615,018,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2020:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$642,799,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$642,799,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2021:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$653,992,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$653,992,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2022:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$661,671,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$661,671,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2023:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$664,720,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$664,720,000,000.
20 (19) Allowances (920):
21 Fiscal year 2014:
22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
23 (B) Outlays, \$0.
24 Fiscal year 2015:
25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

1 (B) Outlays, \$0.
2 Fiscal year 2016:
3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$-1,792,000,000.
5 (B) Outlays, \$-269,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2017:
7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$-3,875,000,000.
9 (B) Outlays, \$-1,029,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2018:
11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$-3,737,000,000.
13 (B) Outlays, \$-1,977,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2019:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$-4,392,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$-2,831,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2020:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$-3,907,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$-3,468,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2021:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$-3,735,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$-3,866,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$- 3,777,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$- 3,890,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$- 3,817,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$- 3,882,000,000.

9 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$- 89,452,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$- 89,452,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$- 98,914,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$- 98,914,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$- 114,591,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$- 114,591,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$- 131,537,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$- 131,537,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$-154,180,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$-154,180,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$-163,759,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$-163,759,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$-168,611,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$-168,611,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$-155,297,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$-155,297,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$-143,747,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$-143,747,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$-151,025,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$-151,025,000,000.

25 (21) Global War on Terrorism (970):

1 Fiscal year 2014:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$50,000,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$50,000,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2015:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$25,000,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$25,000,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2016:
10 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
11 (B) Outlays, \$0.
12 Fiscal year 2017:
13 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
14 (B) Outlays, \$0.
15 Fiscal year 2018:
16 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
17 (B) Outlays, \$0.
18 Fiscal year 2019:
19 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
20 (B) Outlays, \$ - 0.
21 Fiscal year 2020:
22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
23 (B) Outlays, \$0.
24 Fiscal year 2021:
25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

1 (B) Outlays, \$0.

2 Fiscal year 2022:

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

4 (B) Outlays, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2023:

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

7 (B) Outlays, \$0.

8 (22) Congressional Health Insurance for Sen-
9 iors (990):

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$3,125,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$495,308,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$495,406,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$528,308,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$528,416,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$527,644,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$527,777,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2018:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$531,755,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$531,921,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2019:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$567,710,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$567,989,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2020:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$588,233,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$588,479,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2021:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$605,718,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$606,297,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2022:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$681,132,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$672,935,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2023:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$706,491,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$706,150,000,000.

1 **TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS**

2 **SEC. 201. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
3 **SALE OF UNUSED OR VACANT FEDERAL**
4 **PROPERTIES.**

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

16 **SEC. 202. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR SELL-**
17 **ING EXCESS FEDERAL LANDS.**

18 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
19 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
20 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
21 limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolu-
22 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
23 achieve savings by selling any excess Federal lands. The
24 Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-
25 as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit

1 reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The
2 adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the
3 amount of deficit reduction achieved.

4 **SEC. 203. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
5 **REPEAL OF DAVIS-BACON PREVAILING WAGE**
6 **LAWS.**

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

18 **SEC. 204. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
19 **REDUCTION OF PURCHASING AND MAINTAIN-**
20 **ING FEDERAL VEHICLES.**

21 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
22 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
23 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
24 limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolu-
25 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that

1 achieve savings by reducing the Federal vehicles fleet. The
2 Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-
3 as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit
4 reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The
5 adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the
6 amount of deficit reduction achieved.

7 **SEC. 205. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
8 **SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PURCHASED**
9 **THROUGH THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF**
10 **PROGRAM.**

11 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
12 the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or
13 committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and
14 limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolu-
15 tions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that
16 achieve savings by selling financial instruments and equity
17 accumulated through the Troubled Asset Relief Program.
18 The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's
19 pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the def-
20 icit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only.
21 The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of
22 the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

1 **TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS**
2 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement**

3 **SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR FISCAL**
4 **YEARS 2014 THROUGH 2023, PROGRAM INTEG-**
5 **RITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUST-**
6 **MENTS.**

7 (a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise pro-
9 vided in this section, it shall not be in order in the
10 Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or
11 amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill
12 or joint resolution) that would cause the discre-
13 tionary spending limits in this section to be exceed-
14 ed.

