Summary Table of Fiscal Plans

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Major Areas of Each Plan	Fiscal Commission Plan	Fiscal Commission Co- Chair Proposal	Representative Paul Ryan's Roadmap	Debt Reduction Task Force (Domenici - Rivlin)	Galston-MacGuineas Plan	Esquire Commission		
Defense	 Cap 2012 spending at 2011 levels, return to 2008 levels in 2013, then limit growth to half the rate of inflation (larger cuts than in Co-Chair proposal) Enforcement mechanism for caps Limits on war spending 	 Cap 2012 spending at 2010 levels, 1% cut from 2013- 2015, then limit growth to inflation Enforcement mechanism for caps 		 5-year freeze, then limit growth to GDP Enforcement mechanism for caps 	 Cut unneeded weapons systems Reform military pay and TRICARE Reform contracting Scale back R&D Create war surtax after 2015 	 Enact President's cuts Reverse "Grow the Army" Initiative Restructure military on strategic lines Assumes war costs decline 		
Domestic Discretionary	 Cap 2012 spending at 2011 levels, return to 2008 levels in 2013, then limit growth to half the rate of inflation Enforcement mechanism for caps Move the Transportation Trust Fund to mandatory Budget for disasters Adopt immediate spending and government efficiency reforms 	 Cap 2012 spending at 2010 levels, 1% cut from 2013- 2015, then limit growth to inflation Enforcement mechanism for caps Move the Transportation Trust Fund to mandatory Budget for disasters 	 Freeze non-defense, non- stimulus at 2009 levels until 2020 Starting in 2020, spending growth assumed to be limited to CPI plus 0.7% Rescind all unused ARRA funds 	 4-year freeze, then limit growth to GDP Enforcement mechanism for caps 	• Freeze for 3 years, then grow with inflation, starting in 2011	 Delay some NASA missions Eliminate earmarks Limit discretionary growth to inflation 		
Social Security	 Slow benefit growth for high and medium-income workers Increase early and normal retirement ages and index for longevity (but create "hardship exemption") Index COLAs to chained CPI Include newly hired state and local workers after 2020 Increase payroll tax cap to cover 90% of wages by 2050 Create new minimum and old-age benefits 	 Slow benefit growth for high and medium-income workers Increase early and normal retirement ages and index for longevity (but create "hardship exemption") Index COLAs to chained CPI Include newly hired state and local workers after 2020 Increase payroll tax cap to cover 90% of wages by 2050 Create new minimum and old-age benefits 	 Slow benefit growth for high and medium-income workers Index normal retirement age to longevity until it reaches 70 Create optional personal accounts of 2% for the first \$10,000 and 1% of income between that and payroll tax cap, eventually increasing to 8% up to the inflation-adjusted level, and 4% of payroll above that, for those under 55 Use general revenue to replenish trust funds Create new minimum benefit 	 Slow benefit growth for high-income workers Index benefits for longevity Index COLAs to chained CPI Include newly hired state and local workers Increase cap to 90% of wages Create new minimum and old-age benefits 	 Slow benefit growth for high and medium-income workers Increase normal retirement age and index for longevity Index COLAs to chained CPI Include newly hired state and local workers Create new minimum and old-age benefits Create mandatory add-on accounts Reduce and make the payroll tax more progressive (replace revenues with some of the proceeds from energy tax) 	 Increase retirement age to 70 before 2021 Index COLAs to chained CPI Increase years used to calculate benefits from 35 to 38 years Include new state and local workers 		

