

fighting the historic Battle of Crete, giving the Axis powers their first major setback in the land war, and setting off a chain of events that significantly affected the outcome of World War II;

Whereas Greece paid a high price for defending the common values of Greece and the United States in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Greek civilians during World War II;

Whereas, throughout the 20th century, Greece was 1 of only 3 countries in the world, outside the former British Empire, that allied with the United States in every major international conflict;

Whereas President George W. Bush, in recognizing Greek Independence Day in 2002, said, "Greece and America have been firm allies in the great struggles for liberty. . . . Americans will always remember Greek heroism and Greek sacrifice for the sake of freedom. . . . [and a]s the 21st century dawns, Greece and America once again stand united; this time in the fight against terrorism. . . . The United States deeply appreciates the role Greece is playing in the war against terror. . . . America and Greece are strong allies, and we're strategic partners.";

Whereas President Bush stated that Greece's successful "law enforcement operations against a terrorist organization [November 17] responsible for 3 decades of terrorist attacks underscore the important contributions Greece is making to the global war on terrorism";

Whereas Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the volatile Balkan region, investing over \$20,000,000,000, creating over 200,000 new jobs, and contributing over \$750,000,000 in development aid to the region;

Whereas Greece was extraordinarily responsive to requests by the United States during the war in Iraq, immediately granting the United States unlimited access to Greece's airspace and the base in Souda Bay, and many United States ships that delivered troops, cargo, and supplies to Iraq were refueled in Greece;

Whereas Greece actively participates in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas, in August 2004, the Olympic games came home to Athens, Greece, the land in which the games began 2,500 years ago and the city in which the games were revived in 1896;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympics of more than 14,000 athletes and more than 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, a feat Greece handled efficiently, securely, and with famous Greek hospitality;

Whereas the unprecedented security effort in Greece for the first Olympics after the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, included a record-setting expenditure of more than \$1,390,000,000 and the assignment of more than 70,000 security personnel, as well as the utilization of an 8-country Olympic Security Advisory Group that included the United States;

Whereas Greece, located in a region in which Christianity mixes with Islam and Judaism, maintains excellent relations with Muslim countries and Israel;

Whereas the Government of Greece has had extraordinary success in recent years in furthering cross-cultural understanding and reducing tensions between Greece and Turkey, as seen most recently with the January 2008 visit to Turkey by the Prime Minister of Greece, Kostas Karamanlis, the first official

visit to Turkey by a Prime Minister of Greece in 49 years;

Whereas Greece is a key energy security hub that delivers gas to Europe via the Turkey-Greece-Italy Interconnector;

Whereas Greece is a world leader in the assimilation of immigrants, with immigrants having grown to more than 10 percent of people employed in Greece;

Whereas Greece and the United States are at the forefront of the effort to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those and other ideals have forged a close bond between the governments and the peoples of Greece and the United States;

Whereas March 25, 2008, marks the 187th anniversary of the beginning of the revolution that freed the people of Greece from the Ottoman Empire; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the people of the United States to celebrate this anniversary with the people of Greece and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which both Greece and the United States were born: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 25, 2008, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 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

Mr. CONRAD from the Committee on the Budget; submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

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.

##### 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.

#### 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.  
Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers and for a post 9/11 G.I. bill.  
Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve America's health.  
Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for judicial pay and judgeships.

#### 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: \$2,013,878,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,199,989,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,432,588,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,656,131,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,755,116,000,000.

(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: –\$83,246,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$17,125,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$4,563,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,816,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2013: \$376,000,000.

(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: \$2,533,732,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,555,303,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,687,125,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,726,134,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,846,988,000,000.

(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: \$2,575,712,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,616,270,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,708,326,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,717,061,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,838,995,000,000.

(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: \$561,834,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2010: \$416,281,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2011: \$275,738,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2012: \$60,930,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013: \$83,879,000,000.

(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: \$10,276,776,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2010: \$10,801,592,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2011: \$11,182,340,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,375,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,573,680,000,000.

(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: \$5,801,633,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2010: \$6,029,151,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2011: \$6,096,509,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2012: \$5,936,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013: \$5,793,011,000,000.

#### 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, \$612,497,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$645,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,414,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$607,032,000,000.

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, \$34,472,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,324,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,663,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,322,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,514,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,866,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,024,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,082,000,000.

(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, \$29,936,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,681,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,369,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$30,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,848,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,107,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,332,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,638,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,816,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,623,000,000.

(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, \$39,748,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,230,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,705,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,014,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,399,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,086,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,787,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,732,000,000.

(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, \$83,789,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$77,870,000,000.

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, \$15,024,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$24,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,235,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,080,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,473,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,202,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,716,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,159,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,949,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,847,000,000.

(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, \$94,141,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$91,112,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,891,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$98,377,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,486,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$103,694,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,255,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$104,858,000,000.

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, \$309,404,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$307,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$324,863,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$325,285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$345,558,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$344,735,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,273,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$367,091,000,000.

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, \$551,039,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$551,161,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):  
 Fiscal year 2008:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$393,591,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$394,613,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$411,748,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$417,187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$416,312,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$418,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$425,425,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$426,180,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$411,458,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$411,587,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$426,718,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$426,609,000,000.

(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, \$92,352,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,615,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$95,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,959,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$100,748,000,000.

