

As the Representative of the 18th District of Texas, and a tireless advocate for equal rights for all persons, I strongly support this Resolution. Currently, the Best Buddies Texas headquarters is in Houston and has programs in high schools and colleges within my district. I want to see that more states can get the help from Best Buddies that Texas has been so lucky to receive and ensure that Best Buddies can continue to grow and help even more individuals with intellectual disabilities in Texas and my district. I urge my colleagues to pass this Bill.

Mr. TONKO. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1824.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 316, I call from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 13

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 and 2011 through 2014.

(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 2010.

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—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 201. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to transform and modernize America's health care system.

Sec. 202. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy and preserve the environment.

Sec. 203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.

Sec. 204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition and WIC.

Sec. 205. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure.

Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic stabilization and growth.

Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers.

Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for judicial pay and judgeships and postal retiree assistance.

Sec. 209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense acquisition and contracting reform.

Sec. 210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in our Nation's counties and schools.

Sec. 211. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Food and Drug Administration.

Sec. 212. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for bipartisan congressional sunset commission.

Sec. 213. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve domestic fuels security.

Sec. 214. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis.

Sec. 215. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increased transparency at the Federal Reserve.

Sec. 216. Deficit-Neutral reserve fund for improving child welfare.

Sec. 217. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to fully fund the Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims Program.

Sec. 218. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing a nonrefundable Federal income tax credit for the purchase of a principal residence during a 1-year period.

Sec. 219. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for monitoring of FHA-insured lending.

Sec. 220. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the systemic inequities of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement that lead to access problems in rural areas.

Sec. 221. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for accelerated carbon capture and storage and advanced clean coal power generation research, development, demonstration, and deployment.

Sec. 222. Expenditure of remaining TARP funds.

Sec. 223. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for prohibiting undeserved contracting performance bonuses.

Sec. 224. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to ensure the pledge of President Obama to eliminate wasteful, inefficient, and duplicative programs.

Sec. 225. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), and other related programs.

Sec. 226. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for ending abusive no-bid contracts.

Sec. 227. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for home visitation programs.

Sec. 228. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for 21st Century Community Learning Centers.

Sec. 229. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for the extension of the top individual tax rates for small businesses.

Sec. 230. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for pension coverage for employees of Department of Energy laboratories and environmental cleanup sites.

Sec. 231. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for provision of critical resources to firefighters and fire departments.

Sec. 232. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the elimination and recovery of improper payments.

Sec. 233. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the repeal of the 1993 increase in the income tax on social security benefits.

Sec. 234. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to increase the amount of capital losses allowed to individuals.

Sec. 235. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for foster care financing reform.

Sec. 236. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for healthcare professionals for the Veterans Health Administration.

Sec. 237. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal deductions from mineral revenue payments to States.

Sec. 238. Reserve fund to promote tax equity for States without personal income taxes.

Sec. 239. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for setting performance standards to identify failing Government programs.

Sec. 240. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite research on viability of use of higher ethanol blends at service station pump.

Sec. 241. Deficit-neutral reserve funds to enhance drug-control efforts within our communities and along our borders.

Sec. 242. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote individual savings and financial security.

Sec. 243. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the National Health Service Corps.

Sec. 244. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve animal health and disease program.

Sec. 245. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increase in the end strength for active duty personnel of the Army.

Sec. 246. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for wildland fire management activities.

Sec. 247. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for estate tax relief.

Sec. 248. Point of order against legislation that provides additional relief for the estate tax beyond the levels assumed in this budget resolution unless an equal amount of additional tax relief is provided to middle-class taxpayers.

Sec. 249. Deficit-neutral reserve fund increase FDIC and NCUA borrowing authority.

Sec. 250. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for innovative loan guarantee program of the Department of Energy.

Sec. 251. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for nuclear research and development.

Sec. 252. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the 2012 completion of Food and Drug Administration facilities.

Sec. 253. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Energy Star for Small Business Program.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

- Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.
- Sec. 302. Point of order against advance appropriations.
- Sec. 303. Emergency legislation.
- Sec. 304. Point of order against legislation increasing short-term deficit.
- Sec. 305. Point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund.
- Sec. 306. Point of order against legislation that raises taxes on middle-income taxpayers.
- Sec. 307. Point of order on legislation that raises income tax rates on Small Businesses.
- Sec. 308. Point of order against legislation that imposes a National energy tax on middle-income taxpayers.
- Sec. 309. Point of order on legislation that imposes a marriage tax penalty.
- Sec. 310. Point of order on legislation that increases revenue above the levels established in the budget resolution.
- Sec. 311. Point of order on legislation that increases taxes during any period when the unemployment rate is in excess of 5.8 percent.
- Sec. 312. Point of order against legislation that causes significant job loss.
- Sec. 313. Limitations on legislation that would permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recover from a private health insurer of a disabled veteran amounts paid for treatment of such disability.
- Sec. 314. Point of order.
- Sec. 315. Restrictions on unfunded mandates on States and local governments.
- Sec. 316. Point of order on legislation that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

- Sec. 321. Oversight of government performance.
- Sec. 322. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 323. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 324. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 325. Debt disclosure requirement.
- Sec. 326. Debt disclosures.
- Sec. 327. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2014:

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

- (A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:
 - Fiscal year 2009: \$1,506,196,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010: \$1,620,072,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011: \$1,918,926,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012: \$2,123,586,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013: \$2,286,601,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014: \$2,489,829,000,000.
- (B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2009: \$26,374,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$45,914,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$169,705,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$236,806,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$228,736,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$143,829,000,000.