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Health Care	 Reform the "doc fix" and reform or repeal CLASS Act; pay for by Increase Medicare cost sharing Tort reform Various others Expand successful payment reform pilots Strengthen IPAB by eliminating provider carve-outs Establish a long-term budget for total health care spending and limit health care cost growth after 2020 to GDP+1% 	 Reform the "doc fix"; pay for by Increase Medicare cost sharing Tort reform Replace SGR with modest reductions and make new schedule Various others Expand successful payment reform pilots Strengthen IPAB Identify an additional \$200 billion in savings Establish long-term target for total health care spending and limit health care cost growth after 2020 to GDP+1% 	 Allow interstate purchasing, small business pools, and state based exchanges Tort reform If 45% or more of Medicare funding is from general revenues, a 1% reduction in provider payments applies, starting in 2020 Increase Medicare cost sharing Create a new system of vouchers to replace Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare vouchers would grow by 2.7% over the long-term, but Medicaid vouchers would grow at an undetermined rate SCHIP population eligible for health care tax credit 	 Tort reform Increase Medicare cost sharing Reduce payments to Rx companies New premium support (vouchers) program End Medicaid matching system 	 Create a non-open-ended budget for health care Tort reform Increase Medicare cost sharing Reduce new health care subsidies from health care reform law Strengthen IPAB Index eligibility age for Medicare to longevity 	 Tort reform Assumes no Medicare payment patches, meaning doctors would face 23% cut in Medicare reimbursements and additional cuts over the next decade
Other Mandatory	 Index programs to chained CPI Reform military and civil service retirement Reduce farm subsidies Reduce student loans Various others 	 Index programs to chained CPI Reform military and civil service retirement Reduce farm subsidies Reduce student loans Various others 	 Starting in 2020, spending growth is assumed to be limited to CPI plus 0.7% Improve job training 	 Reform military and civil service retirement Index programs to chained CPI Reform farm subsidies Various others 	 Reform military and civil service retirement Index federal salaries to private sector wage growth Reform farm subsidies Various others 	 Index federal and military pensions to chained CPI Cut federal workforce by 5% Reform farm subsidies

Major Areas of Each Plan	Fiscal Commission Plan	Fiscal Commission Co- Chair Proposal	Representative Paul Ryan's Roadmap	Debt Reduction Task Force (Domenici - Rivlin)	Galston-MacGuineas Plan	Esquire Commission
Tax Expenditures	 Eliminate all tax expenditures as starting point If some tax expenditures still desired, eliminate all business tax expenditures, S&L deduction, cafeteria plans, others; limit others (mortgage deduction, charitable deductions, health exclusion, others) in illustrative plan Enact trigger to ensure tax reform by 2013. If not, impose growing across- the-board haircut for certain tax expenditures 	 Option 1 (Zero Plan): Eliminate all tax expenditures as starting point Option 2 (Wyden-Gregg Style): Eliminate some tax expenditures (some business tax expenditures, S&L deduction, cafeteria plans, others); limit others (mortgage deduction, charitable deductions, health exclusion, others) Triple standard deduction Permanently extend R&D tax credit Option 3 (Trigger): Enact tax reform by 2012 or impose gradually growing across-the-board haircut for certain tax expenditures 	 Eliminates health care exclusion with refundable credit as part of health reform Clear out nearly all of the existing tax deductions and credits 	 Eliminates most tax expenditures Eliminate employer health exclusion Restructure tax benefits for low-income families with an earnings credit equal to 21.3% of first \$20,300 of earnings. Restructure tax benefits for families with children with universal \$1,600 credit per child Eliminate standard deduction and personal exemptions 	 Gradually reduce tax expenditures by 10%, index to inflation, divide proceeds between lower tax rates and deficit reduction Examples: Reduce home mortgage deduction from \$1 million to \$500,000 and eliminate for vacation homes Repeal health care exclusion and replace with credit Phase out the deduction for state and local taxes Consolidate tax breaks for education 	 Repeal health care exclusion and replace with credit Limit itemized deductions to 28% and phase out personal exemptions for high earners Curtail state and local tax deduction Eliminate subsidies for bio-fuels

