

Union Calendar No. 94

112th Congress, 1st Session ----- House Report 112-147

ACTIVITIES
AND
SUMMARY REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

One Hundred Twelfth Congress
FIRST QUARTER
(Pursuant to House Rule XI, Cl. 1(d))



JULY 14, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 2011

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

PAUL RYAN, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

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MICHAEL K. SIMPSON, Idaho	<i>Ranking Minority Member</i>
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KEN CALVERT, California	MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
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TOM COLE, Oklahoma	EARL BLUMENAUER, Oregon
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PROFESSIONAL STAFF

AUSTIN SMYTHE, *Staff Director*
THOMAS S. KAHN, *Minority Staff Director*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 14, 2011.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: Pursuant to Clause 1(d) of House Rule XI, I am pleased to transmit a report on the activities of the Committee on the Budget during the first quarter of the 112th Congress.

Sincerely,

PAUL RYAN,
Chairman.

Union Calendar No. 94

112TH CONGRESS }
1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
112-147

ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

JULY 14, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
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Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Budget,
submitted the following

REPORT

JURISDICTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 established the Committee on the Budget. The Committee has been responsible for developing and reporting the annual congressional budget resolution, for assembling and reporting any reconciliation legislation required by that resolution, and for working on the congressional budget process.

The budget resolution provides an overall framework and plan for action on spending, revenue, and debt limit legislation. It sets ceilings on total budget authority and outlays and a floor on total revenues. It also allocates spending authority to the appropriations committees and among the various authorizing committees that have jurisdiction over direct spending programs. The limits and allocations set by the budget resolution are enforced through points of order.

The budget may also include the optional reconciliation process, which directs appropriate authorizing committees to revise programs under their jurisdiction in order to adjust either projected spending or revenues by specified amounts. If more than one committee receives reconciliation instructions, the Budget Committee is responsible for assembling the reports submitted by the various committees for consideration on the House floor. The budget reconciliation process is used when changes in entitlement or tax law are needed to implement the plan set out in the budget resolution:

to reconcile actual spending and revenue in law with the guidelines set out in the resolution.

In response to reconciliation instructions, the various committees report their legislative recommendations to the Budget Committee. The Budget Committee then assembles the legislation into an omnibus legislative package without making any substantive revisions for consideration by the House. The Budget Committee not only has jurisdiction over budget resolutions and reconciliation bills, it has legislative jurisdiction over major elements of the budget process and various statutory controls over the Federal budget.

When the House of Representatives adopted Rules for the 104th Congress (H. Res. 6) on January 5, 1995, the Budget Committee achieved for the first time legislative jurisdiction over major elements of the congressional budget process and various statutory controls over the Federal budget. In adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 105th Congress (H. Res. 5) on January 7, 1997, the House extended the Budget Committee's legislative jurisdiction to cover not only the congressional budget process but the budget process in general. The committee's jurisdictional statement, House Rule X, clause 1(d), now reads as follows:

(1) Concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government.

(2) Budget process generally.

(3) Establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget, including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Under the above subparagraph (1), the Budget Committee has exclusive jurisdiction over both budgetary levels and budgetary concepts. Under subparagraph (2), the Budget Committee has primary jurisdiction over the budget process, as well as, secondary jurisdiction over purely procedural aspects of the congressional budget process. Finally under subparagraph (3), the Budget Committee has exclusive jurisdiction over the establishment, extension, and enforcement of mandatory and discretionary spending limits, pay-go requirements, and other special budgetary mechanisms to control spending, the deficit, or the Federal budgets, including the sequestration process.

In addition to its legislative duties, the Budget Committee continues to have responsibilities for oversight and studies. These responsibilities include oversight of the Congressional Budget Office; study of the outlay effects of existing and proposed legislation; study of off-budget entities; study of tax expenditures; and study of proposals to improve and facilitate the congressional budget process.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FISCAL YEAR 2011 BUDGET RESOLUTION

During the 111th Congress, the House adopted House Resolution 1493, setting forth some of the requirements of a budget resolution for fiscal year 2011. In the absence of a conference report on the

budget for that fiscal year, it allowed for the enforcement of certain points of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The House adopted the resolution on July 1, 2010, setting the allocation of new discretionary budget authority and outlays to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2011.