(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 2009: \$3,668,049,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$2,853,966,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$2,799,858,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$2,812,313,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$2,990,082,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$3,164,644,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2009: \$3,355,533,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$2,981,026,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$2,937,215,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$2,856,956,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$3,003,162,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$3,152,972,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2009: \$1,849,337,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$1,360,954,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$1,018,289,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$733,370,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$716,560,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$663,142,000,000.

(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 2009: \$12,067,919,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$13,298,235,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$14,394,517,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$15,303,842,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$16,175,508,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$17,022,970,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2009: \$7,754,355,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$8,817,043,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$9,702,393,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$10,345,439,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$10,919,379,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$11,471,742,000,000.

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 2009: \$653,117,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$668,208,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$694,864,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$726,045,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$766,065,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$802,166,000,000.

(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 2009: \$513,029,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010: \$544,140,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011: \$564,523,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012: \$586,897,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013: \$612,017,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014: \$639,054,000,000.

(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 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,296,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,945,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,072,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,934,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,568,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,433,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,895,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,809,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,223,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,148,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,599,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,517,000,000.

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 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$253,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$253,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$262,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$262,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$267,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$272,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$272,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$277,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$277,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$283,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$283,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2009 through 2014 for each major functional category are:

- (1) **National Defense (050):**
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$693,557,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$671,725,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$691,703,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$695,628,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$619,767,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$662,705,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$628,785,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$642,223,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$639,535,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$641,425,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$653,458,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$646,834,000,000.
- (2) **International Affairs (150):**
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,333,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,011,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,667,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,853,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,186,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,034,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,421,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,649,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,324,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,556,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,992,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,223,000,000.
- (3) **General Science, Space, and Technology (250):**

Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,389,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,973,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,139,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,993,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,008,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,557,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,971,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,211,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,066,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,919,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,952,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,488,999,999.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,209,999,999.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,404,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,427,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,341,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,619,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,613,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,540,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$484,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,009,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,687,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,690,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,914,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,376,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,256,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,883,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,602,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,788,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,070,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,620,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,881,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,602,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,914,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,295,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,877,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,920,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,906,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$694,439,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$665,437,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,113,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,818,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,931,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,798,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,305,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,985,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,329,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,958,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$2,762,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$122,457,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,695,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,301,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,885,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,184,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,758,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,017,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,642,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,972,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,811,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,983,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,924,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,152,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,574,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,194,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,043,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,068,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,870,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,276,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,219,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,430,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$140,624,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,858,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$141,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$117,121,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,480,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,931,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,911,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$125,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$120,959,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$380,158,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$354,397,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$385,447,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$389,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$363,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$368,001,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,156,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$387,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$382,650,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$396,523,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$397,368,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$427,076,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$426,736,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$442,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$442,959,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$487,518,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$487,336,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$491,854,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$491,626,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$539,711,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$539,862,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$592,893,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$592,733,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$520,123,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$503,020,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$536,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$539,949,200,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$507,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$511,313,800,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$450,091,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$450,856,400,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$454,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$453,934,500,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$454,931,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$453,726,100,000.

(14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,820,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,264,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,255,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,513,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,478,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,529,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,728,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,728,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,705,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,490,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,806,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,643,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$113,722,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$113,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,929,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$115,388,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,783,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,499,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,064,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,061,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,204,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,866,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,839,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,651,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$52,679,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
- (A) New budget authority, \$51,488,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$51,635,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
- Fiscal year 2009:
- (A) New budget authority, \$30,405,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,629,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,324,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,024,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,483,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,328,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,715,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,814,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,445,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,260,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
- (A) New budget authority, \$22,812,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,113,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
- Fiscal year 2009:
- (A) New budget authority, \$289,021,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$289,021,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
- (A) New budget authority, \$284,558,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$284,558,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
- (A) New budget authority, \$323,794,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$323,794,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012:
- (A) New budget authority, \$387,620,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$387,620,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
- (A) New budget authority, \$470,073,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$470,073,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
- (A) New budget authority, \$557,326,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$557,326,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
- Fiscal year 2009:
- (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- (B) Outlays, \$0.
- Fiscal year 2010:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$16,031,999,999.
- (B) Outlays, -\$7,037,199,999.
- Fiscal year 2011:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$16,046,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$15,266,800,000.
- Fiscal year 2012:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$17,512,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$17,654,400,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$19,097,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$18,658,500,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$20,674,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$19,891,100,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
- Fiscal year 2009:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$78,206,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$78,206,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$68,444,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$68,444,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$71,653,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$71,653,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2012:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$74,620,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$74,620,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2013:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$77,585,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$77,585,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2014:
- (A) New budget authority, -\$79,491,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$79,491,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO TRANSFORM AND MODERNIZE AMERICA'S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

(a) TRANSFORM AND MODERNIZE AMERICA'S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.—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, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger that are deficit-neutral over 11 years, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that are deficit-neutral, reduce excess cost growth in health care spending and are fiscally sustainable over the long term, and—

(1) protect families' financial health including restraining the growth of health premiums and other health-related costs;

(2) make health coverage affordable to businesses (in particular to small business and individuals who are self-employed), households, and governments, including by reducing wasteful and inefficient spending in the health care system with periodic reports on savings achieved through these efforts, and by moving forward with improvements to the health care delivery system, including Medicare;

(3) aim for universality of health coverage;

(4) provide portability of coverage and assurance of coverage with appropriate consumer protections;

(5) guarantee choice of health plans and health care providers to Americans;

(6) invest in prevention and wellness and address issues of health disparities;

(7) improve patient safety and quality care, including the appropriate use of health information technology and health data, and promote transparency in cost and quality information to Americans; or