15 (2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

16 (A) WAIVER.—This subsection may be
17 waived or suspended in the Senate only by the
18 affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members,
19 duly chosen and sworn.

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

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

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

8 (1) for fiscal year 2014, \$942,636,000,000 in
9 new budget authority and \$997,677,000,000 in out-
10 lays;

11 (2) for fiscal year 2015, \$899,935,000,000 in
12 new budget authority and \$942,103,000,000 in out-
13 lays;

14 (3) for fiscal year 2016, \$885,842,000,000 in
15 new budget authority and \$910,362,000,000 in out-
16 lays;

17 (4) for fiscal year 2017, \$906,645,000,000 in
18 new budget authority and \$925,457,000,000 in out-
19 lays;

20 (5) for fiscal year 2018, \$929,163,000,000 in
21 new budget authority and \$939,667,000,000 in out-
22 lays;

23 (6) for fiscal year 2019, \$951,179,000,000 in
24 new budget authority and \$966,694,000,000 in out-
25 lays;

1 (7) for fiscal year 2020, \$976,080,000,000 in
2 new budget authority and \$990,498,000,000 in out-
3 lays;

4 (8) for fiscal year 2021, \$999,540,000,000 in
5 new budget authority and \$1,013,879,000,000 in
6 outlays;

7 (9) for fiscal year 2022, \$1,024,753,000,000 in
8 new budget authority and \$1,044,562,000,000 in
9 outlays; and

10 (10) for fiscal year 2023, \$1,050,347,000,000
11 in new budget authority and \$1,064,229,000,000 in
12 outlays;

13 as adjusted in conformance with the adjustment proce-
14 dures in subsection (c).

15 (c) ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—After the reporting of a bill
17 or joint resolution relating to any matter described
18 in paragraph (2), or the offering of an amendment
19 or motion thereto or the submission of a conference
20 report thereon—

21 (A) the Chairman of the Committee on the
22 Budget of the Senate may adjust the discre-
23 tionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates,
24 and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of
25 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the

1 amount of new budget authority in that meas-
2 ure for that purpose and the outlays flowing
3 therefrom; and

4 (B) following any adjustment under sub-
5 paragraph (A), the Committee on Appropria-
6 tions of the Senate may report appropriately re-
7 vised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b)
8 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to
9 carry out this subsection.

10 (2) ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT ONGOING
11 OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—

12 (A) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Chairman of the
13 Committee on the Budget of the Senate may
14 adjust the discretionary spending limits, alloca-
15 tions to the Committee on Appropriations of the
16 Senate, and aggregates for one or more—

17 (i) bills reported by the Committee on
18 Appropriations of the Senate or passed by
19 the House of Representatives;

20 (ii) joint resolutions or amendments
21 reported by the Committee on Appropria-
22 tions of the Senate;

23 (iii) amendments between the Houses
24 received from the House of Representatives
25 or Senate amendments offered by the au-

1 thority of the Committee on Appropria-
2 tions of the Senate; or

3 (iv) conference reports;

4 making appropriations for overseas deployments
5 and other activities in the amounts specified in
6 subparagraph (B).

7 (B) AMOUNTS SPECIFIED.—The amounts
8 specified are—

9 (i) for fiscal year 2014,
10 \$50,000,000,000 in new budget authority
11 and the outlays flowing therefrom;

12 (ii) for fiscal year 2015,
13 \$25,000,000,000 in new budget authority
14 and the outlays flowing therefrom;

15 (iii) for fiscal year 2016, \$0 in new
16 budget authority and the outlays flowing
17 therefrom;

18 (iv) for fiscal year 2017, \$0 in new
19 budget authority and the outlays flowing
20 therefrom;

21 (v) for fiscal year 2018, \$0 in new
22 budget authority and the outlays flowing
23 therefrom;

1 (vi) for fiscal year 2019, \$0 in new
2 budget authority and the outlays flowing
3 therefrom;

4 (vii) for fiscal year 2020, \$0 in new
5 budget authority and the outlays flowing
6 therefrom;

7 (viii) for fiscal year 2021, \$0 in new
8 budget authority and the outlays flowing
9 therefrom;

10 (ix) for fiscal year 2022, \$0 in new
11 budget authority and the outlays flowing
12 therefrom; and

13 (x) for fiscal year 2023, \$0 in new
14 budget authority and the outlays flowing
15 therefrom.