On January 5, 2011, the House adopted House Resolution 5 to provide interim budget levels until the adoption of the FY2012 concurrent resolution on the budget. On February 8, 2011, pursuant to section 3(d) of House Resolution 5 (112th Congress), the resolution adopting the rules for the One Hundred and Twelfth Congress, Chairman Ryan submitted for printing in the Congressional Record the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2011 to the Committee on Appropriations.

This interim 302(a) allocation was used to enforce section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Bills or amendments causing spending to exceed the level triggers a point of order under section 302(f) of the Act. It prohibits the consideration of legislation inconsistent with the budgetary levels set forth in the budget resolution and the accompanying report.

This submission also included language related to Advance Appropriations as required by House Resolution 5 (112th Congress).

On February 11, 2011, pursuant to section 3(d) of House Resolution 5 (112th Congress), Chairman Ryan submitted for printing in the Congressional Record budget aggregates and allocations for fiscal year 2011. This submission included an allocation and aggregates of budget authority, outlays, and revenue for fiscal year 2011 and the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

These interim levels were used to enforce sections 302(f), 303(a) and 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Sections 302(f) and 311(a) prohibit the consideration of legislation inconsistent with the budgetary levels set forth in the budget resolution and the accompanying report. Section 303(a) prohibits the consideration of legislation providing new budget authority or changing revenue until Congress adopts a budget resolution for a fiscal year.

For House authorizing committees, the interim allocations and aggregates were set for fiscal year 2011 and the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015, at the levels included in the *Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2021* published by the Congressional Budget Office (the CBO baseline). They reflect legislation enacted through the end of the 111th Congress.

The aggregates serve as a ceiling on spending and a floor for revenue levels. These levels served as the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2011, a year for which Congress did not adopt a budget resolution. The levels and enforcement procedures remain in effect unless superseded by the adoption of a concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 2012.

FISCAL YEAR 2012 BUDGET RESOLUTION

The fiscal year 2012 budget cycle commenced on April 6, 2011, with the markup of the fiscal year 2012 concurrent resolution on the budget, House Concurrent Resolution 34 (112th Congress). The report accompanying House Concurrent Resolution 34 (112th Congress), House Report 112-058, was filed on April 11, 2011.

The Committee on Rules reported a rule (House Resolution 223) providing for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 34

(112th Congress). The rule provided for 4 hours of general debate: three hours controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, equally divided; and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided between the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Joint Economic Committee.

The Resolution specified certain amendments in order and waived all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution.

After the adoption of House Resolution 223, floor debate on House Concurrent Resolution 34 proceeded on April 14 and 15, 2011. The Committee of the Whole passed House Resolution 223 on April 14, 2011.

The Committee of the Whole proceeded with four hours of general debate on the resolution and then proceeded to full substitute amendments:

Cleaver substitute amendment No. 1, the amendment was defeated. (Black Caucus Substitute)

Grijalva substitute amendment No. 3, the amendment was defeated. (Progressive Caucus Substitute)

Garrett substitute amendment No. 4, the amendment was defeated. (Republican Study Committee Substitute)

Van Hollen substitute amendment No. 5, the amendment was defeated. (Democratic Substitute).

OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

H. Res. 5, Adopting Rules for the 112th Congress

The organizing resolution (H. Res. 5) adopted by the House on January 5, 2011 at the commencement of the 112th Congress contained several provisions related to the congressional budget process. H. Res. 5 replaced the Pay-As-You-Go [PAYGO] requirements with a Cut-As-You-Go [CUTGO] requirement. CUTGO prohibits consideration of legislation if it has the net effect of increasing mandatory spending within a five- or ten-year budget window.