(8) maintain long-term fiscal sustainability and pays for itself by reducing health care cost growth, improving productivity, or dedicating additional sources of revenue;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not result in diminishing a taxpayers' ability to deduct charitable contributions as an offset to pay for such purposes, and provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) OTHER REVISIONS.—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—

(1) increase the reimbursement rate for physician services under section 1848(d) of the Social Security Act and that include 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;

(2) include measures to encourage physicians to train in primary care residencies and ensure an adequate supply of residents and physicians;

(3) improve the Medicare program for beneficiaries and protect access to outpatient therapy services (including physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) through measures such as repealing the current outpatient therapy caps while protecting beneficiaries from associated premium increases;

(4) promote payment policies under the Medicare program that reward quality and efficient care and address geographic variations in spending; or

(5) protect Medicare Advantage enrollees from premium increases and benefit reductions in their Medicare Advantage plans that would result from the estimate of the national per capita Medicare Advantage growth percentage contained in the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Advance Notice of Methodological Changes for Calendar

Year 2010, as proposed on February 20, 2009, that is made using the Medicare payment rates for physicians' services assumed in such Advance Notice rather than the Medicare payment rates for physicians' services assumed in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2010 (which accounts for additional expected Medicare payments for such services);

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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INVESTING IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT.—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 would reduce our Nation's dependence on imported energy including through expanded offshore oil and gas production in the Outer Continental Shelf, produce green jobs, promote renewable energy development, strengthen and retool manufacturing supply chains, create a clean energy investment fund, improve electricity transmission, encourage conservation and efficiency (including through industrial energy efficiency programs), make improvements to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, set aside additional funding from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for arctic oil spill research conducted by the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, implement water settlements, or preserve or protect public lands, oceans or coastal areas, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the cost of producing energy from domestic sources, including oil and gas from the Outer Continental Shelf or other areas; would not increase the cost of energy for American families; would not increase the cost of energy for domestic manufacturers, farmers, fishermen, or other domestic industries; and would not enhance foreign competitiveness against U.S. businesses; and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019. The legislation may include tax provisions.

(b) CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION.—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 would invest in clean energy technology initiatives, decrease greenhouse gas emissions (without regulating carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions from biological processes associated with livestock production), create new jobs in a clean technology economy, strengthen the manufacturing competitiveness of the United States, diversify the domestic clean energy supply to increase the energy security of the United States, protect consumers (including policies that address regional differences), provide incentives for cost-savings achieved through energy efficiencies, provide voluntary opportunities for agriculture and forestry communities to contribute to reducing the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and help families, workers, communities, and businesses make the transition to a clean energy economy, without increasing electricity or gasoline prices or increasing the overall burden on consumers,

through the use of revenues and policies provided in such legislation, without increasing electricity or gasoline prices, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) ALLOCATIONS.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall not revise the allocations in this resolution if the legislation provided for in subsections (a) or (b) is reported from any committee pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

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 make higher education more accessible and affordable while maintaining a competitive student loan program that provides students and institutions of higher education with a comprehensive choice of loan products and services, which may include legislation to expand and strengthen student aid, such as Pell Grants, or increase college enrollment and completion rates for low-income students, such as by investing in programs such as the programs under subpart 4 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070c et seq.), such as by investing in programs such as the programs under chapters 1 and 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11 et seq., 1070a–21 et seq.), 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019. The legislation may include tax provisions.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD NUTRITION AND WIC.

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 would reauthorize child nutrition programs or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (the WIC program), 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 a robust Federal investment in America's infrastructure, which may include projects for public housing, energy, water, transportation, including freight and passenger rail, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(2) DENALI COMMISSION.—The Chairman of the Budget Committee may also revise the allocations to allow funding for the Denali Commission established by section 303(a) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; 112 Stat. 2681–637) for each applicable fiscal year at a level equal to not less than the level of funding made available for the Denali Commission during fiscal year 2006.

(b) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.—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 new budget authority for surface transportation programs to the extent such new budget authority is offset by an increase in receipts to the Highway Trust Fund (excluding transfers from the general fund of the Treasury into the Highway Trust Fund not offset by a similar increase in receipts), provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—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 would authorize multimodal transportation projects that—

(1) provide a set of performance measures;

(2) require a cost-benefit analysis be conducted to ensure accountability and overall project goals are met; and

(3) provide flexibility for States, cities, and localities to create strategies that meet the needs of their communities,

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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(d) FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—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 levee modernization, maintenance, repair, and improvement, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(e) ALLOWING AMTRAK PASSENGERS TO SECURELY TRANSPORT FIREARMS ON PASSENGER TRAINS.—None of amounts made available in the reserve fund authorized under this section may be used to provide financial assistance for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) unless Amtrak passengers are allowed to securely transport firearms in their checked baggage.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND GROWTH.

(a) MANUFACTURING.—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, including tax legislation, that would revitalize and strengthen the United States domestic man-