16 **SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIA-**
17 **TIONS.**

18 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in sub-
19 section (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to con-
20 sider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or con-
21 ference report that would provide an advance appropria-
22 tion.

23 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
24 appropriation” means any new budget authority provided
25 in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fis-

1 cal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal
2 year after 2012, or any new budget authority provided in
3 a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or
4 continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013, that first
5 becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

6 **SEC. 303. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.**

7 (a) **AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.**—In the Senate,
8 with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts
9 legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts
10 that Congress designates as an emergency requirement in
11 such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, out-
12 lays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that
13 provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement
14 for the purpose of this section.

15 (b) **EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.**—Any
16 new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from
17 any provision designated as an emergency requirement,
18 pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution,
19 amendment, or conference report shall not count for pur-
20 poses of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budg-
21 et Act of 1974, section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th
22 Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go), section 311 of S.
23 Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term defi-
24 cits), and section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress)
25 (relating to short-term deficits), and section 301 of this

1 resolution (relating to discretionary spending). Designated
2 emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of
3 revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant
4 to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the
5 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for deficit-neutral re-
6 serve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set
7 pursuant to section 301 of this resolution.

8 (c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is
9 designated as an emergency requirement under this sec-
10 tion, the committee report and any statement of managers
11 accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation
12 of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria
13 in subsection (f).

14 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct
15 spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discre-
16 tionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint reso-
17 lution, amendment, motion, or conference report that af-
18 fects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those
19 terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of
20 the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act
21 of 1985.

22 (e) POINT OF ORDER.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is consid-
24 ering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or con-
25 ference report, if a point of order is made by a Sen-

1 ator against an emergency designation in that meas-
2 ure, that provision making such a designation shall
3 be stricken from the measure and may not be of-
4 fered as an amendment from the floor.

5 (2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

6 (A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be
7 waived or suspended in the Senate only by an
8 affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members,
9 duly chosen and sworn.

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

21 (3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNA-
22 TION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision
23 shall be considered an emergency designation if it
24 designates any item as an emergency requirement
25 pursuant to this subsection.

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

5 (5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate
6 is considering a conference report on, or an amend-
7 ment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon
8 a point of order being made by any Senator pursu-
9 ant to this section, and such point of order being
10 sustained, such material contained in such con-
11 ference report shall be deemed stricken, and the
12 Senate shall proceed to consider the question of
13 whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment
14 and concur with a further amendment, or concur in
15 the House amendment with a further amendment,
16 as the case may be, which further amendment shall
17 consist of only that portion of the conference report
18 or House amendment, as the case may be, not so
19 stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be de-
20 batable. In any case in which such point of order is
21 sustained against a conference report (or Senate
22 amendment derived from such conference report by
23 operation of this subsection), no further amendment
24 shall be in order.

25 (f) CRITERIA.—

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

4 (A) necessary, essential, or vital (not mere-
5 ly useful or beneficial);

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

8 (C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling
9 need requiring immediate action;

10 (D) subject to subparagraph (B), unfore-
11 seen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

12 (E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

13 (2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part
14 of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies,
15 particularly when normally estimated in advance, is
16 not unforeseen.

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

21 **SEC. 304. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY BUDGET RESOLU-**
22 **TION THAT FAILS TO ACHIEVE BALANCE.**

23 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
24 the Senate to consider any budget resolution following the

1 enactment of this resolution that does not achieve balance
2 within 10 fiscal years.

3 (b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS IN THE
4 SENATE.—

5 (1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or
6 suspended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds
7 of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

8 (2) APPEALS.—An affirmative vote of two-
9 thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen
10 and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of
11 the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised
12 under this section.

