

peace that has been achieved and their influence in Somalia must be curbed.

In addition, while I support the resolution's call for Ethiopia to develop a timeline for the "responsible" withdrawal of its troops from Somalia, it is important to emphasize that this resolution does not call for either an immediate withdrawal or a rigid timeline irrespective of the availability of replacement peacekeeping forces. Any such inflexible approach would be counterproductive, undermine the TFG, and threaten the important gains that have already been achieved.

Just as the presence of Ethiopian troops in Somalia derives, in part, from the intra-party Somali conflict, their departure should not occur until African Union or other international troops have arrived to keep the peace secure. To date, unfortunately, only 2,500 of 8,000 pledged AU peacekeepers have arrived. While some have claimed the presence of Ethiopian troops itself is destabilizing, there is no doubt in my mind that the alternative would be far worse.

Lastly, I would be remiss if I did not comment on the impact that Eritrea has had in terms of making the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops more challenging. According to the United Nations, Eritrea is supporting insurgent groups to undermine the TFG. Under these circumstances, not only would it leave a vacuum for the Ethiopian troops to be withdrawn early, but such a withdrawal would be seized upon by Eritrean-backed insurgents to destabilize the situation in Somalia. This is why this resolution calls on Eritrea to play a productive—and not a destructive—role in Somalia.

The United States has a deep and profound interest in securing the peace in Somalia and the broader Horn of Africa. There is no doubt that serious challenges remain. Nevertheless, I look forward to our continuing to work with our friend and ally Ethiopia, as well as the African Union, United Nations, and other countries in the region to secure a brighter future for all those people in Somalia who yearn to live their lives in peace and with the opportunity to provide for their families.

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 70

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 323(d) of S. Con. Res. 70, the 2009 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make appropriate adjustments in aggregates, allocations, and other levels assumed in the resolution to reflect the budgetary impact of certain legislation.

I am filing adjustments pursuant to section 323(d) for legislation that Con-

gress cleared prior to the adoption of S. Con. Res. 70 but for which the necessary information to incorporate their budgetary effects was not available at the time the conference report was filed. The revisions are for public law 110-232, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Fill Suspension and Consumer Protection Act of 2008, and public law 110-245, the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2008.

For the information of my colleagues, the combined effect of the adjustments, including accompanying changes in debt service, is to reduce the on-budget deficit assumed in S. Con. Res. 70 by \$965 million in 2008, while increasing it by \$933 million in 2009 and by roughly \$1 billion over the 2009 to 2013 period. On a unified basis, the legislation is expected to lower deficits by \$322 million over the 2008 to 2013 period. Because the revisions are being made for legislation that has already cleared Congress, they will neither raise nor lower the amount of room available to Congress under the budgetary aggregates and committee allocations.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a set of tables which show the revised allocations, aggregates, and other levels for S. Con. Res. 70, the 2009 budget resolution.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 323(d)

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101:

(1)(A) Federal Revenues:

FY 2008	1,875.400
FY 2009	2,029.644
FY 2010	2,204.668
FY 2011	2,413.246
FY 2012	2,506.023
FY 2013	2,626.530

(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:

FY 2008	— 4.000
FY 2009	— 67.755
FY 2010	21.270
FY 2011	— 14.824
FY 2012	— 151.572
FY 2013	— 123.689

(2) New Budget Authority:

FY 2008	2,562.305
FY 2009	2,531.668
FY 2010	2,562.869
FY 2011	2,693.847
FY 2012	2,736.860
FY 2013	2,868.805

(3) Budget Outlays:

FY 2008	2,464.754
FY 2009	2,566.868
FY 2010	2,621.952
FY 2011	2,712.799
FY 2012	2,722.051
FY 2013	2,860.217

(4) Deficits (On-Budget):

FY 2008	589.354
FY 2009	537.224
FY 2010	417.284

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 323(d)—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

FY 2011	299.553
FY 2012	216.028
FY 2013	233.687
(5) Debt Subject to Limit:	
FY 2008	9,574.025
FY 2009	10,206.896
FY 2010	10,731.823
FY 2011	11,136.758
FY 2012	11,483.707
FY 2013	11,831.678
(6) Debt Held by the Public:	
FY 2008	5,403.025
FY 2009	5,760.896
FY 2010	5,988.823
FY 2011	6,079.758
FY 2012	6,074.707
FY 2013	6,080.678
Section 102:	
(a) Social Security Revenues:	
FY 2008	666.716
FY 2009	695.932
FY 2010	733.631
FY 2011	772.531
FY 2012	809.862
FY 2013	845.108
(b) Social Security Outlays:	
FY 2008	463.746
FY 2009	493.602
FY 2010	520.149
FY 2011	540.478
FY 2012	566.241
FY 2013	595.535

