

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 14, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Deborah M. Spriggs, Deputy Clerk and Mr. Robert F. Reeves, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 110th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

PROVIDING FOR ADOPTION OF S.
CON. RES. 70, CONCURRENT RES-
OLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2009

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1190 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1190

Resolved, That the House hereby (1) takes from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 70) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2009 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 and 2010 through 2013, (2) adopts an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of House Concurrent Resolution 312, as adopted by the House, (3) adopts such Senate concurrent resolution, as amended; (4) insists on its amendment; and (5) requests a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Washington, my very, very good friend, Mr. HASTINGS. All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extra-neous materials into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 1190 provides for the adoption of the Senate budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 70, with an amend-

ment consisting of the House-passed budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 312. It also provides that the House request a conference with the Senate.

This rule simply allows the House to move quickly and efficiently to a conference on the budget resolution. Let me be clear, the minority still has the right to offer a motion to instruct conferees, and they still have the ability to defeat this rule, denying the opportunity to begin a conference on the budget resolution.

It's a simple and straightforward rule that allows the House to do what the American people sent us here to do, legislate. The American people don't want the partisan infighting that is being perpetrated by the minority in this Chamber. Time after time the American people have spoken, and their voices are being heard loud and clear. They want action, not disruption. They want us to do our job. And this rule will allow us to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my very, very, very good friend from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this rule is redundant and totally unnecessary. The House doesn't need to pass this rule to go to conference with the Senate. Democrats already have all the power they need to go to conference on the budget. The Budget Committee chairman already has the ability to make a motion to go to conference, and a rule that this House passed 2 months ago also provides that authority. We have already done this with the rule, H. Res. 1036, which my very, very, very good friend, Mr. MCGOVERN, managed only a couple of months ago. There is no reason for the House to be considering this rule, except perhaps one, Mr. Speaker, and that's so that the Democrat majority can deny Republicans their rights as the minority party.

Democrats are going to get their way at the end of the day; majorities always do that. But in putting this rule on the floor, Democrats are saying that they needn't even bother with respecting minority rights. This rule exists solely as an abuse of power.

Mr. Speaker, when Democrats won control of the Congress in 2006, they promised the American people that they would run the most open and honest House in history. They would seek to work in a bipartisan manner. Instead of keeping that promise, the Democrat majority has stooped to depths and gone to extremes that no previous majority in the House has ever dared. When it comes time to shutting down debate, silencing ideas, restricting minority rights, ignoring

rules they themselves wrote, and running the House in a top-down, shut-up, sit-down manner, this Democrat majority has no peer.

The Democrat promise to run the most open, honest House in history has been revealed as a hollow charade. They have passed more closed rules that block all amendments and debate than any House in history. They wrote new rules to prohibit votes from being held open to change the vote's outcome, and then violated that rule time after time. They passed new rules to ensure House and Senate conference committees are more open and public, but instead they turn around and retreat even further behind closed doors. They almost totally abandon even holding conference committees.

Mr. Speaker, why is this rule suddenly on the House floor today? Why the sudden interest of Democrats in the House to go to conference with the Senate on a budget? The House passed their version of the budget on March 13. The Senate passed their version on March 14. Today is May 14. Why didn't we go to conference 2 months ago? Never mind, of course, that the law sets April 15 as the deadline for Congress to pass a final budget resolution. The facts are that this House could and should have gone to conference 2 months ago. But Democrats have instead hid behind closed doors to negotiate, bargain and cut deals to write a final budget.

By reading media reports, Mr. Speaker, it appears the Democrat majority in the House and Senate have reached a final agreement on the final budget for fiscal year 2009. That agreement will apparently increase spending by billions of dollars and include the largest tax increase in history. So now they apparently are going to go to a phony conference after all the true tax and spend work has been done in secret. Mr. Speaker, they aren't doing this to be more open and honest. They are doing this to force through their plan to massively increase taxes and increase government spending.

Mr. Speaker, the news media also reports that the Democrat majority has abandoned another of their promises it made to the American people when they wrote the new law for the House that is known as PAYGO. This is a rule that was sought by the Blue Dog Democrats. This rule places a blanket requirement that any bill that lowers taxes or increases spending must be correspondingly offset. Under the secret budget agreement, it appears that the Democrat PAYGO rule was jettisoned.

Blue Dog Democrats have given up on their rule and their PAYGO principle. They traded an enforceable House rule for a meaningless promise from a Senator. It's meaningless because everyone knows that this one Senator will in all likelihood be over-ridden by his Senate colleagues. Mr. Speaker, one can respect my colleagues

on the other side of the aisle for standing on principle, but this is a principle that's being abandoned.

This rule isn't necessary. The Democrats already have all the power they need to go to conference. So the only reason we are here is because the majority is trying to restrict the rights of the minority to be heard and for the Republicans to have a fair opportunity to offer alternative proposals to legislation Americans care about most, taxing and spending.

We are being blocked, shut down, and unfairly restricted in our rights. And as a result, our constituents will potentially be subjected to higher taxes and more government spending. I really don't think Americans want that.

When it comes to Democrat plans for billions of dollars in new government spending, Republicans have the right to protest, to demand votes in the House, to have the voices of Members representing almost half of this country to be heard.

□ 1630

We especially have the right to protest the Democrat majority's writing of a \$200 billion appropriations bill that just completely skips over any hearing or markup in the Appropriations Committee. Instead of passing a bill to fund our troops who are fighting to protect America, Democrats are short-circuiting the legislative process, shutting out Republicans and larding the bill up with billions and billions of dollars of unrelated spending.

Right now, Mr. Speaker, upstairs in the Capitol on the third floor, the House Rules Committee is meeting to consider this massive \$200 billion supplemental spending bill. The text of this bill was just released an hour before the committee met. It never went before the Appropriations Committee. Republicans have obviously just had minutes to read the bill. This is wrong and is abuse of power by the Democrat majority. The American people deserve to have a more open process on how their tax dollars are spent.

So, Mr. Speaker, I repeat again that this rule is totally unnecessary. Democrats already have the power to go to conference. They're just 2 months late in doing so. The Democrats have broken their promise to the American people to operate the House in an open and honest manner. They are conspiring in secret to write a budget that increases taxes by the largest amount in history and use a vital troop funding bill to try to pass billions and billions of new dollars in unrelated government spending.

So for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID DAVIS).

Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee. I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I'm glad we're talking about the budget, but I will tell you the budget I want to talk about right now is the budget of the American family and small businesses and the middle class across America.

I was just in Elizabethton, Tennessee, over the weekend back at Whitson's Barber Shop, and I can tell you the issue that is on people's minds right now is not more taxes and more spending; it's the need for a true energy policy in America. An energy policy that actually uses American energy. We need a policy that will stop taxing and spending. We need an energy policy that will break our dependence on foreign oil.

Right now we're buying our energy from people that hate us, hate our freedoms, and, quite frankly, hate our religion. We need to go back to the drawing board and have an energy plan that uses American energy. I'm talking about clean coal technology. I'm talking about drilling off the Outer Continental Shelf. I'm talking about drilling in ANWR. I'm talking about wind technology. I'm talking about building safe nuclear plants. Those are the things that will bring down the cost at the pumps.

We have moms and dads right now that are worried about how they're going to get their children to school in the mornings. They're worried about how they're going to put food on their kitchen table. That's the budget that the American people are concerned about. The American people are looking for solutions. They are not looking for big government, inside the beltway in Washington. The American people are looking for solutions to make sure that we keep government as small as possible, and they're looking to make sure that we pass an energy policy that actually uses American energy. It's time for no more excuses. It's time for us to pass an energy bill that will give some relief to the American family.

It's basic economics. I talk to schools all across my district when I go home, and it's basic economics. You can talk to any high school student. They will understand supply and demand. If you have a lot of a supply and a little bit of demand, the cost will go down; and, conversely, if you have a lot of demand for a limited supply, cost will go up. Right now we have a demand for a lot of energy, a lot of oil. And right now we're dependent on the Middle East, on Venezuela, on Russia, other countries; and we're actually begging the Middle East to increase their energy production. And we have policies here in Washington that won't allow us to use our own American natural resources in energy.

The American people want solutions. They want solutions now. And they don't want it in taxing and spending. It's time for no more excuses. We need an energy plan that uses American energy.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire from my very

good friend from Massachusetts if he has any more requests for time on his side.

Mr. McGOVERN. Thank you for inquiring. I'm it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I would like to ask my good friend from Massachusetts just a very straight-up question, and I will be happy to yield to him.

Why are we addressing and debating this redundant rule today?

I yield to my friend.

Mr. McGOVERN. Thank you for yielding.

We are debating this rule today to do the people's business, to expedite the process so we can move to a conference on the budget resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, of course, which we already did on H. Res. 1036, which my good friend managed on the floor here just a couple of months ago.

Mr. Speaker, let me talk about an issue that's been talked a great deal about here on the House floor by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I certainly hear about it when I go home.

Mr. Speaker, since the Democrats took control of Congress in January of 2007, the cost of gasoline has risen to record-setting prices. In fact, the cost of gasoline has gone up more in 16 months than it had gone up in the prior 6 years. According to a report from just 2 days ago by AAA in my State of Washington, the price for a gallon of gasoline is at a record \$3.80. That's 26 cents higher than it was just last month. The average price of a gallon of diesel is \$4.53, which is \$1.46 higher than a year ago.

Speaker PELOSI made a promise that the Democrats had a "commonsense plan" to "lower the price at the pump." But this Congress has done nothing and has only seen fuel prices rise.

Mr. Speaker, I really believe it's time for the House to act. It's time for the House to debate ideas for lowering prices, and it's time for the Democrats to reveal their promised plan.

So by defeating the previous question, this House can finally consider solutions to rising energy costs. When the previous question is defeated, I will move to add a section to the rule, not rewrite the entire rule, just to add a section to the rule, that would allow the House to consider H.R. 5984, the Clean Energy Tax Stimulus Act of 2008, introduced by Representative BARTLETT of Maryland, as well as "any amendment which the proponent asserts, if enacted, would have the effect of lowering the national average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel by increasing the domestic supply of oil by permitting the extraction of oil in the Outer Continental Shelf."

Mr. Speaker, the United States is the only developed nation in the world that

forbids safe energy production on its Outer Continental Shelf. This puts our country and economy at a disadvantage to other countries. According to the U.S. Minerals Management Service, America's deep seas on the Outer Continental Shelf contain 420 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 86 billion barrels of oil. Let me repeat that, Mr. Speaker. The Outer Continental Shelf contains 420 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 86 billion barrels of oil. That's 86 billion barrels of American oil that sits waiting while we import a little over 4½ billion barrels from foreign countries each year.

So, Mr. Speaker, if we are serious about addressing gas prices and energy costs in America, we need to get serious about accessing our country's energy resources.

Some will declare that it's unsafe to produce energy from reserves beneath the ocean in the Outer Continental Shelf. But other countries do it safely all around the world. As a matter of fact, our country utilizes deep sea production in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, this technology was severely tested, severely tested, and proven safe when two back-to-back category five storms hit the Gulf of Mexico in 2005. Almost 3,000 offshore platforms were in the direct path of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Some experienced 5 to 6 hours of sustained winds at 170 miles per hour and gusts over 200 miles per hour.

Now, to be sure, production was halted and platform workers were evacuated during these terrible hurricanes; so there was no loss of life.