The next provision requires the inclusion in the CUTGO evaluation of legislation of the entire text of a separate House passed measure or measures added as new matter to such legislation pursuant to special order of the House.

Further, H. Res. 5 excludes from such evaluation any provision expressly designated as an emergency for the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (but not any amendment so designated, which is subjected to the evaluation).

A third provision repealed Rule XXVIII of the Rules of the House, which provided for an automatic engrossment and transmittal to the Senate of a joint resolution changing the public debt limit, upon the adoption of a congressional budget resolution. Rule XXVIII allowed for the House to avoid a separate vote on public debt limit legislation.

Next, the resolution authorizes the chair of the Budget Committee to provide authoritative guidance concerning the impact of a legislative proposal on the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, and revenues codified as clause 4 of House Rule XXIX.

The resolution also amended the budget enforcement process, making it out of order in the House to consider general appropriations legislation that (1) provides spending authority beyond what is actually derived from receipts deposited in the Highway Trust Fund (excluding any transfers that have already occurred from the General Fund of the Treasury); or (2) spends those receipts for any purpose other than authorized activities for the highway or mass transit categories. Furthermore, H. Res. 5 makes it out of order to consider a budget resolution, amendment, or conference report containing reconciliation directives that specify changes in law that would cause an increase in net direct spending.

Additionally, H. Res. 5 specifies separate orders relating to the treatment of legislation in view of certain budget requirements of these Rules, including orders concerning: (1) emergencies; (2) contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism; (3) a deficit-neutral revenue reserve; (4) limitations on advance appropriations and long-term spending (with specified exemptions); (5) spending reduction amendments in appropriations bills; and (6) budget enforcement with respect to discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Services.

Finally, House Resolution 5 (112th Congress) required the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to submit for printing in the Congressional Record budget aggregates and allocations contemplated by section 301 (Content of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget) for 2011, and 2011 through 2015.

Publication of these aggregates and allocations will be considered to be the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2011. This provision is intended to give the Chair of the Committee on the Budget authority to set aggregates and allocations to complete the unfinished fiscal year 2011 budget resolution cycle, taking into account the latest CBO baseline, including its 5-year projections.

H. Res. 6, Electing Members to Certain Standing Committees of the House of Representatives

This resolution was agreed to on January 5, 2011 and elected Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin as Chairman of the Committee on the Budget.

H. Res. 7, Electing Members to Certain Standing Committees of the House of Representatives

This resolution was agreed to on January 5, 2011 and elected Mr. Van Hollen as the Ranking Member of the Committee on the Budget.

H. Res. 37, Electing Members to Certain Standing Committees of the House of Representatives

This resolution was agreed to on January 25, 2011 and elected Mr. Garrett, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Akin, Mr. Cole, Mr. Price of Georgia, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Stutzman, Mr. Lankford, Mrs. Black, Mr. Ribble, Mr. Flores, Mr. Mulvaney, Mr. Huelskamp, Mr. Young of Indiana, Mr. Amash, and Mr. Rokita to the Committee on the Budget.

H. Res. 52, Electing Members to Certain Standing Committees of the House of Representatives

This resolution was agreed to on January 25, 2011 and elected Ms. Schwartz, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Honda, Mr. Ryan of Ohio, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Ms. Moore, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. Shuler, Mr. Tonko, and Ms. Bass of California to the Committee on the Budget.

H. Res. 53, Electing Members to Certain Standing Committees of the House of Representatives

This resolution was agreed to on January 25, 2011 and elected Mr. Chaffetz, to rank immediately after Mr. McClintock; and Mr. Guinta to the Committee on the Budget.