ufacturing 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 enhancing workers' technical skills in the use of the new advanced manufacturing technologies to produce competitive energy efficient products, by increasing support for sector workforce training, by increasing support for the redevelopment of closed manufacturing plants, by increasing support for development of alternative fuels and leap-ahead automotive and energy technologies such as advanced batteries, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) TAX RELIEF.—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 by the amounts provided by one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide tax relief, including but not limited to extensions of expiring and expired tax relief, such as enhanced charitable giving from individual retirement accounts, including life-income gifts, or refundable tax relief and enhancement of the employer-provided child care credit and enhancement of the dependent care tax credit, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) TAX REFORM.—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 reform the Internal Revenue Code to ensure a sustainable revenue base that would lead to a fairer and more efficient tax system and to a more competitive business environment for United States enterprises, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(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 appropriate 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(e) TRADE.—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 related to trade 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(f) **HOUSING ASSISTANCE.**—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 related to housing assistance, which may include low income rental assistance, assistance provided through the Housing Trust Fund created under section 1131 of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, and legislation that allows for a temporary suspension of the 10 percent tax penalty in order for struggling families to make an early withdrawal from their qualified retirement accounts to pay their monthly mortgage payments, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(g) **UNEMPLOYMENT MITIGATION.**—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 reduce the unemployment rate or provide assistance to the unemployed, particularly in the states and localities with the highest rates of unemployment, or improve the implementation of the unemployment compensation program, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S 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 that would expand the number of disabled military retirees who receive both disability compensation and retired pay, accelerate the phase-in of concurrent receipt, eliminate the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, enhance servicemember education benefits for members of the National Guard and Reserve by ensuring those benefits keep pace with the national average cost of tuition, provide for the payment of retired pay for members of the Alaska Territorial Guard who served in the Alaska Territorial Guard during and after World War II, or expand veterans' benefits (including for veterans living in 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JUDICIAL PAY AND JUDGESHIPS AND POSTAL RETIREE ASSISTANCE.

(a) **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 appropriate levels and limits 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) **POSTAL RETIREEES.**—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 relating to adjustments to funding for postal retiree health coverage, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION AND CONTRACTING REFORM.

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—

(1) enhance the capability of the Federal acquisition or contracting workforce to achieve better value for taxpayers;

(2) reduce the use of no-bid and cost-plus contracts;

(3) reform Department of Defense processes for acquiring weapons systems in order to reduce costs, improve cost and schedule estimation, enhance developmental testing of weapons, or increase the rigor of reviews of programs that experience critical cost growth;

(4) reduce the award of contracts to contractors with seriously delinquent tax debts;

(5) reduce the use of contracts, including the continuation of task orders, awarded under the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) III;

(6) reform Department of Defense processes for acquiring services in order to reduce costs, improve costs and schedule estimation, enhance oversight, or increase the rigor of reviews of programs that experience critical cost growth;

(7) reduce the use of contracts for acquisition, oversight, and management support services; or

(8) enhance the capability of auditors and inspectors general to oversee Federal acquisition and procurement;

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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN OUR NATION'S COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

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) or 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **REGULATION.**—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 authorize 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) **DRUG IMPORTATION.**—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 permit 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) **FOOD SAFETY.**—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 would improve the safety of the food supply in the United States, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 212. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL SUNSET COMMISSION.

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—

(1) provide for a bipartisan congressional sunset commission, that will review Federal programs, focusing on unauthorized and non-performing programs;

(2) provide for a process that will help abolish obsolete and duplicative Federal programs;

(3) provide for improved government accountability and greater openness in Government decisionmaking; and

(4) provide for a process that ensures that Congress will consider the commission's reports and recommendations;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC FUELS SECURITY.

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 to achieve domestic fuels security by authorizing the Department of Defense to procure alternative fuels from domestic sources under contracts for up to 20 years, provided that such procurement is consistent with section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140) and provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 214. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

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 resources for a comprehensive investigation to determine the cause of the current financial crisis, hold those responsible accountable, and provide recommendations to prevent another financial crisis of this magnitude from occurring again 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE.

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 increase transparency at the Federal Reserve System, including audits of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks, to include—

(1) an evaluation of the appropriate number and the associated costs of Federal reserve banks;

(2) publication on its website, with respect to all lending and financial assistance facilities created by the Board to address the financial crisis, of—

(A) the nature and amounts of the collateral that the central bank is accepting on behalf of American taxpayers in the various lending programs, on no less than a monthly basis;

(B) the extent to which changes in valuation of credit extensions to various special purpose vehicles, such as Maiden Lane I, Maiden Lane II, and Maiden Lane III, are a result of losses on collateral which will not be recovered;

(C) the number of borrowers that participate in each of the lending programs and details of the credit extended, including the extent to which the credit is concentrated in one or more institutions; and

(D) information on the extent to which the central bank is contracting for services of private sector firms for the design, pricing, management, and accounting for the various lending programs and the terms and nature of such contracts and bidding processes; and

(3) including the identity of each entity to which the Board has provided all loans and other financial assistance since March 24, 2008, the value or amount of that financial assistance, and what that entity is doing with such financial assistance;

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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING CHILD WELFARE.

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 one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would make improvements to child welfare programs, including strengthening the recruitment and retention of foster families, or make improvements to the child support enforcement program, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 217. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO FULLY FUND THE LONG-TERM STABILITY/HOUSING FOR VICTIMS PROGRAM.

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 fully fund the Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims Program under the Violence Against Women Act which builds collaborations between domestic violence service providers and housing providers and developers to leverage existing resources and create housing solutions that meet victims' need for long-term housing at the authorized level, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 218. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROVIDING A NONREFUNDABLE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR THE PURCHASE OF A PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE DURING A 1-YEAR PERIOD.

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 provide a one-time non-refundable Federal income tax credit for the purchase of a principal residence during a 1-year period in the amount of the lesser of \$15,000 or 10 percent of the purchase price of such residence, exclusive of any other credit available for the purchase of a residence, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 219. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MONITORING OF FHA-INSURED LENDING.

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 would increase the capacity of the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to investigate cases of mortgage fraud of Federal Housing Administration loans, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 220. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE SYSTEMIC INEQUITIES OF MEDICARE AND MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT THAT LEAD TO ACCESS PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS.

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 would address the systemic inequities of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement that lead to access problems in rural areas, including access to primary care and outpatient services, hospitals, and an adequate supply of providers in the workforce, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 221. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FOR ACCELERATED CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE AND ADVANCED CLEAN COAL POWER GENERATION RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND DEPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would accelerate the research, development, demonstration, and deployment of advanced technologies to capture and store carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants and other industrial emission sources and to use coal in an environmentally acceptable manner.