But, Mr. Speaker, do you know how many of these rigs ruptured? The answer is zero. Zero. Some tops fell off but no platforms ruptured. So I think we must make a distinction between concerns that production can be done safely and scare tactics that oppose efforts to make use of America's resources and reduce imports from foreign nations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the amendment and extraneous material inserted into the RECORD prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that we can consider this vitally important issue for America's families; workers; truckers; small businesses; and, for that matter, our entire economy.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I always appreciate hearing from my very good friend from Washington State explain his rationale on various issues. But let me just say a couple of things.

If we want to have a serious discussion about the cost of energy in this country, let's understand one thing.

The Republicans had been in control of this Congress for 12 years and the Republicans have controlled the White House for nearly 8 years. When George Bush went into office on January 22, 2001, the cost of a gallon of gas was \$1.47. As of last week, it was \$3.61. It's gone up since last week, and part of that is because of the failed, the failed policies of this administration and the Republican Congress.

Yesterday, thanks to the leadership of Speaker PELOSI, we voted on a bill to instruct the President not to continue putting oil in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. And guess what, President Bush said he's going to veto it. He's going to veto a measure that will bring down prices for oil and gas in the short term. That's where their priorities are. Siding with Big Oil against the consumer. So enough is enough.

And I would say, Mr. Speaker, that what we're trying to do here today is expedite consideration of a budget resolution. After nearly 8 years, the Bush legacy is the highest deficits in our Nation's history. That is what he has left our children and our grandchildren, the greatest amount of national debt in our Nation's history. Future generations, our kids and our grandchildren, will be forced to pay the price for this unprecedented rise in debt and the Republicans' fiscally reckless and irresponsible policies.

The budget resolution that Chairman SPRATT, our leader here in the House, has fashioned and the one that he is going to conference with is a budget with a conscience. That's something we had not had when the Republicans were in control of this Congress. It is a budget that doesn't cut Medicare and doesn't cut Medicaid and doesn't cut the Community Development Block Grant program and doesn't cut LIHEAP. It is a budget that understands that average people have suffered under the 12 years that Republicans controlled this Congress and under the 8 years that George Bush has been in office. It is a budget that protects priorities like SCHIP, infrastructure needs, homeland security, innovation, energy, education, health care, veterans, and the environment. It protects middle class tax relief, including the alternative minimum tax, the child tax credit, and the marriage penalties. In short, what the Democrats are trying to do is get a budget passed that charts a new direction for a stronger, safer, more compassionate America, a direction very different from the one that this President and the previous Republican Congress has brought us down.

Let me finally say, Mr. Speaker, this will be the first budget resolution conference report to be considered in an election year since Bill Clinton was in office. So for all the talk about process, the fact of the matter is we have a Congress, a Democratic Congress, that is actually committed to getting things done, including a budget resolution.

□ 1645

And again, when we bring the budget resolution to the floor, it will be the first budget resolution conference report to be considered in an election year since Bill Clinton was in office. And that is something I think we all can be proud of and the American people can be proud of a finished product which will be a budget that will reflect their priorities.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

The material previously referred to by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1190 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. That upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5984) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the limited continuation of clean energy production incentives and incentives to improve energy efficiency in order to prevent a downturn in these sectors that would result from a lapse in the tax law. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except any amendment which the proponent asserts, if enacted, would have the effect of lowering the national average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel by increasing the domestic supply of oil by permitting the extraction of oil in the Outer Continental Shelf. Such amendments shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for thirty minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308-311) describes the vote on the previous question on

the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's “American Congressional Dictionary”: “If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business.”

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled “Amending Special Rules” states: “a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.” (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be fol-

lowed by 5-minute votes on adoption of H. Res. 1190; and motion to suspend the rules on H. Res. 1173.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 187, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 317]

YEAS—225

Abercrombie	Grijalva	Obey
Ackerman	Gutierrez	Oliver
Allen	Hall (NY)	Ortiz
Altmire	Hare	Pallone
Arcuri	Harman	Pascarell
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Pastor
Baird	Hereth Sandlin	Payne
Baldwin	Higgins	Perlmutter
Bean	Hill	Peterson (MN)
Becerra	Hinchev	Pomeroy
Berkley	Hirono	Price (NC)
Berman	Hodes	Rahall
Berry	Holden	Rangel
Bilirakis	Holt	Reichert
Bishop (GA)	Honda	Reyes
Bishop (NY)	Hooley	Richardson
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Rodriguez
Boren	Inslee	Ros-Lehtinen
Boswell	Israel	Ross
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Rothman
Boyd (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Roybal-Allard
Boyd (KS)	(TX)	Ruppersberger
Brady (PA)	Jefferson	Ryan (OH)
Braley (IA)	Johnson (GA)	Salazar
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (IL)	Sánchez, Linda
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Capps	Jones (OH)	Sanchez, Loretta
Capuano	Kagen	Sarbanes
Cardoza	Kanjorski	Schakowsky
Carnahan	Kaptur	Schiff
Carney	Kennedy	Schwartz
Carson	Kildee	Scott (GA)
Castle	Kilpatrick	Scott (VA)
Castor	Kind	Serrano
Chandler	Kirk	Sestak
Clarke	Klein (FL)	Shays
Clay	Kucinich	Shea-Porter
Cleaver	Langevin	Sherman
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Skelton
Conyers	Lee	Slaughter
Cooper	Levin	Smith (WA)
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Costello	Lipinski	Solis
Courtney	Loeb sack	Space
Crowley	Lofgren, Zoe	Speier
Cuellar	Lowe	Spratt
Cummings	Lynch	Stupak
Davis (AL)	Mahoney (FL)	Sutton
Davis (CA)	Maloney (NY)	Tanner
Davis (IL)	Markey	Tauscher
Davis, Lincoln	Marshall	Taylor
DeFazio	Matheson	Thompson (CA)
Delahunt	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Tierney
Dicks	McCollum (MN)	Towns
Dingell	McDermott	Tsongas
Doggett	McGovern	Udall (CO)
Doyle	McIntyre	Udall (NM)
Edwards	McNerney	Van Hollen
Ellison	McNulty	Velázquez
Ellsworth	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Emanuel	Michaud	Walz (MN)
Engel	Miller (NC)	Wasserman
Eshoo	Miller, George	Schultz
Etheridge	Mollohan	Waters
Farr	Moore (KS)	Watson
Fattah	Moore (WI)	Watt
Filner	Moran (VA)	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)	Weiner
Giffords	Murphy, Patrick	Welch (VT)
Gillibrand	Murtha	Wexler
Gonzalez	Nadler	Wilson (OH)
Gordon	Napolitano	Woolsey
Green, Al	Neal (MA)	Wu
Green, Gene	Oberstar	Yarmuth

NAYS—187

Aderholt	Bilbray	Brown (SC)
Akin	Bishop (UT)	Brown-Waite,
Alexander	Blackburn	Ginny
Bachmann	Blunt	Buchanan
Bachus	Boehner	Burgess
Barrett (SC)	Bonner	Burton (IN)
Barrow	Boozman	Buyer
Bartlett (MD)	Boustany	Calvert
Barton (TX)	Brady (TX)	Camp (MI)
Biggert	Broun (GA)	Campbell (CA)

Cannon	Hunter	Porter
Cantor	Inglis (SC)	Price (GA)
Capito	Issa	Pryce (OH)
Carter	Johnson, Sam	Putnam
Cazayoux	Jones (NC)	Radanovich
Chabot	Jordan	Ramstad
Coble	Keller	Regula
Cole (OK)	King (IA)	Rehberg
Conaway	King (NY)	Renzi
Culberson	Kingston	Reynolds
Davis (KY)	Kline (MN)	Rogers (AL)
Davis, David	Knollenberg	Rogers (KY)
Davis, Tom	Kuhl (NY)	Rogers (MI)
Deal (GA)	LaHood	Rohrabacher
Dent	Lamborn	Roskam
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lampson	Royce
Diaz-Balart, M.	Latham	Ryan (WI)
Donnelly	LaTourette	Sali
Doolittle	Latta	Saxton
Drake	Lewis (CA)	Scalise
Dreier	Linder	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	LoBiondo	Sessions
Ehlers	Lucas	Shadeegg
Emerson	Lungren, Daniel	Shimkus
English (PA)	E.	Shuster
Everett	Manzullo	Simpson
Fallin	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Feeney	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Ferguson	McCaul (TX)	Smith (TX)
Flake	McCortey	Souder
Forbes	McHenry	Stark
Fortenberry	McHugh	Stearns
Fossella	McKeon	Sullivan
Foster	McMorris	Tancred
Fox	Rodgers	Terry
Franks (AZ)	Melancon	Thornberry
Frelinghuysen	Mica	Tiahrt
Gallegly	Miller (FL)	Tiberi
Garrett (NJ)	Miller (MI)	Turner
Gilchrest	Miller, Gary	Upton
Gingrey	Mitchell	Walberg
Goode	Moran (KS)	Walden (OR)
Goodlatte	Murphy, Tim	Walsh (NY)
Granger	Nunes	Wamp
Graves	Paul	Weldon (FL)
Hall (TX)	Pearce	Westmoreland
Hastings (WA)	Pence	Whitfield (KY)
Hayes	Peterson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Heller	Petri	Wittman (VA)
Hensarling	Pickering	Wolf
Herger	Pitts	Young (AK)
Hobson	Platts	Young (FL)
Hoekstra	Poe	
Hulshof		

NOT VOTING—21

Andrews	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Bono Mack	Hinojosa	Rush
Cramer	Lewis (KY)	Schmidt
Crenshaw	Mack	Shuler
Cubin	Meeks (NY)	Weller
DeGette	Musgrave	Wilson (NM)
Gerlach	Myrick	Wynn

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are less than 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1711

Messrs. UPTON, CANNON, SMITH of Nebraska, CAZAYOUX, YOUNG of Alaska and SESSIONS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. KIRK, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 317, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Stated against:

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 317, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify my vote on Ordering

the Previous Question on the Rule for the Conference Report on S. Con. Res. 70, the Budget Resolution.

I have always strongly supported the current ban and worked to protect Florida's beaches by helping to enact Public Law 109-432. With the energy needs our Nation is facing, other States may decide to explore for more energy sources and I support their right to drill off of their coasts if that is what they choose to do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 203, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

YEAS—214

Abercrombie	Frank (MA)	Michaud
Ackerman	Gillibrand	Miller (NC)
Allen	Gonzalez	Miller, George
Altmire	Gordon	Mollohan
Arcuri	Green, Al	Moore (KS)
Baca	Green, Gene	Moore (WI)
Baird	Grijalva	Moran (VA)
Baldwin	Gutierrez	Murphy (CT)
Becerra	Hall (NY)	Murtha
Berkley	Hare	Nadler
Berman	Harman	Napolitano
Berry	Hastings (FL)	Neal (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Herseth Sandlin	Oberstar
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Obey
Blumenauer	Hill	Olver
Boren	Hinchey	Ortiz
Boswell	Hinojosa	Pallone
Boucher	Hirono	Pascarell
Boyd (FL)	Hodes	Pastor
Boyd (KS)	Holden	Payne
Brady (PA)	Holt	Pelosi
Braley (IA)	Hoolley	Perlmutter
Brown, Corrine	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Butterfield	Inslee	Pomeroy
Capps	Israel	Price (NC)
Capuano	Jackson (IL)	Rahall
Cardoza	Jackson-Lee	Rangel
Carnahan	(TX)	Reyes
Carney	Jefferson	Richardson
Carson	Johnson (GA)	Rodriguez
Castor	Johnson, E. B.	Ross
Chandler	Jones (OH)	Rothman
Clarke	Kagen	Roybal-Allard
Clay	Kanjorski	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Clyburn	Kennedy	Salazar
Cohen	Kildee	Sanchez, Linda
Conyers	Kilpatrick	T.
Cooper	Kind	Sanchez, Loretta
Costa	Klein (FL)	Sarbanes
Costello	Kucinich	Schakowsky
Courtney	Langevin	Schiff
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Schwartz
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Scott (GA)
Cummings	Lee	Scott (VA)
Davis (AL)	Levin	Serrano
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Sestak
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Shea-Porter
Davis, Lincoln	Loeb	Sherman
DeFazio	Lofgren, Zoe	Sires
Delahunt	Lowe	Skelton
DeLauro	Lynch	Slaughter
Dicks	Mahoney (FL)	Smith (WA)
Dingell	Maloney (NY)	Snyder
Doggett	Markey	Solis
Doyle	Matsui	Space
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Speier
Ellison	McCollum (MN)	Spratt
Emanuel	McDermott	Stupak
Engel	McGovern	Sutton
Eshoo	McIntyre	Tanner
Etheridge	McNerney	Tauscher
Farr	McNulty	Taylor
Fattah	Meek (FL)	Thompson (CA)
Filner	Melancon	Thompson (MS)

Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky

Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner

Welch (VT)
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NAYS—203

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt

Boehner
Bonner
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny

Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Cazayoux
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent

Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Foxy

Andrews
Bono Mack
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
DeGette

Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa

Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.

Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim

NOT VOTING—17

Gerlach
Honda
Lewis (KY)
Mack
Meeks (NY)
Myrick

Musgrave
Neugebauer
Nunes
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam

Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stark
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1190, Senate Concurrent Resolution 70, as amended, is considered as adopted and the House is considered to have insisted on its amendment and requested a conference with the Senate thereon.

Without objection, House Concurrent Resolution 312 is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 70

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 and 2010 through 2013.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Direct Spending and Receipts

Sec. 201. Senate point of order against legislation increasing long-term deficits.

Sec. 202. Point of order—20 percent limit on new direct spending in reconciliation legislation.

Subtitle B—Discretionary Spending

Sec. 211. Discretionary spending limits, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.

Sec. 212. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 213. Senate point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs with net costs.

Sec. 214. Discretionary administrative expenses of the Postal Service.

Subtitle C—Other Provisions

Sec. 221. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 222. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 223. Debt disclosure requirement.

Sec. 224. Debt disclosures.

Sec. 225. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

Sec. 226. Circuit breaker to protect social security.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen and stimulate the American economy and provide economic relief to American families.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving education.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy, preserve the environment, and provide for certain settlements.

□ 1719

Mr. CAZAYOUX changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers and for a post 9/11 GI bill.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve America's health.

Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate regarding Medicaid administrative regulations.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for judicial pay and judgeships.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the alternative minimum tax for individuals.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for repealing the 1993 increase in the income tax on social security benefits.

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve energy efficiency and production.

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for immigration reform and enforcement.

Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for border security, immigration enforcement, and criminal alien removal programs.

Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for science parks.

Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for 3-year extension of pilot program for national and state background checks on direct patient access employees of long-term care facilities or providers.

Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for studying the effect of cooperation with local law enforcement.

Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to terminate deductions from mineral revenue payments to States.

Sec. 318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the establishment of State Internet sites for the disclosure of information relating to payments made under the State Medicaid program.

Sec. 319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for traumatic brain injury.

Sec. 320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve animal health and disease program.

Sec. 321. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for implementation of Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program for members of the National Guard and Reserve.

Sec. 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reimbursing States for the costs of housing undocumented criminal aliens.

Sec. 323. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for acceleration of phased-in eligibility for concurrent receipt of benefits.

Sec. 324. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increased use of recovery audits.

Sec. 325. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for food safety.

Sec. 326. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for demonstration project regarding Medicaid coverage of low-income HIV-infected individuals.

Sec. 327. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reducing income threshold for refundable child tax credit to \$10,000 with no inflation adjustment.

Sec. 328. Sense of the Senate regarding the diversion of funds set aside for USPTO.

Sec. 329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for education reform.

Sec. 330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for processing naturalization applications.

Sec. 331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for access to quality and affordable health insurance.

Sec. 332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program.

Sec. 333. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to ban medicare advantage and prescription drug plan sales and marketing abuses.

Sec. 334. Sense of the Senate regarding extending the "Moving to Work Agreement" between the Philadelphia Housing Authority and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under the same terms and conditions for a period of one year.

Sec. 335. Sense of the Senate regarding a balanced budget amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 336. Sense of the Senate regarding the need for comprehensive legislation to legalize the importation of prescription drugs from highly industrialized countries with safe pharmaceutical infrastructures.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$1,871,888,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,012,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,198,259,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,404,151,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,488,673,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,613,013,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: -\$7,652,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: -\$85,001,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$15,395,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: -\$23,874,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: -\$164,642,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: -\$141,727,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,579,255,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,533,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,555,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,687,858,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,731,412,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,860,070,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,476,755,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,575,733,417,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,616,367,415,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,709,059,134,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,722,339,034,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,852,077,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$604,867,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$563,610,417,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$418,108,415,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$304,908,134,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$233,666,034,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$239,064,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of

1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$9,618,792,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$10,278,552,417,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$10,805,195,832,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$11,215,113,966,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,580,563,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,934,375,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$5,418,643,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$5,803,409,417,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$6,032,754,832,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$6,129,282,966,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$6,141,593,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$6,153,706,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$666,705,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$695,876,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$733,571,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$772,468,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$809,798,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$845,044,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$463,746,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$493,607,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$520,158,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$540,487,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$566,249,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$595,544,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,989,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,473,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,476,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,623,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,581,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,759,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,962,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,932,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,147,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,115,000,000.

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$250,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$237,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$258,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$267,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$275,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$275,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$284,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$284,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

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

(B) Outlays, \$293,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2008 through 2013 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$693,273,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$604,289,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$612,502,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$645,437,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$550,414,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$607,033,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$557,026,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$577,925,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$565,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$561,666,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$576,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$570,503,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,608,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$33,771,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,609,416,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,449,416,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,663,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,040,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,322,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,866,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,024,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,243,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,407,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,456,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,536,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,987,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,369,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$30,490,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,848,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$31,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,332,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$31,650,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,816,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$31,635,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,548,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,681,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,026,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$2,843,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,935,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,916,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,481,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,895,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,981,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,858,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,159,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,560,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,440,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,835,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,309,500,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,730,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,039,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,424,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,217,875,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,111,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,394,875,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,812,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,756,875,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,423,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,495,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,377,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,127,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,532,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,501,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,665,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,659,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,994,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,307,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,513,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,516,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,441,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,350,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$3,764,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,133,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,713,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,028,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,254,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$195,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,289,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$81,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,131,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$83,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,075,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$85,504,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,913,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$86,779,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,763,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$88,515,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,640,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,534,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2008:

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

(B) Outlays, \$27,819,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,195,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,486,700,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,265,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,115,400,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,503,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,240,900,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,746,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,186,800,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,979,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$15,872,800,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$91,381,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,679,670,000.

(B) Outlays, \$91,253,020,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$103,891,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$98,615,482,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$106,486,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$103,806,534,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$108,255,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$104,904,034,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$101,660,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$103,626,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$286,108,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$287,211,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$313,109,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$310,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$324,863,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$325,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,558,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$344,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$368,273,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$367,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$393,283,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$391,805,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$390,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$390,454,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$420,389,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$420,150,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$445,380,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$445,513,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$494,477,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$494,305,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$491,399,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$491,163,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$551,

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,330,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,342,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,162,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$86,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$83,551,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$93,319,584,000.
(B) Outlays, \$92,397,584,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$95,615,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$95,399,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$100,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$100,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$97,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$97,064,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$103,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$102,521,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,282,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,322,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,432,330,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,896,297,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,714,333,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,113,500,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,089,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,768,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,706,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$56,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,920,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,477,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,972,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,395,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,796,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,940,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,107,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,991,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$349,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$349,462,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$335,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$335,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$372,253,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$372,253,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$409,810,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$409,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$435,762,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$435,762,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$451,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$451,980,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$9,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, —\$14,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$4,099,300,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, —\$8,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$10,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, —\$8,466,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$9,360,775,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, —\$8,916,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$9,295,675,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, —\$9,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$10,206,075,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, —\$86,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$86,330,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, —\$67,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$67,060,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, —\$70,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$70,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, —\$73,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$73,364,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, —\$76,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$76,104,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, —\$79,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$79,691,000,000.

TITLE II—BUDGET PROCESS**Subtitle A—Direct Spending and Receipts****SEC. 201. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION INCREASING LONG-TERM DEFICITS.**

(a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare for each bill and joint resolution reported from committee (except measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations), and amendments thereto and conference reports thereon, an estimate of whether the measure would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in deficits in excess of \$0 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 years after the budget year provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would cause a net increase in deficits in excess of \$0 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-year periods described in subsection (a).

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net deficit increases shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on September 30, 2017.

(f) REPEAL.—In the Senate, subsections (a) through (d) and subsection (f) of section 203 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 202. POINT OF ORDER—20 PERCENT LIMIT ON NEW DIRECT SPENDING IN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a)(1) In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any reconciliation bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or any conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a reconciliation bill pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, that produces an increase in outlays, if—

(2) the effect of all the provisions in the jurisdiction of any committee is to create gross new direct spending that exceeds 20 percent of the total savings instruction to the committee; or

(3) the effect of the adoption of an amendment would result in gross new direct spending that exceeds 20 percent of the total savings instruction to the committee.

(b) A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(1) Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under paragraph (1).

(2) If a point of order is sustained under paragraph (1) against a conference report in the Senate, the report shall be disposed of as provided in section 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Subtitle B—Discretionary Spending**SEC. 211. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS, PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.**

(a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

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

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In the Senate and as used in this section, the term “discretionary spending limit” means—

(1) for fiscal year 2008, \$1,055,478,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,093,343,000,000 in outlays; and

(2) for fiscal year 2009, \$1,008,482,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,108,449,000,000 in outlays; as adjusted in conformance with the adjustment procedures in subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the reporting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in paragraph (2), or the offering

of an amendment thereto or the submission of a conference report thereon—

(A) the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

(B) following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the Senate Committee on Appropriations may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this subsection.

(2) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—Matters referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND SSI REDETERMINATIONS.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$264,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$240,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$240,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2009.

(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$6,997,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced tax enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$490,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced tax enforcement to address the Federal tax gap, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$490,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2009.

(C) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates up to \$198,000,000 to the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$198,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2009.

(D) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IMPROPER PAYMENT REVIEWS.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$10,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$40,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$40,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2009.

(E) COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH AT THE AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH

AND QUALITY.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$30,000,000 for comparative effectiveness research as authorized under section 1013 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$70,000,000 for that purpose, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$70,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2009 and the outlays flowing therefrom.

(F) REDUCING WASTE IN DEFENSE CONTRACTING.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates up to \$100,000,000 to the Department of Defense for additional activities to reduce waste, fraud, abuse, and overpayments in defense contracting; achieve the legal requirement to submit auditable financial statements; or reduce waste by improving accounting for and ordering of spare parts; subject contracts performed outside the United States to the same ethics, control, and reporting requirements as those performed domestically, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$100,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2009.