H. Res. 78, Electing Members to Certain Standing Committees of the House of Representatives

This resolution was agreed to on February 9, 2011 and elected Mr. Woodall to the Committee on the Budget.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

In the first quarter of the 112th Congress, the staff of the Committee on the Budget monitored all legislation prepared for consideration on the House floor for spending and revenue implications. By working with committee staff, the Rules Committee and House leadership, legislation that would have violated the budget was often modified to avoid conflicts with the budget or dropped from House floor consideration altogether. The Committee provided ongoing oversight of the Office of Management and Budget's implementation of budget submission, control, execution and enforcement procedures under the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 and the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

Pursuant to House Resolution 5 (112th Congress), Chairman Ryan provided authoritative guidance concerning the impact of a legislative proposition on the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, and revenues.

Additionally, the Committee monitored reclassifications of budget accounts, re-estimates of the subsidies of credit programs, consistency in cost estimates for direct spending and tax bills, compliance with the relevant laws, in the development of budget projections and changes in spend-out rates for discretionary programs.

The Committee worked with the Committee on Appropriations and the authorizing committees to ensure that spending and tax legislation did not breach the appropriate levels in the budget resolution as required under sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or violate any budget provisions contained in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

ECONOMIC POLICY

The Committee is studying, and will continue to study, how economic policies affect the Federal budget. Among other hearings in the first quarter, the Committee received testimony from the

Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Ben Bernanke, to review economic conditions, fiscal conditions, and monetary policy.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

The primary responsibility of the Budget Committee is the development of a concurrent budget resolution that sets spending and revenue levels in aggregate and across 21 budget functions. These budget functions encompass all Federal programs or activities. Certain programs are considered off-budget, such as Social Security and the Postal Service, and some are considered non-budgetary, such as the Federal Reserve.

The subject matter of the budget is inherently broad, but the Committee's formal oversight responsibility focuses on law governing the budget process and the agencies responsible for administering elements of those laws. Under clauses 1(d)(2) and (3) of House Rule X, the major laws falling within its oversight are the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010. The two agencies with primary responsibility for administering elements of these laws and hence which fall under the Committee's jurisdiction are the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

In addition to these general oversight responsibilities, the Budget Committee has the special oversight responsibility under clause 3(c) of House rule X to study the effect of budget outlays of existing and proposed legislation and to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures.

The House Budget Committee met on January 26, 2011 to organize for the 112th Congress. In addition to adopting rules of procedure, the Committee also adopted a written oversight plan. The Committee held hearings in the process of developing the annual concurrent budget resolution. Additionally, the Committee received testimony from Members of Congress, Cabinet level and other Federal officials, State and local officials, and expert witnesses to review the budget and economic outlook, the President's budget submissions and other budget and economic matters.

The Committee oversight plan calls for continuous assessment of the performance of Federal agencies in both the administration and service delivery by reviewing performance data in the President's budget submissions and the relevant reports and audits of the Government Accountability Office and the Offices of the Inspectors General.

The oversight plan specifically calls on the Committee to study the budgetary effect of existing law and proposed legislation, as well as government regulation on government spending and to explore ways of reducing waste, fraud, and abuse in government agencies. Furthermore, the Committee drew on the authorizing Committees' Views and Estimates on the President's budget, which are submitted to the Committee pursuant to section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act, to coordinate its oversight activities with other committees.

The House Budget Committee also plans to continue to review the budgetary treatment of assistance to, and ongoing operations of: Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Fed-

eral Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). Moreover, the Committee plan calls for continued oversight of the Office of Management and Budget's implementation of budget submission, control, execution, and enforcement procedures under the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, and other applicable laws. The oversight plan also calls for the evaluation and study of direct spending and tax policies.

In furtherance of the Committee oversight plan, the Committee held 12 hearings in the first half of the First Session of the 112th Congress. A list of the hearings held and the witnesses questioned can be found under the Committee Hearings section of this report. Furthermore, the Committee received one report from the Government Accountability Office; six responses to the Chairman's inquiries from the Congressional Budget Office; and one report from the Office of Personnel Management.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF MEASURES ON WHICH ACTION WAS TAKEN

The following legislative measures were acted on by the Committee on the Budget or contained provisions relating to the congressional budget process.