Major Areas of Each Plan	Fiscal Commission Plan	Fiscal Commission Co- Chair Proposal	Representative Paul Ryan's Roadmap	Debt Reduction Task Force (Domenici - Rivlin)	Galston-MacGuineas Plan	Esquire Commission
Tax Reform	 Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended Index tax code to chained CPI Increase gas tax by \$0.15 starting in 2013 (to be dedicated to Transportation Trust Fund) Eliminate AMT, Pease, PEP Lower individual and corporate income tax rates to 8%, 14%, and 23% (26% corporate) and increase rates if any tax expenditures are added back. Illustrative plan assumes 12%, 22%, and 28% (28% corporate) rates Tax capital gains and dividends as normal income Move to a territorial tax system Tax reform trigger: enact tax reform by 2013 or automatically reduce many tax expenditures to raise same amount of revenue 	 Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended Index all of tax code to the chained CPI Increase gas tax by \$0.15 starting in 2013 Eliminate AMT, Pease, PEP Option 1 (Zero Plan): Lower individual and corporate income tax rates to 8%, 14%, and 23% (26% corporate) and increase rates if any tax expenditures are added back Tax capital gains and dividends as normal income Option 2 (Wyden-Gregg Style) Lower income tax rates to 15%, 25%, 35%, and 26% (corporate) Move to a territorial tax system Option 3 (Trigger): Enact tax reform by 2012 or impose gradually growing across-the-board haircut for certain tax expenditures 	 Cap total revenue at 19% GDP Assumes all 2001/2003 tax cuts extended Offers individual taxpayers a choice - current tax system or new Simplified Tax: 10% rate for <\$50,000 single filers (\$100,000 for joint filers) or 25% rate for >\$100,000 single filers (\$200,000 joint filers) Eliminate taxes on estates, dividends, capital gains Repeal AMT Increase standard deduction Eliminates corporate income tax and replaces it with a business consumption tax of 8.5% on goods and services 	 Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended Payroll tax holiday Reduce income tax rates to 15% and 27% (and 27% corporate) Repeal AMT Index all of tax code to the chained CPI Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income (top rate of 27%), with \$1,000 exclusion for capital gains Introduce a 6.5% "Debt Reduction Sales Tax" or VAT Adjust excise tax on alcoholic beverages to \$0.25/oz New tax on manufacture and importation of sweetened beverages 	 Institute a carbon tax (some proceeds go to reduce payroll tax) Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended Revenue neutral corporate tax reform to broaden base and lower rate Index all of tax code to the chained CPI 	 Use most revenue savings to keep current tax rates set to expire at end of 2010 "at or near their current levels" Increase gas tax by \$1 per gallon Reinstate increased AMT exemptions in the 2009 stimulus that expired at the end of 2009

Major Areas of Each Plan	Fiscal Commission Plan	Fiscal Commission Co- Chair Proposal	Representative Paul Ryan's Roadmap	Debt Reduction Task Force (Domenici - Rivlin)	Galston-MacGuineas Plan	Esquire Commission
Budget Process	 Enact discretionary caps on defense and non- defense, with enforcement mechanisms Cap revenues at 21% of GDP Allow cap adjustments for program integrity Review all budget scoring practices Design on-off for extended unemployment benefits Establish a debt stabilization process Institute fiscal goals of primary balance by 2015 and debt stabilization thereafter Enforcement mechanisms for goals, and require fast-tracked action from lawmakers if goals not met Weak economy and economic considerations would suspend process 	 primary balance by 2015 and debt stabilization thereafter Enact discretionary caps and create firewall between defense and non-defense, with enforcement mechanisms Cap revenues at 21% of 	 Establish binding cap on total government spending as a % of GDP Every five years, evaluate to see if spending will increase at an "out of control" manner, faster growing programs would be slowed by no more than 1% 3/5's majority required to increase taxes 	 Enact discretionary caps on defense and non- defense spending, with enforcement mechanisms Apply PayGo to revenues and mandatory spending Move to biennial budgeting Enact explicit long-term budgets for entitlement programs 	 Institute fiscal goal of 60% debt-GDP by 2020 Enact non-defense discretionary cap Enact cap and PayGo rules for tax expenditures 	
Fiscal Metrics	Spending 22.0% Revenue 20.5% Debt	Spending 22.0% Revenue 20.5% Debt	Spending 22.5% Revenue 18.5% Debt	Spending 23.0% Revenue 21.5% Debt	Spending 22.0% Revenue 21.5% Debt	Spending 21.0% Revenue 21.0% Debt
2020*	65% Long-Term Debt (2035) 40%	65% Long-Term Debt (2035) 43%	69% Long-Term Debt (2035) 93% (2080) 0%	60% Long-Term Debt (2035) 52%	60%	52%