(3) ADJUSTMENTS FOR COSTS OF THE WARS IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, allocations to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates for one or more—

(A) bills reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or passed by the House of Representatives;

(B) joint resolutions or amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations;

(C) amendments between the Houses received from the House of Representatives or Senate amendments offered by the authority of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; or

(D) conference reports;

making appropriations for fiscal year 2008 or 2009 for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes (and so designated pursuant to this paragraph), up to \$108,056,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2008 and the new outlays flowing therefrom, and up to \$70,000,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2009 and the new outlays flowing therefrom.

(d) OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.—In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs within their jurisdictions to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in program spending, giving particular scrutiny to issues raised by Government Accountability Office reports. Based on these oversight efforts and committee performance reviews of programs within their jurisdictions, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

(e) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008.—If legislation making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2008 is enacted, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall make the appropriate adjustments in allocations, aggregates,

discretionary spending limits, and other levels of new budget authority and outlays to reflect the difference between such measure and the corresponding levels assumed in this resolution.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, subsections (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) of section 207 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 212. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2009, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2010, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2010.

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

(1) for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$29,352,000,000 in new budget authority in each year; and

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 206(a) of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 213. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION THAT CONSTITUTE CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS WITH NET COSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any appropriations

legislation, including any amendment thereto, motion in relation thereto, or conference report thereon, that includes any provision which constitutes a change in a mandatory program producing net costs, as defined in subsection (b), that would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) were they included in legislation other than appropriations legislation. A point of order pursuant to this section shall be raised against such provision or provisions as described in subsections (e) and (f).

(b) **CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS PRODUCING NET COSTS.**—A provision or provisions shall be subject to a point of order pursuant to this section if—

(1) the provision would increase budget authority in at least 1 of the 9 fiscal years that follow the budget year and over the period of the total of the budget year and the 9 fiscal years following the budget year;

(2) the provision would increase net outlays over the period of the total of the 9 fiscal years following the budget year; and

(3) the sum total of all changes in mandatory programs in the legislation would increase net outlays as measured over the period of the total of the 9 fiscal years following the budget year.

(c) **DETERMINATION.**—The determination of whether a provision is subject to a point of order pursuant to this section shall be made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) **GENERAL POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall be in order for a Senator to raise a single point of order that several provisions of a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report violate this section. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order. If the Presiding Officer so sustains the point of order as to some of the provisions (including provisions of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Senator raised the point of order, then only those provisions (including provision of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be deemed stricken pursuant to this section. Before the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may move to waive such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions against which the point of order was raised. Such a motion to waive is amendable in accordance with rules and precedents of the Senate. After the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.

(f) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or amendment shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur

in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(g) **EFFECTIVENESS.**—This section shall not apply to any provision constituting a change in a mandatory program in appropriations legislation if such provision has been enacted in each of the 3 fiscal years prior to the budget year.

SEC. 214. DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Postal Service.

Subtitle C—Other Provisions

SEC. 221. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 222. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

SEC. 223. DEBT DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall not be in order to consider a budget resolution in the Senate unless it contains a debt disclosure section including all, and only, the following disclosures regarding debt:

“SEC. ____ . DEBT DISCLOSURES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise/fall by \$ _____ from the current year, fiscal year 20____, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 20____.

“(b) **PER PERSON.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise/fall by \$ _____ on every United States citizen from

the current year, fiscal year 20____ to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 20____.

“(c) **SOCIAL SECURITY.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution project that \$ _____ of the Social Security surplus will be spent over the 5-year budget window, fiscal years 20____–20____, on things other than Social Security which represents ____ percent of the projected Social Security surplus over this period.”.

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY.**—If any portion of the Social Security surplus is projected to be spent and/or the gross Federal debt in the fifth year of the budget window is greater than the debt projected in the current year, as described in the debt disclosure section described in subsection (a) of this section, the report, print, or statement of managers accompanying the budget resolution shall contain a section that—

(1) details the circumstances making it in the national interest to allow Federal debt to increase rather than taking steps to reduce the debt; and

(2) provides a justification for allowing the surpluses in the Social Security Trust Fund to be spent on other functions of Government even as the baby boom generation retires, program costs are projected to rise dramatically, the debt owed to Social Security is about to come due, and the Trust Fund is projected to go insolvent.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—The term “gross Federal debt” described above represents nominal increases in gross Federal debt measured at the end of each fiscal year during the period of the budget, not debt as a percentage of gross domestic product, and not levels relative to baseline projections.

SEC. 224. DEBT DISCLOSURES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise by \$2,000,000,000,000 from the current year, fiscal year 2008, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 2013.

(b) **PER PERSON.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise by \$6,440 on every United States citizen from the current year, fiscal year 2008, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 2013.

(c) **SOCIAL SECURITY.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution project \$800,000,000,000 of the Social Security surplus will be spent over the 5-year budget window, fiscal years 2009–2013, on things other than Social Security, which represents 70 percent of the projected Social Security surplus over this period.

SEC. 225. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

SEC. 226. CIRCUIT BREAKER TO PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) **CIRCUIT BREAKER.**—If in any year the Congressional Budget Office, in its report pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 projects an on-budget deficit (excluding Social Security) for the budget year or any subsequent fiscal year covered by those projections, then the concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year shall reduce on-budget deficits relative to the projections of Congressional

Budget Office and put the budget on a path to achieve on-budget balance within 5 years, and shall include such provisions as are necessary to protect Social Security and facilitate deficit reduction, except it shall not contain any reduction in Social Security benefits.

(b) **POINT OF ORDER.**—If in any year the Congressional Budget Office, in its report pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 projects an on-budget deficit for the budget year or any subsequent fiscal year covered by those projections, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any conference report thereon that fails to reduce on-budget deficits relative to the projections of Congressional Budget Office and put the budget on a path to achieve on-budget balance within 5 years.

(c) **AMENDMENTS TO BUDGET RESOLUTION.**—If in any year the Congressional Budget Office, in its report pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 projects an on-budget deficit for the budget year or any subsequent fiscal year covered by those projections, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget that would increase on-budget deficits relative to the concurrent resolution on the budget in any fiscal year covered by that concurrent resolution on the budget or cause the budget to fail to achieve on-budget balance within 5 years.

(d) **SUSPENSION OF REQUIREMENT DURING WAR OR LOW ECONOMIC GROWTH.**—

(1) **LOW GROWTH.**—If the most recent of the Department of Commerce's advance, preliminary, or final reports of actual real economic growth indicate that the rate of real economic growth (as measured by the real gross domestic product) for each of the most recently reported quarter and the immediately preceding quarter is less than zero percent, this section is suspended.

(2) **WAR.**—If a declaration of war is in effect, this section is suspended.

(e) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—Subsections (b) and (c) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEALS.**—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(f) **BUDGET YEAR.**—In this section, the term "budget year" shall have the same meaning as in section 250(c)(12) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN AND STIMULATE THE AMERICAN ECONOMY AND PROVIDE ECONOMIC RELIEF TO AMERICAN FAMILIES.

(a) **TAX RELIEF.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide tax relief, including extensions of expiring tax relief, reinstatement of expired tax relief, such as enhanced charitable giving from individual retirement accounts, including life-income gifts, and refundable tax relief and incentivizing utilization of accu-

mulated alternative minimum tax and research and development credits, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(b) **MANUFACTURING.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports, including tax legislation, that would revitalize the United States domestic manufacturing sector by increasing Federal research and development, by expanding the scope and effectiveness of manufacturing programs across the Federal government, by increasing efforts to train and retrain manufacturing workers, by increasing support for development of alternative fuels and leap-ahead automotive and energy technologies, or by establishing tax incentives to encourage the continued production in the United States of advanced technologies and the infrastructure to support such technologies, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(c) **HOUSING.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide housing assistance, which may include low income rental assistance, or establish an affordable housing fund financed by the housing government sponsored enterprises or other sources, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(d) **FLOOD INSURANCE REFORM.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide for flood insurance reform and modernization, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(e) **TRADE.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to trade agreements, preferences, sanctions, enforcement, or customs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(f) **ECONOMIC RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports which—

(1) reauthorizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families supplemental grants or

makes improvements to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, child welfare programs, or the child support enforcement program;

(2) provides up to \$5,000,000,000 for the child care entitlement to States;

(3) provides up to \$40,000,000 for the emergency food assistance program established under the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.);

(4) improves the unemployment compensation program; or

(5) reauthorizes the trade adjustment assistance programs;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(g) **AMERICA'S FARMS AND ECONOMIC INVESTMENT IN RURAL AMERICA.**—

(1) **FARM BILL.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for the reauthorization of the programs of the Food Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 or prior Acts, authorize similar or related programs, provide for revenue changes, or any combination of the preceding purposes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes up to \$15,000,000,000 over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(2) **COUNTY PAYMENTS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393), make changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-565), or both, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING EDUCATION.

(a) **FEDERAL PELL GRANT.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would make higher education more accessible or more affordable, which may include increasing funding for the Federal Pell Grant program or increasing Federal student loan limits, facilitate modernization of school facilities through renovation or construction bonds, reduce the cost of teachers' out-of-pocket expenses for school supplies, or provide tax incentives for highly-qualified teachers to serve in high-needs schools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018. The legislation may include tax benefits and other revenue provisions.

(b) **IMPROVING EDUCATION.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may

revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would improve student achievement during secondary education, including middle school completion, high school graduation and preparing students for higher education and the workforce, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for a robust federal investment in America's infrastructure, which may include projects for transit, rail (including high-speed passenger rail), airport, seaport, public housing, energy, water, highway, bridge, or other infrastructure projects, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY, PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN SETTLEMENTS.

(a) **ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would decrease greenhouse gas emissions, reduce our Nation's dependence on imported energy, produce green jobs, or preserve or protect national parks, oceans, or coastal areas, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018. The legislation may include tax legislation such as a proposal to extend for 5 years energy tax incentives like the production tax credit for electricity produced from renewable resources, the biodiesel production tax credit, or the Clean Renewable Energy Bond program, to provide a tax credit for clean burning wood stoves, a tax credit for production of cellulosic ethanol, a tax credit for plug-in hybrid vehicles, or provisions to encourage energy efficient buildings, products, and power plants. Tax legislation under this section may be paid for by adjustments to sections 167(h)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to integrated oil companies.

(b) **SETTLEMENTS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would fulfill the purposes of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act or implement a Navajo Nation water rights settlement and other provisions authorized by the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over ei-

ther the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS AND FOR A POST 9/11 GI BILL.

(a) **VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports which would—

(1) enhance medical care, disability evaluations, or disability benefits for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans;

(2) provide for or increase benefits to Filipino veterans of World War II, their survivors and dependents;

(3) allow for the transfer of education benefits from servicemembers to family members or veterans (including the elimination of the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation);

(4) providing for the continuing payment to members of the Armed Forces who are retired or separated from the Armed Forces due to a combat-related injury after September 11, 2001, of bonuses that such members were entitled to before the retirement or separation and would continue to be entitled to such members were not retired or separated; or

(5) enhance programs and activities to increase the availability of health care and other veterans services for veterans living in rural areas;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation does not include increased fees charged to veterans for pharmacy co-payments, annual enrollment, or third-party insurance payment offsets, and further provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(b) **POST 9/11 GI BILL.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports which would enhance educational benefits of service members and veterans with service on active duty in the Armed Forces on or after September 11, 2001, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE AMERICA'S HEALTH.