13 **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

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

15 In the Senate, all committees are directed to review
16 programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to
17 identify waste, fraud, abuse or duplication, and increase
18 the use of performance data to inform committee work.
19 Committees are also directed to review the matters for
20 congressional consideration identified on the Government
21 Accountability Office’s High Risk list reports. Based on
22 these oversight efforts and performance reviews of pro-
23 grams within their jurisdiction, committees are directed
24 to include recommendations for improved governmental
25 performance in their annual views and estimates reports

1 required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budg-
2 et Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

3 **SEC. 312. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
4 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 **SEC. 313. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
2 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

3 Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution pro-
4 viding for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chair-
5 man of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may
6 make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this res-
7 olution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced
8 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as
9 in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

10 **SEC. 314. RESCIND UNSPENT OR UNOBLIGATED BALANCES**
11 **AFTER 36 MONTHS.**

12 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
13 and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall re-
14 quire that any unobligated or unspent allocations be re-
15 scinded after 36 months.

16 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
17 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
18 from these adjustments resulting from the required rescis-
19 sions shall be considered for the purposes of the Congres-
20 sional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates
21 contained in this resolution.

22 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
23 purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget au-
24 thority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement author-
25 ity, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or
26 period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of

1 estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the
2 Senate.

3 **TITLE IV—RECONCILIATION**

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

5 (a) SUBMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM OF
6 MANDATORY SPENDING.—(1) Not later than September
7 1, 2013, the Senate committees named in paragraph (2)
8 shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on
9 the Budget of the United States Senate. After receiving
10 those recommendations from the applicable committees of
11 the Senate, the Committee on the Budget shall report to
12 the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such rec-
13 ommendations without substantive revision.

14 (2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

15 (A) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The
16 Committee on Foreign Relations shall report
17 changes in law within its jurisdiction sufficient to re-
18 duce direct spending by \$2,456,000,000 for the pe-
19 riod of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

20 (B) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
21 TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce,
22 Science, and Transportation shall report changes in
23 law within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct
24 spending outlays by \$3,195,000,000 for the period
25 of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

1 (C) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION,
2 AND ENERGY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nu-
3 trition, and Energy shall report changes in law with-
4 in its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending
5 outlays by \$465,600,000,000 for the period of fiscal
6 years 2014 through 2023.

7 (D) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUB-
8 LIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and
9 Public Works shall report changes in laws within its
10 jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending out-
11 lays by \$1,022,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
12 2014 through 2023.

13 (E) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION,
14 LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health,
15 Education, Labor, and Pensions shall report changes
16 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce di-
17 rect spending outlays by \$504,000,000,000 for the
18 period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

19 (F) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee
20 on Finance shall report changes in laws within its
21 jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending out-
22 lays by \$4,676,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
23 years 2014 through 2023.

24 (G) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RE-
25 SOURCES.—The Committee on Energy and Natural

1 Resources shall report changes in laws within its ju-
2 risdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays
3 by \$10,818,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
4 2014 through 2023.

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

13 **TITLE V—CONGRESSIONAL**
14 **POLICY CHANGES**

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

16 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
17 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
18 legislation to ensure the Social Security System achieves
19 solvency over the 75-year window. Legislation should be
20 enacted that adopts the following:

21 (1) The legislation must modify the Primary In-
22 surance Amount formula to gradually reduce bene-
23 fits on a progressive basis for workers with career-
24 average earnings above the 40th percentile of newly
25 retired workers.

1 (2) The normal retirement age (NRA) be in-
2 creased to reflect longevity growth rate.

3 (3) The legislation should allow for and provide
4 the option of private Social Security retirement ac-
5 counts.

6 (4) Implement and allow for certain individuals
7 to completely forego Social Security benefits and
8 contribution.

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

10 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
11 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
12 legislation to ensure a reduction in the unfunded liabilities
13 of Medicare. Legislation should be enacted that adopts the
14 following:

15 (1) Enrolls seniors in the same health care plan
16 as Federal employees and Members of Congress,
17 similar to the Federal Employee Health Benefits
18 Plan (FEHBP).

19 (2) Beginning on January 1, 2015, the Director
20 of the Office of Personnel Management shall ensure
21 seniors currently enrolled or eligible for Medicare
22 will have access to Congressional Health Care for
23 Seniors Act.

24 (3) Prevents the Office of Personnel Manage-
25 ment from placing onerous new mandates on health

1 insurance plans, but allows the agency to continue to
2 enforce reasonable minimal stands for plans, ensure
3 the plans are fiscally solvent, and enforces rules for
4 consumer protections.