* Rounded to nearest 0.5%. Estimates as reported by each plan.

Major Areas of Each Plans	Andy Stern's Plan	Representative Jan Schakowsky's Plan	Our Fiscal Security (EPI, Demos, and Century Foundation)	Center For American Progress 50/50 Plan	CATO's "Downsizing Government Plan"	Americans for Tax Reform
Defense	 Implements all of the Sustainable Defense Task Force recommendations Stricter cap than Fiscal Commission Co-Chair proposal Enforcement mechanism for cap Implement Sen. Coburn audit requirements in 2015 so that future spending is frozen at 2015 levels 	 Cut various military projects Reduce military to pre- war levels Reduce contracting Reduce strategic nuclear arsenal 	 Illustrative options taken from Sustainable Defense Task Force proposal: Reduce strategic weapons Draw down overseas contingency operations Reduce procurement and R&D 	 Cut overhead Cut military personnel stationed in Europe and Asia Various weapons cuts Reform military pay and TRICARE 	• Enact Preble/Friedman reforms: numerous acquisition reductions, RDT&E reductions, reforming military pay and health care, overhead savings, reduce the size of the Army, Marines, and nuclear arsenal	• Roll back and cap at 2008 levels with no growth rate
Domestic Discretionary	 Less strict cap than Fiscal Commission Co- Chair proposal Create "Invest in America Trust Fund" to invest in infrastructure, smart grid, education broadband, etc. Enforcement mechanism for cap Acknowledges that illustrative spending cuts in various other proposals are acceptable Move the Transportation Trust Fund to mandatory Budget for disasters 	 Eliminate Overseas Private Investment Corporation Sell excess federal property Reduce unnecessary printing costs Reduce inefficient and improper payments by 5% Other efficiencies implemented 	• Increase early childhood care and education, infrastructure, and fundamental R&D by \$2.5 trillion over the next decade	 Cut energy supply programs Cut international security assistance Cut federal highway assistance Cut immigration and customs enforcement Cut Federal Aviation Administration Cut NIH funding Cut international development and humanitarian assistance Cut customs and border protection Cut NASA Various others 	 End rail subsidies Eliminate Department of Housing and Education State and local grant cuts in many departments Eliminate SBA, CPB, Job Corps, among others End energy subsidies Various others 	• Roll back and cap at 2008 levels with no growth rate

Major Areas of Each Plans	Andy Stern's Plan	Representative Jan Schakowsky's Plan	Our Fiscal Security (EPI, Demos, and Century Foundation)	Center For American Progress 50/50 Plan	CATO's "Downsizing Government Plan"	Americans for Tax Reform
Social Security	 By 2030, increase tax cap on employer and employee side to 90% After 2030, eliminate employer tax cap Include new state and local workers in 2020 Progressive price indexing with bend point at \$150,000 of 5% Create new minimum and old-age benefits Use chained CPI Treats all salary reduction plans like 401(k)s Allows for more flexible investing of up to 15% of the trust fund If retirement age increases, create flexible retirement age based on occupation's life expectancy and those in physically challenging work who do not meet DI eligibility Create mandatory add-on accounts 	 Eliminate tax cap on employer side, raise to 90% on employee side Enact a 3-4% tax on all earnings above the tax cap Treat other salary reduction plans like 401(k)s 	• Eliminate tax cap on employer side, raise to 90% on employee side	 Remove cap on employer side of Social Security Index COLAs to chained CPI 	 Price index initial benefits Increase retirement age two months after 2010 until it reaches 70 for those born after 1971 increasing one month every other year after that 	 No changes in short-term Long term: (Paul Ryan's Plan) Slow benefit growth for high and medium-income workers Index normal retirement age to longevity until it reaches 70 Create optional personal accounts of 2% for the first \$10,000 and 1% of income between that and payroll tax cap, eventually increasing to 8% up to the inflation-adjusted level, and 4% of payroll above that, for those under 55 Use general revenue to replenish trust funds Create new minimum benefit