H. RES. 5 (112TH CONGRESS)

Sponsor—Eric Cantor [VA-7]

Date Introduced—January 5, 2011

Title—Adopting rules for the One Hundred Twelfth Congress

January 5, 2011—Considered as privileged matter.

January 5, 2011—Ms. Norton moved to refer the resolution to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, with instructions to report back the same until it has conducted a full and complete study of, and made a determination on, the constitutionality of the provision that would be eliminated from the Rules that granted voting rights in the Committee of the Whole to the Delegates.

January 5, 2011—Mr. Cantor moved to table the motion to refer

January 5, 2011—On agreeing to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 238—191

H.R. 662

Sponsor—John L. Mica [FL-7]

Date Introduced—February 11, 2011

Title—Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011

February 11, 2011—Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

February 28, 2011—Referred sequentially to the House Committee on the Budget for a period ending not later than Feb. 28,

2011 for consideration of such provisions of the bill as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(d), rule X.
 March 2, 2011—On Passage, Passed by recorded vote: 421–4.
 March 2, 2011—Received in the Senate
 March 3, 2011—Passed Senate without amendment by voice vote
 March 3, 2011—Presented to the President
 March 4, 2011—Signed by President and became Public Law No.: 112–5.

H.R. 1

Sponsor—Harold Rogers [KY–5]
 Date Introduced—February 11, 2011
 Title—Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011

February 11, 2011—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget

February 19, 2011—On passage Passed by the Yeas and Nays: 235–189

H.J.RES. 44

Sponsor—Harold Rogers [KY–5]
 Date Introduced—February 28, 2011
 Title—Further Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011

February 28, 2011—2/28/2011: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

March 1, 2011—On passage Passed by recorded vote: 335–91

H. RES. 126

Sponsor—Paul Ryan [WI–1]
 Date Introduced—February 28, 2011
 Title—Providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on the Budget in the One Hundred Twelfth Congress

February 28, 2011—Referred to the House Committee on House Administration

H.R. 1194

Sponsor—Jim McDermott [WA–7]
 Date Introduced—March 17, 2011
 Title—To renew the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to approve demonstration projects designed to test innovative strategies in State child welfare programs

March 17, 2011—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

May 31, 2011—On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill: Agreed to by voice vote.

H.R. 1249

Sponsor—Lamar Smith [TX–21]
 Date Introduced—March 30, 2011
 Title—America Invents Act

March 30, 2011—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

June 23, 2011—On passage, Passed by recorded vote: 304–117

H.R. 1255

Sponsor—Steve Womack [AR–3]
 Date Introduced—March 30, 2011
 Title—General Government Shutdown Prevention Act of 2011

March 30, 2011—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

April 1, 2011—On passage Passed by recorded vote: 221–202

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34

Sponsor—Paul Ryan [WI–1]
 Date Introduced—April 4, 2011
 Title—Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021

April 11, 2011—The House Committee on The Budget reported an original measure, H. Rept. 112–58, by Mr. Ryan (WI).

April 15, 2011—On agreeing to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 235–193

April 15, 2011—Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

H.R. 1363

Sponsor—Harold Rogers [KY–5]
 Date Introduced—April 4, 2011
 Title—Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011

April 4, 2011—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

April 7, 2011—On passage Passed by the Yeas and Nays: 247–181

April 8, 2011—Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote

April 9, 2011—House agreed to Senate amendment 348–70

April 9, 2011—Presented to President, Signed by President, and became Public Law No.: 112–8

H.R. 1473

Sponsor—Harold Rogers [KY-5]
 Date Introduced—April 11, 2011
 Title—Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011

April 11, 2011—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

April 14, 2011—On Passed by the Yeas and Nays: 260—167

April 14, 2011—Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read a third time, and passed without amendment by Yea-Nay. 81–91.