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 222. EXPENDITURE OF REMAINING TARP FUNDS.

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 reaffirm that the remaining Troubled Asset Relief Program funds shall be used to save homes, save small businesses, help the municipal bond market, make credit more widely available, and provide additional resources for the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the Congressional Oversight Panel, and the Government Accountability Office for vigorous audit and evaluation of all expenditures and commitments made under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 223. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROHIBITING UNDESERVED CONTRACTING PERFORMANCE BONUSES.

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 would prohibit federally funded bonuses awarded to contractors and government executives responsible for over budget

projects and programs that fail to meet basic performance requirements, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

SEC. 224. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THE PLEDGE OF PRESIDENT OBAMA TO ELIMINATE WASTEFUL, INEFFICIENT, AND DUPLICATIVE PROGRAMS.

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 achieves savings by going through the Federal Budget line by line, as President Obama has called for, to eliminate wasteful, inefficient, and duplicative spending by requiring—

(1) the head of every department and agency to provide a report to Congress within 90 days after the date of enactment of this resolution on programs that are duplicative, inefficient, or failing, with recommendations for elimination and consolidation of these programs,

(2) the Office of Management and Budget to provide a report to Congress within 90 days after the date of enactment of this resolution on programs that are duplicative government-wide, with recommendations for elimination or consolidation of these programs, and

(3) every standing committee of the Senate to conduct at least one oversight hearing each fiscal year in order to identify wasteful, inefficient, outdated, and duplicative programs that could be eliminated and consolidated,

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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 225. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) AND THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT (FVPSA), AND OTHER RELATED PROGRAMS.

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 resources for programs administered through the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and other related 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 226. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENDING ABUSIVE NO-BID CONTRACTS.

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 would end abusive no-bid contracts by requiring all Federal contracts over \$25,000 to be competitively bid, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009

through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

SEC. 227. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HOME VISITATION PROGRAMS.

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 funds to States to establish or expand quality programs of early childhood home visitation that increase school readiness, child abuse and neglect prevention, and early identification of developmental and health delays, including potential mental health concerns, and that—

(1) serve pregnant women, or parent's or other primary caregivers and their children under the age of entry into kindergarten through quality programs of early childhood home visitation;

(2) are delivered by nurses, social workers, child development specialists, or other well-trained and competent staff, as demonstrated by education or training and the provision of ongoing specific training and supervision in the model of service being delivered;

(3) have outcomes and research standards that—

(A) demonstrate ongoing positive outcomes for children, parents and other primary caregivers that enhance child health and development;

(B) conform to a clear consistent home visitation model that has been in existence for at least 3 years and that—

(i) is research-based, grounded in relevant empirically-based knowledge;

(ii) is linked to program determined outcomes;

(iii) is associated with a national organization or institution of higher education that has comprehensive home visitation program standards that ensure high quality service delivery and continuous program quality improvement; and

(iv) has demonstrated significant positive outcomes when evaluated using well-designed and rigorous randomized controlled or well-designed and rigorous quasi-experimental research designs, and the evaluation results have been published in a peer-reviewed journal; and

(4) show, establish, or propose linkages to high quality early learning opportunities; provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 228. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS.

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 increase funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 229. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE TOP INDIVIDUAL TAX RATES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

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 maintains the rates of tax under section 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for the highest two rate brackets at 33 percent and 35 percent, respectively, for individuals who receive more than 50 percent of income from a small business concern (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 230. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PENSION COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LABORATORIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 authorize funding to cover the full cost of pension obligations for current and past employees of laboratories and environmental cleanup sites under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy (including benefits paid to security personnel) in a manner that does not impact the missions of those laboratories and environmental cleanup sites.

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 231. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROVISION OF CRITICAL RESOURCES TO FIREFIGHTERS AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

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 provide firefighters and fire departments with critical resources under the Assistance to Firefighters Grant and the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighters Grant of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 232. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE ELIMINATION AND RECOVERY OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, functional totals, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution upon enactment of legislation that achieves savings by requiring that Federal departments and agencies eliminate improper payments and increase the use of the recovery audits and uses such savings to reduce the deficit, by the amount of such savings, provided that such legislation would decrease the deficit.

SEC. 233. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 1993 INCREASE IN THE INCOME TAX ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

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 repeal the 1993 increase in the income tax on social security benefits, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of

the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 234. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL LOSSES ALLOWED TO INDIVIDUALS.

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 increases the amount by which a capital loss of an individual is allowed, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 235. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FOSTER CARE FINANCING REFORM.

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 would—

(1) change the Federal foster care payment system from a system that supports programs to one that supports children, whatever their best placement may be, and one that promotes permanency for children;

(2) when it is determined to be in the best interests of the child, promote and improve family support, family preservation, including residential family treatment for families suffering from substance abuse and addiction, and time-limited family reunification services;

(3) provide for subsidies and support programs that are available to support the needs of the children prior to removal, during removal, and post placement, whether through reunification, adoption, kinship adoption, or guardianship;

(4) promote innovation and best practice at the State level; and

(5) guarantee that public funds are used to effectively meet the needs of children who have been abused or neglected;

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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 236. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS FOR THE VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

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 would—

(1) increase the number of healthcare professionals in the Veterans Health Administration to meet the needs of the expanding number of veterans and to fill healthcare professional positions in the Veterans Health Administration that are currently vacant; and

(2) provide enhanced incentives for healthcare professionals of the Veterans Health Administration who serve in rural areas;

by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the total of the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years of 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 237. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REPEAL DEDUCTIONS FROM MINERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 repeal the requirement to deduct certain amounts from mineral revenues payable to States under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” under the heading “MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR” of title I of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8).