Major Areas of Each Plans	Andy Stern's Plan	Representative Jan Schakowsky's Plan	Our Fiscal Security (EPI, Demos, and Century Foundation)	Center For American Progress 50/50 Plan	CATO's "Downsizing Government Plan"	Americans for Tax Reform
Health Care	 Same "doc fix" reform as Fiscal Commission Co- Chair proposal Encourages no other health-care cuts until 2018 Same long-term plan as Fiscal Commission Co- Chair proposal One or more of the following: Implementation of payment reform, prevention, chronic disease from lessons learned Direct Med Pac or IPAB to make cost containment recommendations that can be disapproved by Congress Establish public option Establish Medicare Part D modeled after VA Require Medicare to negotiate for lower prescription drug prices Increase revenue or means test Medicare Restructure current system "Medicare for All" with national budgeting 	 Establish a public option Ensure that costs of drugs for individuals in both Medicare and Medicaid are no higher than Medicare costs Ban "Pay-for-Delay" patent settlements Require Medicare to negotiate for lower prescription drug prices Establishes Medicare- administered Part D program 	 Improve accountable care organizations Bundle Medicare payments to providers Create incentives to increase patient safety in hospitals Implement comparative effectiveness research Strengthen and increase use of IPAB Use more health information technology Establish a public option 		 Block grant and freeze Medicaid spending Cut Medicare payment error rate by 50% Increase Medicare premiums Repeal health care reform legislation Tort reform Increase Medicare deductibles 	 Repeal health care reform legislation Roll back Medicaid to 2008 levels, freeze, then give as block grants to the states No changes to Medicare in short-term Long term: (Paul Ryan's Plan) Allow interstate purchasing, small business pools, and state based exchanges Tort reform If 45% or more of Medicare funding is from general revenues, a 1% reduction in provider payments applies, starting in 2020 Increase Medicare cost sharing
Other Mandatory	Index programs to chained CPI	 Cut farm subsidies in half and eliminate Market Access Program \$200 billion stimulus for job creation 		 Reform military and civil service retirement Index programs to chained CPI Reform farm subsidies Cut veteran's disability compensation Cut Universal Service Fund 	 Cut agriculture subsidies Cut workforce by 10% Freeze federal pay for three years Reform federal retirement benefits 	• Roll back to 2008 levels, freeze, and then give as block grants to the states

Major Areas of Each Plans	Andy Stern's Plan	Representative Jan Schakowsky's Plan	Our Fiscal Security (EPI, Demos, and Century Foundation)	Center For American Progress 50/50 Plan	CATO's "Downsizing Government Plan"	Americans for Tax Reform
Tax Expenditures	 Same options 1 and 2 as the Fiscal Commission Co-Chair Proposal Option 3: Cap deductions at 15%, tax capital gains and dividends as normal income with a \$1,000 exemption Permanently extend Making Work Pay, recent EITC, and Child Tax Credit parameters 	 Replace corporate interest deduction with a 25% credit Close active financing tax deferral for financial firms Repeal tax subsidy for corporate mergers and acquisitions Close dividend loophole for foreign source income Eliminate the deduction for business meals and entertainment expenses 	 Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income and expand charitable giving credit Cap the benefit on itemized deductions at 15% Permanently expand EITCC Make Child Tax Credit fully refundable Permanently extend Making Work Pay tax credit Various others 	 Eliminate: Deduction for business meals and entertainment Exemption of credit union income Capitals gains treatment of certain income from sales of agricultural items Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield deduction Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss Various others Reduce: Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings Exclusion of interest on private purpose bonds 	 Cut EITC by 50% Eliminate refundable portion of Child Tax Credit 	 Reform corporate tax expenditures in a revenue-neutral way to broaden the tax base and lower rates Simplify some individual tax expenditures in a revenue-neutral way, including simplification of child tax benefits, retirement savings, and education tax expenditures