April 15, 2011—Presented to the President, signed by President, and became Public Law No.: 112–10.

H. RES. 287

Sponsor—Tom Reed [NY-29]
 Date Introduced—May 31, 2011
 Title—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2017) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes

May 31, 2011—The House Committee on Rules reported an original measure, H. Rept. 112–95, by Mr. Reed.

June 1, 2011—On agreeing to the resolution Agreed to by recorded vote: 231–187

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
 REFERRED TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

H.R. 87
 Hon. Michele Bachmann [MN-6]
 Repeal the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

H.R. 105
 Hon. Dan Burton [IN-5]
 Empowering Patients First Act

H.R. 114
 Hon. David Dreier [CA-26]
 Biennial Budgeting and Appropriations Act of 2011

H.R. 186
 Hon. Joe Wilson [SC-2]
 Expand the eligibility for concurrent receipt of military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation

H.R. 188
 Hon. Rob Woodall, [GA-7]
 Government Spending Responsibility Act

H.R. 196
 Hon. Loretta Sanchez [CA-47]

Simplifying The Ambiguous Law, Keeping Everyone Reliably Safe
Act of 2011

H.R. 296

Hon. Don Young [AK]

Salmon Lake Land Selection Resolution Act

H.R. 368

Hon. Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr. [GA-4]

Removal Clarification Act of 2011

H.R. 373

Hon. Virginia Foxx [NC-5]

Unfunded Mandates Information and Transparency Act of 2011

H.R. 385

Hon. Barbara Lee [CA-9]

Poverty Impact Trigger Act of 2011

H.R. 386

Hon. Dan Lungren [CA-3]

Securing Aircraft Cockpits Against Lasers Act of 2011

H.R. 398

Hon. Zoe Lofgren [CA-16]

To Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act

H.R. 408

Hon. Jim Jordan [OH-4]

Spending Reduction Act of 2011

H.R. 460

Hon. Jason Chaffetz [UT-3]

Bonneville Unit Clean Hydropower Facilitation Act

H.R. 470

Hon. Joseph J. Heck [NV-3]

Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2011

H.R. 475

Hon. Dan Boren [OK-2]

Fountainhead Property Land Transfer Act

H.R. 536

Hon. Tom Cole [OK-4]

Indian Healthcare Improvement Act of 2011

H.R. 556

Hon. Thaddeus G. McCotter [MI-11]

Preserving Patients' Choice Act

H.R. 622

Hon. Dave Camp [MI-4]

To extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, and for other purposes

H.R. 634

Hon. Jeff Flake [AZ-6]

Debt Buy-Down Act of 2011

H.R. 668

Hon. Trent Franks [AZ-2]

Secure High-Voltage Infrastructure for Electricity from Lethal
Damage Act

H.R. 675
Hon. Wally Herger [CA-2]
Strengthening Medicare Anti-Fraud Measures Act of 2011

H.R. 796
Hon. Peter A. DeFazio [OR-4]
Social Security Protection and Truth in Budgeting Act of 2011

H.R. 821
Hon. Dennis Ross [FL-12]
To require zero-based budgeting for departments and agencies of the Government

H.R. 854
Hon. Sam Farr [CA-17]
To authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, and its environs, and for other purposes

H.R. 903
Hon. Ken Calvert [CA-44]
Maximize Offshore Resource Exploration Act of 2011

H.R. 913
Hon. Robert B. Aderholt [AL-4]
Free and Fair Trade Act of 2011

H.R. 920
Hon. Louie Gohmert [TX-1]
Zero-Baseline Budget Act of 2011

H.R. 1008
Hon. John J. Duncan Jr. [TN-2]
Benton MacKaye Cherokee National Forest Land Consolidation Act

H.R. 1043
Hon. Chris Van Hollen [MD-8]
Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2011