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 238. RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE TAX EQUITY FOR STATES WITHOUT PERSONAL INCOME TAXES.

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 for the permanent extension of the deduction for state and local sales taxes, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 239. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SETTING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS TO IDENTIFY FAILING GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

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 would develop performance measures for each program receiving Federal assistance under their jurisdiction, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

SEC. 240. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO EXPEDITE RESEARCH ON VIABILITY OF USE OF HIGHER ETHANOL BLENDS AT SERVICE STATION PUMP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 expedite research at the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency on the viability of the use of higher ethanol blends at the service station pump.

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 241. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS TO ENHANCE DRUG-CONTROL EFFORTS WITHIN OUR COMMUNITIES AND ALONG OUR BORDERS.

(a) HIDTA.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the al-

locations 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 increase the number of counties designated as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas to provide coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) DRUG SMUGGLING.—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 increase drug interdiction funding at the Department of Homeland Security to combat drug smuggling across international borders 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 242. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE INDIVIDUAL SAVINGS AND FINANCIAL SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 financial security through financial literacy, retirement planning, and savings incentives, including individual development accounts and child savings accounts, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit over either the period of the total fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 243. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.

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 the National Health Service Corps with \$235,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, by the amount provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total for fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total for fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 244. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 245. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASE IN THE END STRENGTH FOR ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

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 reduce the strain on the United States Armed Forces by authorizing an increase in the end strength for active duty personnel of the Army to a level not less than 577,400 persons, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 246. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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—

(1) allow wildland fire management funds for hazardous fuels reduction and hazard mitigation activities in areas at high risk of catastrophic wildfire to be distributed to areas demonstrating highest priority needs, as determined by the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(2) provide that no State matching funds are required for the conduct of activities described in paragraph (1).

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 247. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ESTATE TAX RELIEF.

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 would provide for estate tax reform legislation establishing—

(1) an estate tax exemption level of \$5,000,000, indexed for inflation,

(2) a maximum estate tax rate of 35 percent,

(3) a reunification of the estate and gift credits, and

(4) portability of exemption between spouses, and

provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 248. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR THE ESTATE TAX BEYOND THE LEVELS ASSUMED IN THIS BUDGET RESOLUTION UNLESS AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF IS PROVIDED TO MIDDLE-CLASS TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would provide estate tax relief beyond \$3,500,000 per person (\$7,000,000 per married couple) and a graduated rate ending at less than 45 percent unless an equal amount of tax relief is provided to Americans earning less than \$100,000 per year and that such relief is in addition to the amounts assumed in this budget resolution.

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

(c) APPEALS.—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 any point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 249. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND INCREASE FDIC AND NCUA BORROWING AUTHORITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 250. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INNOVATIVE LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 authorizes an additional \$50,000,000,000 for use to provide loan guarantees for eligible projects under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.).

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 251. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 authorizes nuclear research and development activities, including the Generation IV program, the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, and the Light Water Reactor Sustainability program.

(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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 252. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE 2012 COMPLETION OF FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES.

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 in order to provide sufficient funding for the General Services Administration to complete construction of the Food and Drug Administration White Oak Campus in Silver Spring, Maryland by 2012, 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 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 253. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENERGY STAR FOR SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 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 set aside, from amounts made available for the Energy Star Program of the Environmental Protection Agency, at least 2 percent for the Energy Star for Small Business Program.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in that subsection would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 301. 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 2009, \$1,391,471,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,220,843,000,000 in outlays; and

(2) for fiscal year 2010, \$1,079,050,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,268,104,000,000 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 2010 that appropriates \$273,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$485,000,000 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 \$485,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$7,100,000,000 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 \$890,000,000 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 \$890,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(C) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates up to \$311,000,000 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 \$311,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(D) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IMPROPER PAYMENT REVIEWS.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 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 \$50,000,000 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 \$50,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(E) REDUCING WASTE IN DEFENSE CONTRACTING.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 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 or to enhance the capability of the defense acquisition or contracting workforce to save taxpayer resources, 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 \$100,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(3) ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT ONGOING OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, allocations to the Senate Com-

mittee 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 2010 for overseas contingency operations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes (and so designated pursuant to this paragraph), up to \$130,000,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2010 and the new outlays flowing therefrom.

(4) REVISED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If after adoption of this resolution by the Congress, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) re-estimates the President's request for discretionary spending in fiscal year 2010 at an aggregate level different from the CBO preliminary estimate dated March 20, 2009, 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 budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom, to reflect the difference between such re-estimate and the CBO preliminary estimate dated March 20, 2009.

(B) SUBALLOCATIONS.—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 paragraph.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 312 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 302. 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 2010 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2010, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2011.

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

(1) for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 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 \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Administration, Medical Facilities, and Medical and Prosthetic Research accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(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 313 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 303. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go), section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term deficits), and sections 301 and 304 of this resolution (relating to discretionary spending and short-term deficits). Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of this resolution.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms "direct spending", "receipts", and "appropriations for discretionary accounts" mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an 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, 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.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—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.

(5) 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) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 204(a) of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 304. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION INCREASING SHORT-TERM DEFICIT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report (except measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations)

that would cause a net increase in the deficit in excess of \$10,000,000,000 in any fiscal year provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget unless it is fully offset over the period of all fiscal years provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) 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.

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

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on September 30, 2018.

(e) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 315 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution in the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 305. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION THAT CONSTITUTE CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

(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 or provisions affecting the Crime Victims Fund, as defined by section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601), which constitutes a change in a mandatory program 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 (d) and (e).