Major Areas of Each Plans	Andy Stern's Plan	Representative Jan Schakowsky's Plan	Our Fiscal Security (EPI, Demos, and Century Foundation)	Center For American Progress 50/50 Plan	CATO's "Downsizing Government Plan"	Americans for Tax Reform
Tax Reform	 Same options 1 and 2 as the Fiscal Commission Co-Chair proposal Option 3: Payroll tax holiday (similar to Domenici-Rivlin plan) Increase gas tax by \$0.15 starting in 2013 Extend 2001/2003 Tax Cuts under \$250,000 Option 4: End tax filing for 100 million Americans and move to a consumption tax system with rebates for low-income Options to fund "Invest in America Trust Fund": Short-term financial stock transfer fee Tax on internet gaming New tax bracket on income over \$1 million Close tax gap 	 Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended Reform estate tax with a progressive schedule of marginal rates Cap and trade with 50% rebated Auction off SO2 permits Limit royalty relief for offshore oil and gas production Auction radio spectrum licenses 	 Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended Reform estate tax with a progressive schedule of marginal rates Cap and trade with 50% rebated Decrease tax gap Institute a financial crisis responsibility tax Institute a financial speculation tax Surtax on high-earners Various others 	 2% surtax on income \$1,000,000- \$10,000,000 5% surtax on income \$10,000,000 and above Assumes 2001/2003 tax cuts under \$250,000 extended \$5 per barrel tax on foreign imported oil 	 Assumes all 2001/2003 tax cuts extended Eliminate tax increases in the health care reform legislation 	 Assumes all 2001/2003 tax cuts extended Eliminate estate tax Permanently patch AMT Repeal 2009 Tobacco Tax Repeal new taxes from health care reform legislation Revenue neutral corporate tax reform, with goal of a 15% corporate tax rate Revenue neutral personal income tax reform

Major Areas of Each Plans	Andy Stern's Plan	Representative Jan Schakowsky's Plan	Our Fiscal Security (EPI, Demos, and Century Foundation)	Center For American Progress 50/50 Plan	CATO's "Downsizing Government Plan"	Americans for Tax Reform
Budget Process	 Discretionary caps with same enforcement mechanisms as Fiscal Commission Co-Chair proposal Other budget process reforms in Fiscal Commission Co-Chair proposal: Budget for disaster funds; tougher limits and transparency for emergencies Move to biennial budget Tighter rules for Overseas Contingency Operations 	• Institute fiscal goal of primary budget balance by 2015	 Stabilize debt-GDP at 90% over the long-term Apply "progressive PayGo" to revenue and mandatory spending, but exclude mandatory education programs Enact cap and create annual review process for tax expenditures 			• Discretionary freeze
Fiscal Metrics 2020*	Spending N/A Revenue N/A Debt N/A	Spending N/A Revenue N/A Debt N/A	Spending 25.0% Revenue 21.5% Debt 83% Long-Term Debt (2045) 90%	Spending N/A Revenue N/A Debt N/A	Spending 18.5% Revenue 18.5% Debt 61%	Spending 18.0% Revenue 18.0% Debt N/A

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* Rounded to nearest 0.5%. Estimates as reported by each plan.