(a) **SCHIP.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that provides up to \$50,000,000,000 in outlays over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 for reauthorization of SCHIP, if such legislation maintains coverage for those currently enrolled in SCHIP, continues efforts to enroll uninsured children who are already eligible for SCHIP or Medicaid but are not enrolled, or supports States in their efforts to move forward in covering more children or pregnant women, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that the outlay adjustment shall not exceed \$50,000,000,000 in

outlays over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013, and provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(b) **MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS.**—

(1) **PHYSICIAN PAYMENTS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that increases the reimbursement rate for physician services under section 1848(d) of the Social Security Act and that includes financial incentives for physicians to improve the quality and efficiency of items and services furnished to Medicare beneficiaries through the use of consensus-based quality measures, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(2) **OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO MEDICARE.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that makes improvements to the Medicare program, which may include improvements to the prescription drug benefit under Medicare Part D, adjustments to the Medicare Savings Program, and reductions in beneficiary cost-sharing for preventive benefits under Medicare Part B, or measures to encourage physicians to train in primary care residencies and attract more physicians and other health care providers to States that face a shortage of health care providers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes up to \$10,000,000,000, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(3) **ELECTRONIC PRESCRIBING.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote the deployment and use of electronic prescribing technologies through financial incentives, including grants and bonus payments, and potential adjustments in the Medicare reimbursement mechanisms for physicians, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(4) **RURAL EQUITY PAYMENT POLICIES.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that—

(A) preserves existing Medicare payment provisions supporting America's rural health care delivery system; and

(B) promotes Medicare payment policies that increase access to quality health care in isolated and underserved rural areas, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(5) **MEDICARE LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that makes improvements to the Medicare Savings Program and the Medicare part D low-income subsidy program, which may include the provisions that—

(A) provide for an increase in the asset allowance under the Medicare Part D low-income subsidy program so that individuals with very limited incomes, but modest retirement savings, can obtain the assistance that the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 was intended to deliver with respect to the payment of premiums and cost-sharing under the Medicare part D prescription drug benefit;

(B) provide for an update in the income and asset allowances under the Medicare Savings Program and provide for an annual inflationary adjustment for those allowances; and

(C) improve outreach and enrollment under the Medicare Savings Program and the Medicare part D low-income subsidy program to ensure that low-income senior citizens and other low-income Medicare beneficiaries receive the low-income assistance for which they are eligible in accordance with the improvements provided for in such legislation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(C) HEALTH CARE QUALITY, EFFECTIVENESS, EFFICIENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that establish a new Federal or public-private initiative for comparative effectiveness research, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(2) IMPROVING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that—

(A) creates a framework and parameters for the use of Medicare data for the purpose of conducting research, public reporting, and other activities to evaluate health care safety, effectiveness, efficiency, quality, and resource utilization in Federal programs and the private health care system; and

(B) includes provisions to protect beneficiary privacy and to prevent disclosure of proprietary or trade secret information with respect to the transfer and use of such data; provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(3) HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ADHERENCE TO BEST PRACTICES.—

(A) HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide incentives or other support for adoption of modern information technology, including incentives or

other supports for the adoption of electronic prescribing technology, to improve quality and protect privacy in health care, such as activities by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to integrate their electronic health record data, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(B) ADHERENCE TO BEST PRACTICES.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide incentives for Medicare providers or suppliers to comply with, where available and medically appropriate, clinical protocols identified as best practices, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided in the Senate that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(D) FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) REGULATION.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that authorizes the Food and Drug Administration to regulate products and assess user fees on manufacturers and importers of those products to cover the cost of the Food and Drug Administration's regulatory activities, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(2) DRUG IMPORTATION.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that permits the safe importation of prescription drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration from a specified list of countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(E) MEDICAID.—

(1) RULES OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that includes provisions regarding the final rule published on May 29, 2007, on pages 29748 through 29836 of volume 72, Federal Register (relating to parts 433, 447, and 457 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations) or any other rule or other administrative action that would affect the Medicaid program or SCHIP in a similar manner, or place restrictions on coverage of or payment for graduate medical education, rehabilitation services, or school-based administration, school-based transportation, or optional case management services under title XIX of the Social Security Act, or includes provisions regarding administrative guidance issued in August 2007 affecting SCHIP or any other administrative action that would affect SCHIP in a similar manner, so long as no provision in such bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report shall be construed as prohibiting the Secretary of Health and Human

Services from promulgating or implementing any rule, action, or guidance designed to prevent fraud and protect the integrity of the Medicaid program or SCHIP or reduce inappropriate spending under such programs, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(2) TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions or conference reports that extend the Transitional Medical Assistance program, included in title XIX of the Social Security Act, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(F) OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports which—

(1) make health insurance coverage more affordable or available to small businesses and their employees, through pooling arrangements that provide appropriate consumer protections, and through reducing barriers to cafeteria plans;

(2) improve health care, provide quality health insurance for the uninsured and underinsured, and protect individuals with current health coverage;

(3) reauthorize the special diabetes program for Indians and the special diabetes programs for Type 1 diabetes;

(4) improve long-term care, enhance the safety and dignity of patients, encourage appropriate use of institutional and community-based care, promote quality care, or provide for the cost-effective use of public resources; or

(5) provide parity between health insurance coverage of mental health benefits and benefits for medical and surgical services, including parity in public programs;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(G) PEDIATRIC DENTAL CARE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would provide for improved access to pediatric dental care for children from low-income families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MEDICAID ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The Medicaid program provides essential health care and long-term care services to approximately 60,000,000 low-income children, pregnant women, parents, individuals with disabilities, and senior citizens. It is a

Federal guarantee that ensures the most vulnerable will have access to needed medical services.

(2) Medicaid provides critical access to long-term care and other services for the elderly and individuals living with disabilities, and is the single largest provider of long-term care services. Medicaid also pays for personal care and other supportive services that are typically not provided by private health insurance or Medicare, but are necessary to enable individuals with spinal cord injuries, developmental disabilities, neurological degenerative diseases, serious and persistent mental illnesses, HIV/AIDS, and other chronic conditions to remain in the community, to work, and to maintain independence.

(3) Medicaid supplements the Medicare program for about 7,500,000 low-income elderly or disabled Medicare beneficiaries, assisting them with their Medicare premiums and co-insurance, wrap-around benefits, and the costs of nursing home care that Medicare does not cover. The Medicaid program spends over \$100,000,000,000 on uncovered Medicare services.

(4) Medicaid provides health insurance for more than one-quarter of America's children and is the largest purchaser of maternity care, paying for more than one-third of all the births in the United States each year. Medicaid also provides critical access to care for children with disabilities, covering more than 70 percent of poor children with disabilities.

(5) More than 21,000,000 women depend on Medicaid for their health care. Women comprise the majority of seniors (64 percent) on Medicaid. Half of nonelderly women with permanent mental or physical disabilities have health coverage through Medicaid. Medicaid provides treatment for low-income women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer in every State.

(6) Medicaid is the Nation's largest source of payment for mental health services, HIV/AIDS care, and care for children with special needs. Much of this care is either not covered by private insurance or limited in scope or duration. Medicaid is also a critical source of funding for health care for children in foster care and for health services in schools.

(7) Medicaid funds help ensure access to care for all Americans. Medicaid is the single largest source of revenue for the Nation's safety net hospitals, health centers, and nursing homes, and is critical to the ability of these providers to adequately serve all Americans.

(8) Medicaid serves a major role in ensuring that the number of Americans without health insurance, approximately 47,000,000 in 2006, is not substantially higher. The system of Federal matching for State Medicaid expenditures ensures that Federal funds will grow as State spending increases in response to unmet needs, enabling Medicaid to help buffer the drop in private coverage during recessions.

(9) The Bush Administration has issued several regulations that shift Medicaid cost burdens onto States and put at risk the continued availability of much-needed services. The regulations relate to Federal payments to public providers, and for graduate medical education, rehabilitation services, school-based administration, school-based transportation, optional case management services.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that administrative regulations should not—

(1) undermine the role the Medicaid program plays as a critical component of the health care system of the United States;

(2) cap Federal Medicaid spending, or otherwise shift Medicaid cost burdens to State or local governments and their taxpayers

and health providers, forcing a reduction in access to essential health services for low-income elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities, and children and families; or

(3) undermine the Federal guarantee of health insurance coverage Medicaid provides, which would threaten not only the health care safety net of the United States, but the entire health care system.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JUDICIAL PAY AND JUDGESHIPS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would authorize salary adjustments for justices and judges of the United States or increase the number of Federal judgeships, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reinstate the pre-1993 rates for the alternative minimum tax for individuals, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REPEALING THE 1993 INCREASE IN THE INCOME TAX ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would repeal the 1993 increase in the income tax on Social Security benefits, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would encourage—

(1) consumers to replace old conventional wood stoves with new clean wood, pellet, or corn stoves certified by the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) consumers to install smart electricity meters in homes and businesses;

(3) the capture and storage of carbon dioxide emissions from coal projects; and

(4) the development of oil and natural gas resources beneath the outer Continental Shelf in areas not covered by a Presidential or Congressional moratorium.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports, by the amounts provided in such legislation for the purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (7), that—

(1) provide for increased border security, enforcement of immigration laws, greater staffing, and immigration reform measures;

(2) increase criminal and civil penalties against employers who hire undocumented immigrants;

(3) prohibit employers who hire undocumented immigrants from receiving Federal contracts;

(4) provide funding for the enforcement of the employer sanctions described in paragraphs (2) and (3) and other employer sanctions for hiring undocumented immigrants;

(5) deploy an appropriate number of National Guard troops to the southern or northern border of the United States provided that—

(A) the Secretary of Defense certifies that the deployment would not negatively impact the safety of American forces in Iraq and Afghanistan; and

(B) the Governor of the National Guard's home State certifies that the deployment would not have a negative impact on the safety and security of that State;

(6) evaluate the Federal, State, and local prison populations that are noncitizens in order to identify removable criminal aliens; or

(7) implement the exit data portion of the US-VISIT entry and exit data system at airports, seaports, and land ports of entry.

(b) LIMITATION.—The authority under subsection (a) may not be used unless the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over—

(1) the total period comprised of fiscal years 2008 through 2013; or

(2) the total period comprised of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR BORDER SECURITY, IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT, AND CRIMINAL ALIEN REMOVAL PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of 1 or more committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution by the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs described in paragraphs (1) through (6) in 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that funds border security, immigration enforcement, and criminal alien removal programs, including programs that—

(1) expand the zero tolerance prosecution policy for illegal entry (commonly known as "Operation Streamline") to all 20 border sectors;

(2) complete the 700 miles of pedestrian fencing required under section 102(b)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note);

(3) deploy up to 6,000 National Guard members to the southern border of the United States;

(4) evaluate the 27 percent of the Federal, State, and local prison populations who are noncitizens in order to identify removable criminal aliens;

(5) train and reimburse State and local law enforcement officers under Memorandums of Understanding entered into under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); or

(6) implement the exit data portion of the US-VISIT entry and exit data system at airports, seaports, and land ports of entry.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—The authority under subsection (a) may not be used unless the appropriations in the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over—

(1) the 6-year period comprised of fiscal years 2008 through 2013; or

(2) the 11-year period comprised of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 314. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCIENCE PARKS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide grants and loan guarantees for the development and construction of science parks to promote the clustering of innovation through high technology activities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR 3-YEAR EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL AND STATE BACKGROUND CHECKS ON DIRECT PATIENT ACCESS EMPLOYEES OF LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES OR PROVIDERS.