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 323(d)

[In billions of dollars]

Section 104:

(18) Net Interest (900):

FY 2008	
New budget authority	349.344
Outlays	349.344
FY 2009	
New budget authority	334.396
Outlays	334.396
FY 2010	
New budget authority	370.799
Outlays	370.799
FY 2011	
New budget authority	407.907
Outlays	407.907
FY 2012	
New budget authority	433.182
Outlays	433.182
FY 2013	
New budget authority	448.797
Outlays	448.797

(19) Allowances (920):

FY 2008	
New budget authority	3.476
Outlays	1.125
FY 2009	
New budget authority	— 12.223
Outlays	— 5.484
FY 2010	
New budget authority	— 11.936
Outlays	— 9.366
FY 2011	
New budget authority	— 12.294
Outlays	— 11.756
FY 2012	
New budget authority	— 12.683
Outlays	— 13.758
FY 2013	
New budget authority	— 12.993
Outlays	— 13.389

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2008

(In millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	1,050,478	1,094,944		
Memo:				
Off-budget	5,260	5,181		
On-budget	1,045,218	1,089,763		
Mandatory	585,962	569,537		
Total	1,636,440	1,664,481		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	14,910	15,413	74,287	58,027
Armed Services	119,050	118,842	105	101
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	15,285	1,628	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	13,964	9,363	1,182	1,126
Energy and Natural Resources	3,850	4,264	62	61
Environment and Public Works	39,658	2,196	0	0
Finance	1,100,859	1,102,857	442,523	442,584
Foreign Relations	15,852	15,819	159	159
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	86,027	84,221	10,573	10,573
Judiciary	7,262	7,533	611	610
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	9,874	9,745	13,208	13,229
Rules and Administration	70	225	122	121
Intelligence	0	0	263	263
Veterans' Affairs	746	801	42,867	42,683
Indian Affairs	453	451	0	0
Small Business	— 333	— 333	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	— 604,458	— 596,472	0	0
Total	2,459,509	2,441,034	585,962	569,537

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2009

(In millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	1,011,718	1,106,112		
Memo:				
off-budget	5,491	5,418		
on-budget	1,006,227	1,100,694		
Mandatory	621,707	608,653		
Total	1,633,425	1,714,765		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	15,688	14,530	76,307	63,526
Armed Services	126,030	125,863	105	100
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	12,680	— 1,239	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	14,432	10,250	1,149	1,145
Energy and Natural Resources	6,041	5,789	62	63
Environmental and Public Works	34,528	2,291	0	0
Finance	1,085,721	1,087,208	473,803	473,788
Foreign Relations	15,966	15,955	149	149
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	89,749	87,732	10,599	10,599
Judiciary	9,749	8,414	624	627
Health, Education, Labor and Pensions	9,349	8,088	14,129	14,116
Rules and Administration	69	19	127	127
Intelligence	0	0	279	279
Veterans' Affairs	1,166	1,247	44,374	44,134
Indian Affairs	529	542	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	— 594,692	— 586,021	0	0
Total	2,460,430	2,495,433	621,707	608,653

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT 5-YEAR TOTAL: 2009–2013

(In millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	76,466	69,479	387,350	329,869
Armed Services	668,567	667,908	456	458
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	66,961	— 10,748	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	75,918	49,960	6,322	6,294
Energy and Natural Resources	26,349	25,971	302	303
Environment and Public Works	173,099	11,833	0	0
Finance	6,165,556	6,172,365	2,703,905	2,703,728
Foreign Relations	73,053	73,024	660	660
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	484,637	472,579	51,467	51,467
Judiciary	40,735	41,031	3,207	3,241
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	62,263	60,084	79,175	78,944
Rules and Administration	341	343	685	685
Intelligence	0	0	1,481	1,481
Veterans' Affairs	5,595	6,208	236,997	235,550
Indian Affairs	2,158	2,216	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

42ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on July 4, our Nation will celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the signing of the Freedom of Information Act, FOIA. While we mark this important anniversary, the

country also celebrates the enactment earlier this year of the first major reforms to FOIA in over a decade—the OPEN Government Act—which will reinvigorate and strengthen this vital open government law for many years to come.

Now in its fourth decade, the Freedom of Information Act remains an indispensable tool for shedding light on bad policies and Government abuses.