5 (4) The legislation must create a new “high-
6 risk pool” for the highest cost patients, providing a
7 direct reimbursement to health care plans that enroll
8 the costliest 5 percent of patients.

9 (5) Ensures that every senior can afford the
10 high-quality insurance offered by FEHBP, providing
11 support for 75 percent of the total costs, providing
12 additional premium assistance to those who cannot
13 afford the remaining share.

14 (6) The legislation must increase the age of eli-
15 gibility gradually over 20 years, increasing the age
16 from 65 to 70, resulting in a 3-month increase per
17 year.

18 (7) High-income seniors will be provided less
19 premium support than low-income seniors.

20 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

21 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
22 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
23 legislation to ensure a tax reform that broadens the tax
24 base, reduces tax complexity, includes a consumption-
25 based income tax, and a globally competitive flat tax.

1 (1) TAXES ON INDIVIDUALS.—This concurrent
2 resolution shall eliminate all tax brackets and have
3 one standard flat tax rate on adjusted gross income.
4 The individual tax code shall remove all credits and
5 deductions, with exception to the mortgage interest
6 deduction, offsetting these with a substantially high-
7 er standard deduction and personal exemption. The
8 standard deduction for joint filers should be equal to
9 or greater than \$35,000, \$21,690 for head of house-
10 hold, and \$17,500 for single filers. The personal ex-
11 emption amount is \$6,800. This proposal eliminates
12 the individual alternative minimum tax (AMT). The
13 tax reform would repeal all tax on savings and in-
14 vestments, including capital gains, qualified and or-
15 dinary dividends, estate, gift, and interest saving
16 taxes.

17 (2) TAXES ON BUSINESSES.—This concurrent
18 resolution shall eliminate all tax brackets and have
19 one standard flat tax on adjusted gross income. The
20 business tax code shall remove all credits and deduc-
21 tions, offsetting these with a lower tax rate and im-
22 mediate expensing of all business inputs. Such in-
23 puts shall be determined by total revenue from the
24 sale of goods and services less purchases of inputs
25 from other firms less wages, salaries, and pensions

1 paid to workers less purchases of plant and equip-
2 ment.

3 (3) SINGLE SYSTEM.—The individuals and busi-
4 nesses would be subject to taxation on only those in-
5 comes that are produced or derived, as a territorial
6 system in the United States. The aggregate taxes
7 paid should provide the ability to fill out a tax re-
8 turn no larger than a postcard.

9 **TITLE VI—SENSE OF CONGRESS**

10 **SEC. 601. REGULATORY REFORM.**

11 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Con-
12 gress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact
13 legislation to ensure a regulatory reform.

14 (1) APPLY REGULATORY ANALYSIS REQUIRE-
15 MENTS TO INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.—It shall be
16 the policy of Congress to pass into law a require-
17 ment for independent agencies to abide by the same
18 regulatory analysis requirement as those required by
19 executive branch agencies.

20 (2) ADOPT THE REGULATIONS FROM THE EX-
21 ECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT (REINS).—It
22 shall be the policy of Congress to vote on the
23 REINS Act, legislation that would require all regu-
24 lations that impose a burden greater than
25 \$100,000,000 in economic aggregate may not be im-

1 plemented as law unless Congress gives its consent
2 by voting on the rule.

3 (3) SUNSET ALL REGULATIONS.—It is the pol-
4 icy of Congress that regulations imposed by the Fed-
5 eral Government shall automatically sunset every
6 two years unless repromulgated by Congress.

7 (4) PROCESS REFORM.—It shall be the policy of
8 Congress to implement regulatory process reform by
9 instituting statutorily required regulatory impact
10 analysis for all agencies, require the publication of
11 regulatory impact analysis before the regulation is
12 finalized, and ensure that not only are regulatory
13 impact analysis conducted, but applied to the issued
14 regulation or rulemaking.

15 (5) INCORPORATION OF FORMAL RULEMAKING
16 FOR MAJOR RULES.—It shall be the policy of Con-
17 gress to apply formal rulemaking procedures to all
18 major regulations or those regulations that exceed
19 \$100,000,000 in aggregate economic costs.

○