If the Senate Committee on Finance reports a bill or joint resolution or an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is submitted thereon, that provides for a 3-year extension of the pilot program for national and State background checks on direct patient access employees of long-term care facilities or providers under section 307 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 1395aa note) and removes the limit on the number of participating States under such pilot program, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes up to \$160,000,000, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STUDYING THE EFFECT OF CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports, by the amounts provided in such legislation for the purposes described in this subsection, that would require an assessment of the impact of local ordinances that prohibit cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security, with respect to—

(1) the effectiveness of law enforcement, success rates of criminal prosecutions, reporting of criminal activity by immigrant victims of crime, and level of public safety;

(2) changes in the number of reported incidents or complaints of racial profiling; or

(3) wrongful detention of United States Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—The authority under subsection (a) may not be used unless the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over—

(1) the total period comprised of fiscal years 2008 through 2013; or

(2) the total period comprised of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 317. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO TERMINATE DEDUCTIONS FROM MINERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would terminate the authority to deduct certain amounts from mineral revenues payable to States under the second undesignated paragraph of the matter under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” under the heading “MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE” of title I of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat. 2109).

(b) **DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.**—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 318. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE INTERNET SITES FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

If the Senate Committee on Finance reports a bill or joint resolution or an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is submitted thereon, that provides for States to disclose, through a publicly accessible Internet site, each hospital, nursing facility, outpatient surgery center, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, institution for mental diseases, or other institutional provider that receives payment under the State Medicaid program, the total amount paid to each such provider each fiscal year, the number of patients treated by each such provider, and the amount of dollars paid per patient to each such provider, and provided that the Committee is within its allocation as provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in the allocations and aggregates to reflect such legislation if any such measure would not increase the deficit over either the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 319. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide at least \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 2009 to funds traumatic brain injury programs under sections 393A, 393B, 1252, and 1253 of the Public Health Service Act, if such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 320. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would ensure that the animal health and disease program established under section 1433 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching

Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3195) is fully funded.

(b) **DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.**—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 321. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide for the implementation of the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program for members of the National Guard and Reserve under section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013.

SEC. 322. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REIMBURSING STATES FOR THE COSTS OF HOUSING UNDOCUMENTED CRIMINAL ALIENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reimburse States and units of local government for costs incurred to house undocumented criminal aliens, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 323. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ACCELERATION OF PHASED-IN ELIGIBILITY FOR CONCURRENT RECEIPT OF BENEFITS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that provides for changing the date by which eligibility of members of the Armed Forces for concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation under section 1414 of title 10, United States Code, is fully phased in from December 31, 2013, to September 30, 2008, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 324. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASED USE OF RECOVERY AUDITS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieves savings by requiring that agencies increase their use of recovery audits authorized under subchapter VI of chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code, (commonly referred to as the Erroneous Payments Recovery Act of 2001) and uses such savings to reduce the deficit, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 325. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FOOD SAFETY.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would expand the level of Food and Drug Administration and Department of Agriculture food safety inspection services, develop risk-based approaches to the inspection of domestic and imported food products, provide for infrastructure and information technology systems to enhance the safety of the food supply, expand scientific capacity and training programs, invest in improved surveillance and testing technologies, provide for foodborne illness awareness and education programs, and enhance the Food and Drug Administration's recall authority, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 326. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT REGARDING MEDICAID COVERAGE OF LOW-INCOME HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions or conference reports that provide for a demonstration project under which a State may apply under section 1115 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1315) to provide medical assistance under a State Medicaid program to HIV-infected individuals who are not eligible for medical assistance under such program under section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)), by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the total of the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 327. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REDUCING INCOME THRESHOLD FOR REFUNDABLE CHILD TAX CREDIT TO \$10,000 WITH NO INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would reduce the income threshold for the refundable child tax credit under section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to \$10,000 for taxable years 2009 and 2010 with no inflation adjustment, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 328. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DIVERSION OF FUNDS SET ASIDE FOR USPTO.

It is the sense of the Senate that none of the funds recommended by this resolution, or appropriated or otherwise made available under any other Act, to the United States Patent and Trademark Office shall be diverted, redirected, transferred, or used for any other purpose than for which such funds were intended.

SEC. 329. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION REFORM.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote flexibility in existing Federal education programs, restore State and local authority in education, ensure that public schools are held accountable for results to parents and the public, and prevent discrimination against homeschoolers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 330. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROCESSING NATURALIZATION APPLICATIONS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide for the adjudication of name check and security clearances by October 1, 2008 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for individuals who have submitted or submit applications for naturalization before March 1, 2008 or provide for the adjudication of applications, including the interviewing and swearing-in of applicants, by October 1, 2008 by the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for individuals who apply or have applied for naturalization before March 1, 2008, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 331. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ACCESS TO QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that—

- (1) promotes choice and competition to drive down costs and improve access to health care for all Americans without increasing taxes;
- (2) strengthens health care quality by promoting wellness and empowering consumers with accurate and comprehensive information on quality and cost;
- (3) protects Americans' economic security from catastrophic events by expanding insurance options and improving health insurance portability; and
- (4) promotes the advanced research and development of new treatments and cures to enhance health care quality;

if such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A 9/11 HEALTH PROGRAM.

If the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions reports out legislation to establish a program, including medical monitoring and treatment, addressing the adverse health impacts linked to the September 11, 2001 attacks, and if the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions makes a finding that previously spent World Trade Center Health Program funds were used to provide screening, monitoring and treatment services, and directly related program support, the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, if such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 333. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO BAN MEDICARE ADVANTAGE AND PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN SALES AND MARKETING ABUSES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would limit inappropriate or abusive marketing tactics by private insurers and their agents offering Medicare Advantage or Medicare prescription drug plans by enacting any or all of the recommendations agreed to by leaders of the health insurance industry on March 3, 2008, including prohibitions on cold calling and telephone solicitations for in-home sales appointments with Medicare beneficiaries, free meals and inducements at sales events, cross-selling of non-health products, and up-selling of Medicare insurance products without prior consent of beneficiaries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 334. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING EXTENDING THE "MOVING TO WORK AGREEMENT" BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The current "Moving to Work Agreement" between the Philadelphia Housing Authority and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is set to expire on March 31, 2008.

(2) The Philadelphia Housing Authority has used this agreement to leverage private and public resources to develop mixed-income communities that address the needs of the very poor while reshaping entire communities, and estimates that it will lose \$50,000,000 as a result of the agreement expiring.

(3) The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has refused to grant Philadelphia Housing Authority a 1-year extension of its current agreement under the same terms and conditions.

(4) The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development alleges that Philadelphia Housing Authority is in violation of fair housing requirements.

(5) The Philadelphia Housing Authority denies this assertion and is challenging the matter in Federal District Court.

(6) That there is a suspicion of retaliation with regard to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's refusal to grant a one-year extension of Philadelphia Housing Authorities current agreement under the same terms and conditions.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that it was discovered that two senior level officials at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development had the following email exchange, referring to Philadelphia Housing Authority Executive Director Carl R. Greene—

(1) Then-Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing Orlando J. Cabrera wrote, "Would you like me to make his life less happy? If so, how?"

(2) Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Kim Kendrick wrote, "Take away all of his Federal dollars?"

(3) Then-Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing Orlando J. Cabrera wrote, "Let me look into that possibility."

(A) That these emails were the subject of questioning by Senator Casey to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Secretary Alphonso Jackson at a March 12, 2008 hearing before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; and by Senator Specter to Secretary Jackson at a March 13, 2008 hearing before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies.

(B) That the Philadelphia Housing Authority's allegation of retaliation appears to be substantiated by these newly discovered emails.

(C) That the expiration of the current agreement is imminent and will negatively impact 84,000 low-income residents of Philadelphia.

(4) It is the sense of the Senate that Philadelphia Housing Authority should be granted a one-year extension of its "Moving to Work Agreement" with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under the same terms and conditions as the current agreement.

SEC. 335. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) On January 26, 1996, the House of Representatives passed H.J. Res. 1, the Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the necessary two-thirds majority (300–132);

(2) On June 6, 1996, the Senate fell three votes short of the two-thirds majority vote needed to pass the Balanced Budget Amendment; and

(3) Since the House of Representatives and Senate last voted on the Balanced Budget Amendment, the debt held by the public has grown from \$3,700,000,000,000 to more than \$5,000,000,000,000.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be voted on at earliest opportunity.

SEC. 336. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATION TO LEGALIZE THE IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS FROM HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES WITH SAFE PHARMACEUTICAL INFRASTRUCTURES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The United States is the world's largest market for pharmaceuticals, yet consumers still pay the world's highest prices.

(2) In 2000, Congress took action to legalize the importation of prescription drugs from other countries by United States wholesalers and pharmacists, and before such a program can go into effect, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) must certify that the program would have no adverse impact on safety and that it would reduce costs for American consumers.

(3) Since 2000, no Secretary of HHS has made the certification required to permit the implementation of a program for importation of prescription drugs.

(4) In July 2006, the Senate approved by a vote of 68–32 an amendment to the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007, that prohibits Customs and Border Protection from preventing individuals not in the business of importing prescription drugs from carrying them across the border with Canada.

(5) In July 2007, the Senate adopted language similar to the 2007 amendment in the

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008.

(6) In October 2007, the Senate adopted language in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008, that prohibits anti-reimportation activities within HHS.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the leadership of the Senate should bring to the floor for full debate in 2008 comprehensive legislation that legalizes the importation of prescription drugs from highly industrialized countries with safe pharmaceutical infrastructures and creates a regulatory pathway to ensure that such drugs are safe;

(2) such legislation should be given an up or down vote on the floor of the Senate; and

(3) previous Senate approval of 3 amendments in support of prescription drug importation shows the Senate's strong support for passage of comprehensive importation legislation.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution, as amended, is as follows:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008 is revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, including appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for SCHIP legislation.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for education benefits for servicemembers, veterans, and their families.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure investment.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for middle-income tax relief and economic equity.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for affordable housing.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare improvements.

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care quality, effectiveness, and efficiency.

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicaid and other programs.

Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade adjustment assistance and unemployment insurance modernization.

Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments legislation.

Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for San Joaquin River restoration and Navajo Nation water rights settlements.

Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the National Park Centennial Fund.

Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support enforcement.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Program integrity initiatives.

Sec. 402. Oversight of government performance.

Sec. 403. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 404. Overseas deployments and emergency needs.

Sec. 405. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 406. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 407. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 408. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

Sec. 501. Policy on middle-income tax relief.

Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

Sec. 601. Sense of the House on the Innovation Agenda and America Competes Act.

Sec. 602. Sense of the House on servicemembers' and veterans' health care and other priorities.

Sec. 603. Sense of the House on homeland security.

Sec. 604. Sense of the House regarding long-term fiscal reform.

Sec. 605. Sense of the House regarding waste, fraud, and abuse.

Sec. 606. Sense of the House regarding extension of the statutory pay-as-you-go rule.

Sec. 607. Sense of the House on long-term budgeting.

Sec. 608. Sense of the House regarding the need to maintain and build upon efforts to fight hunger.

Sec. 609. Sense of the House regarding affordable health coverage.

Sec. 610. Sense of the House regarding pay parity.

Sec. 611. Sense of the House regarding subprime lending and foreclosures.

Sec. 612. Sense of House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$1,879,540,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$2,027,124,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$2,205,864,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,442,025,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,669,315,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,771,740,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be adjusted are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$0.

Fiscal year 2009: –\$70,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$23,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$14,000,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,556,254,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$2,529,246,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$2,564,161,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,698,039,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,740,065,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,866,862,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,462,616,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,563,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,622,295,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,716,979,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,728,965,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,857,394,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$583,076,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$536,256,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$416,431,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$274,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$59,650,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$85,654,000,000.