H.R. 1125
Hon. Chaka Fattah [PA-2]
Debt Free America Act

H.R. 1135
Hon. Jim Jordan [OH-4]
Welfare Reform Act of 2011

HR.1155
Hon. Gary C. Peters [MI-9]
Expedited Consideration of Terminations, Reductions, and Savings Act of 2011

H.R. 1167
Hon. Jim Jordan [OH-4]
Welfare Reform Act of 2011

H.R. 1257
Hon. Roscoe G. Bartlett [MD-6]
Protect America from U.S. Military Expenses in Libya Act of 2011

H.R. 1302
Hon. Mike Quigley [IL-5]
Transparent and Sustainable Budget Act of 2011

H.R. 1323
Hon. Roscoe G. Bartlett [MD-6]
Protect America from U.S. Military Expenses in Libya Act of 2011

H.R. 1366
Hon. Daniel Lipinski [IL-3]
National Manufacturing Strategy Act of 2011

H.R. 1596
Hon. Earl Blumenauer [OR-3]
Superfund Reinvestment Act

H.R. 1602
Hon. Danny K. Davis [IL-7]
Children's Budget Act

H.R. 1605
Hon. John J. Duncan, Jr. [TN-2]
CAP Act of 2011

H.R. 1630
Hon. Tim Murphy [PA-18]
Social Security and Medicare Protection Act

H.R. 1637
Hon. Ted Poe [TX-2]
Crime Victims Fund Preservation Act of 2011

H.R. 1638
Hon. Ted Poe [TX-2]
Dollar Bill Act of 2011

H.R. 1685
Hon. Judy Biggert [IL-13]
Electric Drive Vehicle Deployment Act of 2011

H.R. 1745
Hon. Dave Camp [MI-4]
JOBS Act of 2011

H.R. 1848
Hon. Connie Mack [FL-14]
One Percent Spending Reduction Act of 2011

H.R. 1861
Hon. Tim Murphy [PA-18]
Infrastructure Jobs and Energy Independence Act

H.R. 2041
Hon. Jack Kingston [GA-1]
Returning to Responsible Fiscal Policies Act

H.R. 2086
Hon. Heath Shuler [NC-11]
Medical Debt Responsibility Act of 2011

H.R. 2110
Hon. Timothy H. Bishop [NY-1]
Long Island Sound Improvement Act Amendments of 2011

H.R. 2185
Hon. Zoe Lofgren [CA-16]
Refugee Protection Act of 2011

H.R. 2231
 Hon. Kristi L. Noem [SD]
 Ethanol Modernization and Deficit Reduction Act

H. Con. Res. 14
 Hon. Benjamin Quayle [AZ-3]
 Expressing the sense of the Congress that non-defense, non-security, non-veterans discretionary spending should be reduced by 20 percent

H. Con. Res. 37
 Hon. Scott Garrett [NJ-5]
 Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2011 and fiscal years 2013 through 2021

COMMITTEE REPORTS

H. Rept. 112-058 (H. Con. Res. 34)
 April 11, 2011
 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget—Fiscal Year 2012

HEARINGS

Committee on the Budget Hearings of the First Half of the First Session of the 112th Congress

Markup: House Budget Committee Organizational Meeting [1/26/2011]

The Fiscal Consequences of the New Health Care Law [1/26/2011]
 Witnesses: Richard S. Foster, Chief Actuary Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; James C. Capretta, Fellow, Ethics and Public Policy Center; Dennis Smith, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; Paul N. Van de Water, Senior Fellow, Center on Budget and Policy and Priorities.

The State of the U.S. Economy [2/9/2011]
 Witness: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The Congressional Budget Office's Budget and Economic Outlook [2/10/2011]
 Witness: Douglas W. Elmendorf, Director, Congressional Budget Office.

The President's Fiscal Year 2012 Budget [2/15/2011]
 Witness: The Honorable Jacob J. Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget.

Department of the Treasury Fiscal Year 2012 Budget [2/16/2011]
 Witness: The Honorable Timothy F. Geithner, Secretary, Department of the Treasury.