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

SEC. 306. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT RAISES TAXES ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that—

(1) would cause revenues to be more than the level of revenues set forth for that first fiscal year or for the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and

(2) includes a Federal tax increase which would have widespread applicability on middle-income taxpayers.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(1) MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS.—The term “middle-income taxpayers” means single individuals with \$200,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) and married couples filing jointly with \$250,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as so defined).

(2) WIDESPREAD APPLICABILITY.—The term “widespread applicability” includes the definition with respect to individual income taxpayers in section 4022 (b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

(3) FEDERAL TAX INCREASE.—The term “Federal tax increase” means—

(A) any amendment to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that, directly or indirectly, increases the amount of Federal tax; or

(B) any legislation that the Congressional Budget Office would score as an increase in Federal revenues.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—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.

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

SEC. 307. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT RAISES INCOME TAX RATES ON SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that includes any provision which increases Federal income tax rates.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “Federal income tax rates” means any rate of tax imposed under subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, 11(b), or 55(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) **WAIVER.**—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.

(d) **APPEALS.**—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.

SEC. 308. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT IMPOSES A NATIONAL ENERGY TAX ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that includes a National energy tax increase which would have widespread applicability on middle-income taxpayers.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(1) **MIDDLE INCOME TAXPAYERS.**—The term “middle-income” taxpayers means single individuals with \$200,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) and married couples filing jointly with \$250,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as so defined).

(2) **WIDESPREAD APPLICABILITY.**—The term “widespread applicability” includes the definition with respect to individual income taxpayers in section 4022(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

(3) **NATIONAL ENERGY TAX INCREASE.**—The term “National energy tax increase” means any legislation that the Congressional Budget Office would score as leading to an increase in the costs of producing, generating or consuming energy.

SEC. 309. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT IMPOSES A MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that includes any provision which imposes or increases a marriage tax penalty.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “marriage penalty” means any provision under which the Federal income tax liability of taxpayers filing a joint return under section 6013 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is greater than such tax liability of such taxpayers if such taxpayers were unmarried and had filed individual tax returns under section 1(c) of such Code.

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

(d) **APPEALS.**—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.

SEC. 310. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES REVENUE ABOVE THE LEVELS ESTABLISHED IN THE BUDGET RESOLUTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses,

motion, or conference report that would cause revenues to be more than the level of the revenues set forth, prior to any adjustment made pursuant under any reserve fund, for that first fiscal year or for the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—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.

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

SEC. 311. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES TAXES DURING ANY PERIOD WHEN THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 5.8 PERCENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report during any period in which the unemployment rate in the United States (as measured by the most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Current Population Survey and based on the national seasonally adjusted rate for persons age 16 and over) exceeds 5.8 percent if such bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report increases taxes.

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

(c) **APPEALS.**—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.

SEC. 312. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT CAUSES SIGNIFICANT JOB LOSS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that—

(1) would cause revenues to be more than the level of revenues set forth for that first fiscal year or for the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and

(2) would cause significant job loss in manufacturing- or coal-dependent regions of the United States such as the Midwest, Great Plains or South.

(b) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—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.

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

SEC. 313. LIMITATIONS ON LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PERMIT THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO RECOVER FROM A PRIVATE HEALTH INSURER OF A DISABLED VETERAN AMOUNTS PAID FOR TREATMENT OF SUCH DISABILITY.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—If the Senate is considering legislation, upon a point of order being made by any Senator against the legislation, or any part of the legislation, that the legislation, if enacted, would result in providing authority to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recover from a private

health insurer of a veteran with a service-connected disability amounts paid by the Secretary for the furnishing of care or treatment for such disability, and the point of order is sustained by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall cease consideration of the legislation.

(b) **WAIVERS AND APPEALS.**—

(1) **WAIVERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order described in subsection (a), any Senator may move to waive the point of order and the motion to waive shall not be subject to amendment.

(B) **VOTE.**—A point of order described in subsection (a) is waived only by the affirmative vote of 60 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEALS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order described in subsection (a), any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on the point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.

(B) **VOTE.**—A ruling of the Presiding Officer on a point of order described in subsection (a) is sustained unless 60 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, vote not to sustain the ruling.

(3) **DEBATE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Debate on the motion to waive under paragraph (1) or on an appeal of the ruling of the Presiding Officer under paragraph (2) shall be limited to 1 hour.

(B) **DIVISION.**—The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the Majority leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, or their designees.

(c) **LEGISLATION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “legislation” means a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section shall terminate on December 31, 2012.

SEC. 314. POINT OF ORDER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that—

(1) weakens any authorized anti-terrorism tool or investigative method provided by the USA Patriot Act of 2001 (PL 107-56), the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (PL 108-458), the USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (PL 109-177), or the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (PL 110-261); or

(2) eliminates any authorized anti-terrorism tool or investigative method provided by any of the statutes referred to in paragraph (1).

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

(1) **WAIVER.**—Subsection (a) 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 subsection (a) 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 subsection (a).

SEC. 315. RESTRICTIONS ON UNFUNDED MAN-DATES ON STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would increase the direct costs of one or more States or local governments by an amount that exceeds the threshold provided under section 424(a)(1) of the

Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658c(a)(1)).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) 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 subsection (a).

SEC. 316. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT ELIMINATES THE ABILITY OF AMERICANS TO KEEP THEIR HEALTH PLAN OR THEIR CHOICE OF DOCTOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor (as determined by the Congressional Budget Office).

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

(c) APPEALS.—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.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 321. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, 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 Committees on the Budget.