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, \$47,498,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,411,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,977,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$49,155,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,866,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$49,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,778,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$49,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,727,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,425,000,000.

(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, \$24,474,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$24,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,966,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,166,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,387,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,399,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,788,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,103,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,987,000,000.

(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, \$335,088,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$335,088,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,156,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$372,156,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$408,964,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$408,964,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$430,098,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$430,098,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$438,484,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$438,484,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):  
 Fiscal year 2008:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$13,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$13,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,087,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,351,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$8,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$7,460,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$8,239,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$8,030,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$8,416,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$8,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$8,596,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$9,281,000,000.

(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.

## 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.

#### 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 redeter-

minations 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, 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 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.

### 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 and refundable tax relief, 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 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 al-

locations 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) improves the unemployment compensation program; or

(4) 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.

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, 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.

#### 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, 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 energy tax incentives like the production tax credit for electricity produced from renewable resources, the Clean



Renewable Energy Bond program, or provisions to encourage energy efficient buildings, products, and power plants.

(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 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. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS AND FOR A POST 9/11 G.I. 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; or

(3) allow for the transfer of education benefits from servicemembers to family members;

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 G.I. 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, 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.

(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 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, 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;

(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. 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.

### **AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 4146. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1195, to amend the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users to make technical corrections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

### **TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 4146.** Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1195, to amend the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users to make technical corrections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “SAFETEA-LU Technical Corrections Act of 2008”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### **TITLE I—HIGHWAY PROVISIONS**

Sec. 101. Surface transportation technical corrections.

Sec. 102. MAGLEV.

Sec. 103. Projects of national and regional significance and national corridor infrastructure improvement projects.

Sec. 104. Idling reduction facilities.

Sec. 105. Project authorizations.

Sec. 106. Nonmotorized transportation pilot program.

Sec. 107. Correction of Interstate and National Highway System designations.

Sec. 108. Budget justification; buy America.

Sec. 109. Transportation improvements.

Sec. 110. I-95/Contee Road interchange design.

Sec. 111. Highway research funding.

Sec. 112. Rescission.

Sec. 113. TEA-21 technical corrections.

Sec. 114. High priority corridor and innovative project technical corrections.

Sec. 115. Definition of repeat intoxicated driver law.

Sec. 116. Research technical correction.

Sec. 117. Buy America waiver notification and annual reports.

Sec. 118. Efficient use of existing highway capacity.

Sec. 119. Future interstate designation.

Sec. 120. Project flexibility.

Sec. 121. Effective date.

#### **TITLE II—TRANSIT PROVISIONS**

Sec. 201. Transit technical corrections.

#### **TITLE III—OTHER SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROVISIONS**

Sec. 301. Technical amendments relating to motor carrier safety.

Sec. 302. Technical amendments relating to hazardous materials transportation.

Sec. 303. Highway safety.

Sec. 304. Correction of study requirement regarding on-scene motor vehicle collision causation.

Sec. 305. Motor carrier transportation registration.

Sec. 306. Applicability of Fair Labor Standards Act requirements and limitation on liability.

### **TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

Sec. 401. Conveyance of GSA Fleet Management Center to Alaska Railroad Corporation.

Sec. 402. Conveyance of retained interest in St. Joseph Memorial Hall.

### **TITLE V—OTHER PROVISIONS**

Sec. 501. De Soto County, Mississippi.

### **TITLE I—HIGHWAY PROVISIONS**

#### **SEC. 101. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**

(a) **CORRECTION OF INTERNAL REFERENCES IN DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.**—Paragraphs (3)(A) and (5) of section 1101(b) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (119 Stat. 1156) are amended by striking “paragraph (1)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (2)”.

(b) **CORRECTION OF DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.**—Section 1102(c)(5) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (119 Stat. 1158) is amended by striking “among the States”.

(c) **CORRECTION OF FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAYS.**—Section 1119 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (119 Stat. 1190) is amended by striking subsection (m) and inserting the following:

“(m) **FOREST HIGHWAYS.**—Of the amounts made available for public lands highways under section 1101—

“(1) not more than \$20,000,000 for each fiscal year may be used for the maintenance of forest highways;

“(2) not more than \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year may be used for signage identifying public hunting and fishing access; and

“(3) not more than \$10,000,000 for each fiscal year shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the costs of facilitating the passage of aquatic species beneath forest roads (as defined in section 101(a) of title 23, United States Code), including the costs of constructing, maintaining, replacing, and removing culverts and bridges, as appropriate.”.

(d) **CORRECTION OF DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL CORRIDOR INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.**—Item number 1 of the table contained in section 1302(e) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (119 Stat. 1205) is amended in the State column by inserting “LA,” after “TX.”

(e) **CORRECTION OF HIGH PRIORITY DESIGNATIONS.**—

(1) **KENTUCKY HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDOR DESIGNATION.**—Section 1105(c)(18)(E) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 2032; 112 Stat. 189; 115 Stat. 872) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, follow Interstate Route 24 to the Wendell H. Ford Western Kentucky Parkway, then utilize the existing Wendell H. Ford Western Kentucky Parkway and Edward T. Breathitt (Pennyrile) Parkway to Henderson”.

(2) **INTERSTATE ROUTE 376 HIGH PRIORITY DESIGNATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1105(c)(79) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 2032; 119 Stat. 1213) is amended by striking “and on United States Route 422”.