Lifting the Crushing Burden of Debt [3/10/2011]
 Witnesses: Douglas Holtz-Eakin, President, American Action Forum, Former Director of the Congressional Budget Office; Carmen M. Reinhart, Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics; Maya MacGuineas, President, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget; John Podesta, President and CEO, Center for American Progress.

Fulfilling the Mission of Health and Retirement Security [3/17/2011]

Witnesses: Alice M. Rivlin, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, Founding Director of the Congressional Budget Office, Former Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Charles Blahous, Research Fellow, Hoover Institution and Public Trustee for Social Security; James C. Capretta, Fellow, Ethics and Public Policy Center, Former Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Paul N. Van de Water, Senior Fellow, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Members' Day [3/30/2011]

Mark-Up of Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2012 [4/6/2011]

Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac & FHA: Taxpayer Exposure in the Housing Markets [6/2/2011]

Witnesses: Deborah J. Lucas, Assistant Director, Congressional Budget Office; Alex J. Pollock, Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research; Sarah Rosen Wartell, Executive Vice President, Center for American Progress & Center for American Progress Action Fund.

The Congressional Budget Office's Long-Term Budget Outlook [6/23/2011]

Witness: Douglas W. Elmendorf, Director, Congressional Budget Office.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

The majority staff produced 18 of initial analyses and reports on budget related issues.

HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE MINORITY CAUCUS SUMMARY REPORT

In the 112th Congress the Budget Committee faces the task of developing a budget plan to guide the country as we emerge from an economic recession and tackle a daunting fiscal crisis. Republicans and Democrats have different views and support different choices on how we should move forward. The fiscal year 2012 Republican budget aims to reduce the deficit solely through spending cuts, ending the Medicare guarantee and slashing investments that make the country stronger, while extending tax breaks for big corporations and the wealthiest Americans.

In contrast, in April Democrats offered a fiscal year 2012 budget resolution on the House floor that would put our fiscal house in order, reducing the deficit in a responsible way that boosts the economy, while also investing in our nation's future. As recommended by the President's bipartisan Fiscal Commission, the Democratic budget cuts spending gradually at first, so as not to weaken the recovery and cost jobs. To the contrary, it helps small businesses to create jobs while giving our children and grandchildren the tools to keep America competitive in this global economy. For example, the Democratic budget includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund designed to spur investments that create jobs, including in the nation's highways and transit systems, clean energy, and infrastructure such as aviation and ports. The budget takes a bal-

anced approach to spending and revenue, and achieves primary balance in 2018. To help reduce the deficit, the plan identifies targeted, well-timed spending cuts ranging from security and non-security agencies to agricultural subsidies. Finally, it calls for shared responsibility and sacrifice, asking the wealthiest Americans and special interests to help pay their fair share.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The following publications were prepared by the staff of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on the Budget, and were not approved by the full Membership of the Committee.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS PUBLICATIONS

Date	Title
January 5, 2011	Republican House Rules Make Fiscally Irresponsible Changes
January 31, 2011	CBO Forecast Confirms Economy on the Rebound But Deficits Continue
February 23, 2011	Summary and Analysis of President Obama's Fiscal Year 2012 Budget
April 8, 2011	Summary & Analysis of Democratic Amendments Offered to FY 2012 Budget at House Budget Committee Markup
April 11, 2011	Summary and Analysis of the House Budget Committee-reported FY 2012 Budget Resolution
April 11, 2011	Minority Views on the House Budget Committee FY 2012 Budget Resolution
April 13, 2011	Key Aspects of the 2012 Democratic Budget
April 15, 2011	Win the Future: Make it in America—the Democratic Budget Resolution
May 13, 2011	Comparing the Republican Medicare Voucher Plan and the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS LEGISLATION

April 6, 2011	Democratic Amendments offered to FY 2012 Budget during House Budget Committee markup
April 13, 2011	FY 2012 Democratic Budget offered on House floor