(5) **DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.**—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the debt subject to limit are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$9,567,484,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$10,199,551,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$10,724,264,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$11,103,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,295,107,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,495,218,000,000.

(6) **DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.**—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2008: \$5,396,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$5,753,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$5,981,334,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$6,047,654,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$5,885,687,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$5,744,120,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2008 through 2013 for each major functional category are:

(1) **National Defense (050):**

Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$590,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$576,173,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$542,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$573,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,414,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$560,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$557,026,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$560,099,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$565,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$556,699,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$576,223,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$568,829,000,000.

(2) **International Affairs (150):**

Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,648,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,843,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,111,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,702,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,516,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,918,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,433,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,679,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,154,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,677,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,346,000,000.

(3) **General Science, Space, and Technology (250):**

Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,456,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,934,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,165,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$30,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,474,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$32,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,853,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$33,564,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,298,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,477,000,000.

(4) **Energy (270):**

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,548,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,681,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,674,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$2,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,645,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$2,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,712,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$3,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,803,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$3,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,895,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,020,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,560,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,440,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,651,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,782,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,670,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,420,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,568,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,745,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,490,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,299,000,000.

(6) **Agriculture (350):**

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,456,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,529,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,279,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

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

(B) Outlays, \$20,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,891,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,876,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,263,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

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

(B) Outlays, \$21,816,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,216,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,381,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

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

(B) Outlays, \$3,722,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,887,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,835,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,998,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$2,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,246,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,735,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,642,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,648,000,000.

(8) **Transportation (400):**

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,794,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$77,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,444,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$80,443,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$77,507,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$83,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,534,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$86,062,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,485,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$88,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,478,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,443,000,000.

(9) **Community and Regional Development (450):**

Fiscal year 2008:

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

(B) Outlays, \$27,819,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,553,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,251,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,826,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,816,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,134,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,874,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,450,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$15,817,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,755,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$15,561,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$90,077,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$95,235,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,947,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$102,594,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$98,345,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$105,612,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$103,135,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$107,828,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$104,397,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$101,690,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$103,490,000,000.

(11) **Health (550):**

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$285,101,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$286,688,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$306,795,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$305,334,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$323,767,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$324,138,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$344,749,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$343,718,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$367,766,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$366,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$393,085,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$391,326,000,000.

(12) **Medicare (570):**

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$390,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$390,454,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$420,191,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$419,974,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$445,225,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$445,349,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$494,370,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$494,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$491,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$491,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$552,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$552,503,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$389,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$394,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$411,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$414,032,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$417,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$418,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$426,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$427,541,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$412,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$412,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$427,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$427,703,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,162,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$86,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$83,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$93,268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$92,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$96,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$95,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$101,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$101,475,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$99,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$98,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$105,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$104,266,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,237,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$49,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$51,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,501,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,967,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,542,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$56,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,611,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,332,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,787,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$349,296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$349,296,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$334,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$334,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$370,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$370,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$406,997,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$406,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$427,954,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$427,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$436,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$436,292,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, -\$150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$53,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, -\$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, -\$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$178,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, -\$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$200,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, -\$86,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$86,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, -\$67,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$67,060,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, -\$70,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$70,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, -\$73,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$73,364,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, -\$76,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$76,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, -\$79,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$79,691,000,000.
(21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activi-
ties (970):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$108,056,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$70,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$74,809,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$47,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$18,251,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$5,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$1,775,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING.—Not later than September 12, 2008, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill making changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending by \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013.

(b) CHANGES IN REVENUE.—Not later than July 15, 2008, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill making changes in laws within its jurisdiction that will reduce total revenues by \$70,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2009 and will increase total revenues by \$70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS TO ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—

(1) Upon the reporting to the House of any bill that has complied with reconciliation instructions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) Upon the submission to the House of any conference report recommending a reconciliation bill in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, which contains matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce that expands coverage and improves children's health through the State Childrens Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) under title XXI of the Social Security Act and the program under title XIX of such Act (commonly known as Medicaid) and that increases new budget authority that will result in no more than \$50,000,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 2008 through 2013, and others which contain offsets so designated for the purpose of this section within the jurisdiction of another committee or committees, if the combined changes would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

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

(1) enhances medical care for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans;

(2) maintains affordable health care for military retirees and veterans;

(3) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(4) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay;

(5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation; or

(6) provides or increases benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II or their survivors and dependents;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEMBERS, VETERANS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that enhances education benefits or assistance for servicemembers (including Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve), veterans, or their spouses, survivors, or dependents by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for increased investment in infrastructure projects by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency; encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration; provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; or facilitates the training of workers for these industries ("green collar jobs") by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MIDDLE-INCOME TAX RELIEF AND ECONOMIC EQUITY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for tax relief for middle-income families and taxpayers or enhanced economic equity, such as extension of the child tax credit, extension of marriage penalty relief, extension of the 10 percent individual income tax bracket, elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified credit, extension of the research and experimentation tax credit, extension of the deduction for small business expensing, extension of the deduction for State and local sales taxes, and a tax credit for school construction bonds, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM OF THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by reducing the tax burden of the alternative minimum tax on middle-income families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable or accessible through reforms to the Higher Education Act of 1965 or other legislation by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for an affordable housing fund, offset by reforming the regulation of certain government-sponsored enterprises, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the Medicare program for beneficiaries and protects access to care, through measures such as increasing the reimbursement rate for physicians while protecting beneficiaries from associated premium increases and making improvements to the prescription drug program under part D, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE QUALITY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY.

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

(1) provides incentives or other support for adoption of modern information technology, including electronic prescribing, to improve quality and protect privacy in health care;

(2) establishes a new Federal or public-private initiative for research on the comparative effectiveness of different medical interventions; or

(3) provides parity between health insurance coverage of mental health benefits and benefits for medical and surgical services, including parity in public programs;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND OTHER PROGRAMS.

(a) REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that prevents or delays the implementation or administration of regulations or other administrative actions that would affect the Medicaid, SCHIP, or other programs by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(b) TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS.—In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends the transitional medical assistance program or the qualifying individuals program, which are included in title XIX of the Social Security Act, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE MODERNIZATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that reauthorizes the trade adjustment assistance program to better meet the challenges of globalization or modernizes the unemployment insurance system to improve access to needed benefits by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 314. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COUNTY PAYMENTS LEGISLATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) or makes changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-565) by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION AND NAVAJO NATION WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would fulfill the purposes of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act or implement a Navajo Nation water rights settlement as authorized by the North-western New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL FUND.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment,

or conference report that provides for the establishment of the National Parks Centennial Fund by the amounts provided in such measure for that purpose if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018

SEC. 317. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Federal child support collection efforts or results in more collected child support reaching families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME REDETERMINATIONS.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$264,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$240,000,000, and the amount is designated for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$6,997,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated to improve compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$490,000,000, and the amount is designated to improve compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates up to \$198,000,000 and the amount is designated to the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$10,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$40,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(b) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsection (a) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a), except that no adjustment shall be made for provisions exempted for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 under section 404 of this resolution.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ADJUSTED.—The adjustments referred to in paragraph (1) are to be made to—

(A) the allocations made pursuant to the appropriate concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(B) the budgetary aggregates as set forth in this resolution.

SEC. 402. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the House, all committees are directed to review programs within their jurisdiction to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in program spending, giving particular scrutiny to issues raised by Government Accountability Office reports. Based on these oversight efforts and committee performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2010 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the report to accompany this resolution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$27,558,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2011, accounts separately identified under the same heading.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2009.

SEC. 404. OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.

(a) OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2008 or fiscal year 2009 for overseas deployments and related activities, and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts, and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs, then the new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 405. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 406. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—In the House, for purposes of this resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 407. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

In the House, upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

SEC. 408. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules of the House only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules of the House; and

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

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAX RELIEF.

It is the policy of this resolution to—

(1) minimize fiscal burdens on middle-income families and their children and grandchildren;

(2) provide immediate relief for the tens of millions of middle-income households who would otherwise be subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) under current law, in the context of permanent, revenue-neutral AMT reform; and

(3) support extension of middle-income tax relief and enhanced economic equity through policies such as—

(A) extension of the child tax credit;

(B) extension of marriage penalty relief;

(C) extension of the 10 percent individual income tax bracket;

(D) elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified tax credit;

(E) extension of the research and experimentation tax credit;

(F) extension of the deduction for State and local sales taxes;

(G) extension of the deduction for small business expenses; and

(H) enactment of a tax credit for school construction bonds.

This resolution assumes that the cost of enacting such policies is offset by reforms within the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that promote a fairer distribution of taxes across families and generations, economic efficiency, higher rates of tax compliance to close the "tax gap," and reduced taxpayer burdens through tax simplification.

SEC. 502. POLICY ON DEFENSE PRIORITIES.

It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the Administration's budget requests should comply with section 1008, Public Law 109-364, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, and the Administration should no longer attempt to fund overseas military operations through emergency supplemental appropriations requests;

(2) the Department of Defense should exclude nonwar requirements from its funding requests for Iraq and Afghanistan;

(3) implementing the recommendation of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly referred to as the 9/11 Commission) to adequately fund cooperative threat reduction and nuclear nonproliferation programs (securing "loose nukes") is a high priority and should receive far greater emphasis than the President's budget provides;

(4) readiness of our troops, particularly the National Guard and Reserve, is a high priority, and that greater emphasis needs to be placed on mitigating equipment and training shortfalls;

(5) TRICARE fees for military retirees under the age of 65 should not be increased as the President's budget proposes;

(6) military pay and benefits should be enhanced to improve the quality of life of military personnel;

(7) improving military health care services continues to be a high priority and adequate funding to ensure quality health care for returning combat veterans should be provided;

(8) higher priority defense needs could be addressed by funding missile defense at an adequate but lower level, not providing funding for development of space-based missile defense interceptors, and by restraining excessive cost and schedule growth in defense research, development and procurement programs;

(9) the Department of Defense should reassess current defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter cold war-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats;

(10) sufficient resources should be provided for the Department of Defense to do an aggressive job of addressing as many as possible of the 1,260 unimplemented recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) over the last 7 years to improve practices at the Department of Defense, including investigation of the billions of dollars of obligations, disbursements and overcharges for which the Department of Defense cannot account;

(11) savings from the actions recommended in paragraphs (8) and (10) of this section should be used to fund the priorities identified in paragraphs (3) through (7);

(12) the Department of Defense report to Congress on its assessment of cold war weapons and progress on implementing GAO recommendations as outlined in paragraphs (9) and (10) by a time determined by the appropriate authorizing committees; and

(13) the GAO report to the appropriate congressional committees by the end of the 110th

Congress regarding the Department of Defense's progress in implementing its audit recommendations.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE INNOVATION AGENDA AND AMERICA COMPETES ACT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House should provide sufficient funding so that our Nation may continue to be the world leader in education, innovation and economic growth;

(2) last year, Congress passed and the President signed the America COMPETES Act, bipartisan legislation designed to ensure that American students, teachers, businesses, and workers are prepared to continue leading the world in innovation, research, and technology well into the future;

(3) this resolution supports the efforts authorized in the America COMPETES Act, providing substantially increased funding above the President's requested level for 2009, and increased amounts after 2009 in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology) and Function 270 (Energy);

(4) additional increases for scientific research and education are included in Function 500 (Education, Employment, Training and Social Services), Function 550 (Health), Function 300 (Environment and Natural Resources), and Function 370 (Commerce and Housing Credit), all of which receive more funding than the President's budget provides;

(5) because America's greatest resource for innovation resides within classrooms across the country, the increased funding provided in this resolution will support initiatives within the America COMPETES Act to educate tens of thousands of new scientists, engineers, and mathematicians, and place highly qualified teachers in math and science K-12 classrooms; and

(6) because independent scientific research provides the foundation for innovation and future technologies, this resolution will keep us on the path toward doubling funding for the National Science Foundation, basic research in the physical sciences, and collaborative research partnerships, and toward achieving energy independence through the development of clean and sustainable alternative energy technologies.

SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SERVICEMEMBERS' AND VETERANS' HEALTH CARE AND OTHER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House supports excellent health care for current and former members of the United States Armed Services—they have served well and honorably and have made significant sacrifices for this Nation;

(2) this resolution provides \$48,150,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for 2009 for Function 700 (Veterans Benefits and Services), including veterans' health care, which is \$4,888,000,000 more than the 2008 level, \$3,602,000,000 more than the Congressional Budget Office's baseline level for 2009, and \$3,232,000,000 more than the President's budget for 2009; and also provides more discretionary budget authority than the President's budget in every year after 2009;

(3) this resolution provides funding to continue addressing problems such as those identified at Walter Reed Army Medical Center to improve military and veterans' health care facilities and services;

(4) this resolution assumes the rejection of the health care enrollment fees and pharmaceutical co-payment increases in the President's budget;

(5) this resolution provides additional funding above the President's inadequate budget levels for the Department of Veterans Affairs to research and treat veterans' mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury; and

(6) this resolution provides additional funding above the President's inadequate budget levels for the Department of Veterans Affairs to improve the speed and accuracy of its processing of disability compensation claims, including funding to hire additional personnel above the President's requested level.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) this resolution assumes additional homeland security funding above the President's requested level for 2009 and every subsequent year;

(2) this resolution assumes funding above the President's requested level for 2009, and additional amounts in subsequent years, in the four budget functions—Function 400 (Transportation), Function 450 (Community and Regional Development), Function 550 (Health), and Function 750 (Administration of Justice)—that fund most nondefense homeland security activities; and

(3) the homeland security funding provided in this resolution will help to strengthen the security of our Nation's transportation system, particularly our ports where significant security shortfalls still exist and foreign ports, by expanding efforts to identify and scan all high-risk United States-bound cargo, equip, train and support first responders (including enhancing interoperable communications and emergency management), strengthen border patrol, and increase the preparedness of the public health system.

SEC. 604. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LONG-TERM FISCAL REFORM.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) both the Government Accountability Office and the Congressional Budget Office have warned that the Federal budget is on an unsustainable path of rising deficits and debt;

(2) using recent trend data and reasonable policy assumptions, CBO has projected that the gap between spending and revenues over the next 75 years will reach 6.9 percent of GDP;

(3) publicly held debt will rise from 36 percent today to 400 percent of GDP by the decade beginning in 2050 under CBO's alternative policy scenario;

(4) the most significant factor affecting the long-term Federal fiscal landscape is the expectation that total public and private health spending will continue to grow faster than the economy;

(5) the House calls upon governmental and nongovernmental experts to develop specific options to reform the health care system and control costs, that further research and analysis on topics including comparative effectiveness, health information technology, preventative care, and provider incentives is needed, and that of critical importance is the development of a consensus on the appropriate methods for estimating the budgetary impact and health outcome effects of these proposals; and

(6) immediate policy action is needed to address the long-term fiscal challenges facing the United States, including the rising costs of entitlements, in a manner that is fiscally responsible, equitable, and lasting, and that also honors commitments made to beneficiaries, and that such action should be bipartisan, bicameral, involve both legislative and executive branch participants, as well as public participation, and be conducted in a manner that ensures full, fair, and timely Congressional consideration.

SEC. 605. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) all committees should examine programs within their jurisdiction to identify wasteful and fraudulent spending;

(2) title IV of this resolution includes cap adjustments to provide appropriations for agencies that control programs that accounted for a significant share of improper payments reported by

Federal agencies: Social Security Administration Continuing Disability Reviews, the Medicare/Medicaid Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program, and Unemployment Insurance Program Integrity;

(3) title IV also includes a cap adjustment for the Internal Revenue Services for tax compliance efforts to close the \$300,000,000,000 tax gap;

(4) the resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds require authorizing committees to cut lower priority and wasteful spending to accommodate any new high-priority entitlement benefits; and

(5) title IV of the resolution directs all committees to review the performance of programs within their jurisdiction and report recommendations annually to the Committee on the Budget as part of the views and estimates process required by section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act.

SEC. 606. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EXTENSION OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE.

It is the sense of the House that to reduce the deficit, Congress should extend the PAYGO rules originally enacted in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

SEC. 607. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON LONG-TERM BUDGETING.

It is the sense of the Congress that the determination of the congressional budget for the United States Government and the President's budget request should include consideration of the Financial Report of the United States Government, especially its information regarding the Governments net operating cost, financial position, and long-term liabilities.

SEC. 608. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE NEED TO MAINTAIN AND BUILD UPON EFFORTS TO FIGHT HUNGER.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) 35.5 million Americans (12.6 million of them children) are food insecure—uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food, and that 11.1 million Americans are hungry because of lack of food;

(2) despite the critical contributions of the Department of Agriculture nutrition programs (particularly the food stamp program), which significantly reduced payment error rates while providing help to partially mitigate the effects of rising poverty and unemployment, significant need remains, even among families that receive food stamps;

(3) nearly 25 million people, including more than nine million children and nearly three million seniors, sought emergency food assistance from food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, and local charities last year;

(4) legislation that passed the House with bipartisan support was an appropriate first step toward ensuring that nutrition assistance keeps up with inflation and rising food prices; and

(5) Department of Agriculture programs that help us fight hunger should be maintained and that the House should continue to seize opportunities to reach Americans in need and to fight hunger.

SEC. 609. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING AFFORDABLE HEALTH COVERAGE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) nearly 47 million Americans, including nine million children, lack health insurance;

(2) people without health insurance are more likely to experience problems getting medical care and to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems;

(3) most Americans receive health coverage through their employers, and a major issue facing all employers is the rising cost of health insurance;

(4) small businesses, which have generated most of the new jobs annually over the last decade, have an especially difficult time affording health coverage, because of higher administrative costs and fewer people over whom to spread the risk of catastrophic costs;

(5) because it is especially costly for small businesses to provide health coverage, their employees make up a large proportion of the Nation's uninsured individuals; and

(6) legislation consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle should be adopted that makes health insurance more affordable and accessible, with attention to the special circumstances affecting employees of small businesses, and that lowers costs and improves the quality of health care by encouraging integration of health information technology tools into the practice of medicine, and by promoting improvements in disease management and disease prevention.

SEC. 610. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PAY PARITY.

It is the sense of the House that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 611. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SUBPRIME LENDING AND FORECLOSURES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) over the last six months, the Nation has experienced a significant increase in the number of homeowners facing the risk of foreclosure with estimates of as many as 2.8 million subprime and other distressed borrowers facing the loss of their homes over the next five years;

(2) the rise in foreclosures not only has an immediate, devastating impact on homeowners and their families, but it also has ripple effects—

(A) local communities experiencing high levels of foreclosures experience deterioration as a result of the large number of vacant foreclosed and abandoned homes;

(B) rising foreclosure rates can accelerate drops in home prices, affecting all homeowners; and

(C) home mortgage default and foreclosure rates increase risk for lenders, further restricting the availability of credit, which can in turn slow economic growth; and

(3) the rise in foreclosures is not only a crisis for subprime borrowers, but a larger problem for communities as a whole, and considering the multi-layered effects of increasing foreclosures, the House should consider steps to address this complex problem.

SEC. 612. SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and

(2) when 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

AMERICORPS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1173.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1173.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 344, nays 69, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

YEAS—344

Abercrombie	Doolittle	LaHood
Ackerman	Doyle	Lampson
Aderholt	Drake	Langevin
Alexander	Dreier	Larsen (WA)
Allen	Edwards	Larson (CT)
Altmire	Ehlers	Latham
Arcuri	Ellison	LaTourette
Baca	Ellsworth	Lee
Baird	Emanuel	Levin
Baldwin	Emerson	Lewis (CA)
Barrow	Engel	Lewis (GA)
Bean	English (PA)	Linder
Becerra	Eshoo	Lipinski
Berkley	Etheridge	LoBiondo
Berman	Everett	Loebsack
Berry	Fallin	Loftgren, Zoe
Biggert	Farr	Lowe
Bilbray	Fattah	Lucas
Billirakis	Ferguson	Lungren, Daniel
Bishop (GA)	Filner	E.
Bishop (NY)	Fortenberry	Lynch
Blumenauer	Fossella	Maloney (FL)
Blunt	Foster	Maloney (NY)
Bonner	Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Markey
Boren	Galleghy	Marshall
Boswell	Giffords	Matheson
Boucher	Gilchrest	Matsui
Boustany	Gillibrand	McCarthy (CA)
Boyd (FL)	Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)
Boyda (KS)	Gordon	McCaul (TX)
Brady (PA)	Granger	McCollum (MN)
Braley (IA)	Graves	McCotter
Brown (SC)	Green, Al	McCrery
Brown, Corrine	Green, Gene	McDermott
Brown-Waite,	Grijalva	McGovern
Ginny	Gutierrez	McHugh
Buchanan	Hall (NY)	McIntyre
Butterfield	Hall (TX)	McKeon
Calvert	Hare	McMorris
Camp (MI)	Harman	Rodgers
Cantor	Hastings (FL)	McNerney
Capito	Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Capps	Hayes	Meek (FL)
Capuano	Heller	Melancon
Cardoza	Herseth Sandlin	Michaud
Carnahan	Higgins	Miller (MI)
Carney	Hill	Miller (NC)
Carson	Hinchey	Miller, George
Castle	Hinojosa	Mitchell
Castor	Hirono	Mollohan
Cazayoux	Hobson	Moore (KS)
Chabot	Hodes	Moore (WI)
Chandler	Hoekstra	Moran (KS)
Clarke	Holden	Moran (VA)
Clay	Holt	Murphy (CT)
Cleaver	Honda	Murphy, Patrick
Clyburn	Hooley	Murphy, Tim
Coble	Hoyer	Murtha
Cohen	Hulshof	Nadler
Cole (OK)	Inslee	Napolitano
Conyers	Israel	Neal (MA)
Cooper	Jackson (IL)	Nunes
Costa	Jackson-Lee	Oberstar
(TX)		Obey
Costello	Jefferson	Oliver
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Ortiz
Crowley	Johnson (IL)	Pallone
Cuellar	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
Cummings	Jones (OH)	Pastor
Davis (AL)	Kagen	Payne
Davis (CA)	Kanjorski	Pence
Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Davis (KY)	Keller	Peterson (MN)
Davis, Lincoln	Kennedy	Peterson (PA)
Davis, Tom	Kildee	Petri
DeFazio	Kilpatrick	Pickering
Delahunt	Kind	Platts
DeLauro	King (NY)	Pomeroy
Dent	Kirk	Porter
Diaz-Balart, L.	Klein (FL)	Price (GA)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Knollenberg	Price (NC)
Dicks	Kucinich	Pryce (OH)
Dingell	Kuhl (NY)	Putnam
Donnelly		