SEC. 322. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, 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 Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 323. 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 spend-

ing, 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. 324. 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. 325. 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____ through 20____, on things other than Social Security.”.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY.—If any portion of the Social Security surplus is projected to be spent in any year or the gross Federal debt in the fifth year of the budget window is greater than the gross debt projected for the current year, as described in section 101(5) of this resolution, 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.—In this section, the term “gross Federal debt” means the nominal levels of (or changes in the levels of) gross Federal debt (debt subject to limit as set forth in section 101(5) of this resolution) 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. 326. DEBT DISCLOSURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise by \$4,960,000,000,000 from the current year, fiscal year 2009, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 2014.

(b) PER PERSON.—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise by \$16,200 on every United States citizen from the current year, fiscal year 2009, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 2014.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY.—The levels assumed in this budget resolution project that

\$700,000,000,000 of the Social Security surplus will be spent over the 5-year budget window, fiscal years 2010 through 2014, on things other than Social Security.

SEC. 327. 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.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SPRATT

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Spratt moves to strike all after the resolving clause and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 85 as adopted by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

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

S. CON. RES. 13

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 and that this resolution sets forth the

appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009 and for fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

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.
Sec. 202. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care reform.
- Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college access, affordability, and completion.
- Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence.
- Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and servicemembers.
- Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for certain tax relief.
- Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program.
- Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition.
- Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for structural unemployment insurance reforms.
- Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support.
- Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.
- Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for home visiting.
- Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program trigger.
- Sec. 313. Reserve fund for the Surface Transportation Reauthorization.

- Sec. 314. Current policy reserve fund for Medicare improvements.
- Sec. 315. Current policy reserve fund for middle class tax relief.
- Sec. 316. Current policy reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax (AMT).
- Sec. 317. Current policy reserve fund for reform of the Estate and Gift Tax.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 401. Adjustments for direct spending and revenues.
- Sec. 402. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 403. Point of order against advance appropriations.
- Sec. 404. Oversight of Government performance.
- 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-class tax relief and revenues.

- Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

- Sec. 601. Sense of the House on veterans' and servicemembers' health care.
- Sec. 602. Sense of the House on homeland security.
- Sec. 603. Sense of the House on promoting American innovation and economic competitiveness.
- Sec. 604. Sense of the House regarding pay parity.
- Sec. 605. Sense of the House on college affordability.
- Sec. 606. Sense of the House on Great Lakes restoration.
- Sec. 607. Sense of the 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 2009 through 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$1,532,571,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$1,659,525,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$1,933,072,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,190,099,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,361,429,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,507,846,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2010: -\$6,461,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: -\$155,559,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: -\$170,294,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: -\$153,908,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: -\$125,832,000,000.

(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 2009: \$3,675,133,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,892,061,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,866,329,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,913,316,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,095,704,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,286,135,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appro-

priate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$3,357,255,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,996,234,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,981,872,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,939,612,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$3,093,577,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$3,261,525,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$1,824,684,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$1,336,709,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$1,048,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$749,513,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$732,148,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$753,679,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$12,017,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$13,223,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$14,350,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$15,276,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$16,162,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$17,100,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$7,730,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$8,768,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$9,684,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$10,344,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$10,934,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$11,577,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2009 through 2014 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$618,057,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$646,810,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$562,033,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$606,043,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$570,107,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$587,945,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$579,135,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$576,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$589,895,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$584,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$603,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$595,476,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,885,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,797,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,320,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,461,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,146,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,642,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,742,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,773,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,388,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,292,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology

(250):

Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,389,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,973,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,139,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$32,467,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,493,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,373,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,465,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,614,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,835,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,919,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,489,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,267,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,539,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,322,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,732,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,098,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,133,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,227,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,512,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment

(300):

Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,009,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,834,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,387,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,450,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,237,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,058,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,017,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,957,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,070,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,690,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,998,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,644,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,540,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,063,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,182,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,150,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$694,439,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$665,437,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,638,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,181,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,561,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,585,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:

- (B) Outlays, \$32,467,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,493,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,373,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,465,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,614,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,835,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,919,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,489,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,267,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,539,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,322,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,732,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,098,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,133,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,227,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,512,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment
- (300):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,009,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,834,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,387,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,450,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,237,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,058,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,017,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,957,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,070,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,690,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,998,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,644,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,540,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,063,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,182,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,150,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$694,439,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$665,437,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,638,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,181,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,561,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,585,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$11,226,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$2,500,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$122,457,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,784,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,151,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$95,695,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$89,071,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,474,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$90,047,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$95,851,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$90,866,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,150,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$91,809,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$96,793,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,811,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,983,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,308,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,303,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,232,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,530,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,311,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,722,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,202,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,155,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,270,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,752,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$164,276,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$73,219,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$93,689,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$140,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$107,858,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$141,108,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$117,121,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$118,391,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$115,931,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$118,888,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$125,788,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$120,959,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$380,158,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$354,397,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$383,911,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$388,746,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$364,910,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$367,628,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$369,852,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$368,556,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$389,719,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$384,359,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$400,451,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$400,173,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$427,076,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$426,736,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$449,653,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$449,784,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$505,171,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$504,962,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$520,123,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$503,020,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$536,169,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$539,918,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$510,575,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$513,410,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$478,039,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$478,323,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$483,386,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$482,745,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$485,396,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$483,758,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,820,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,264,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,255,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,378,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,380,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,513,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,478,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,628,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,529,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,679,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,728,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,728,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$97,705,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$106,365,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$105,468,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$112,842,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$112,386,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$108,702,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$108,103,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$113,803,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$113,151,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$116,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$115,480,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,783,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$49,853,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,857,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,630,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,892,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,738,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,441,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,569,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,526,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,247,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,058,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,405,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,629,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,979,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,757,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,316,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,147,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,737,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,795,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,750,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,492,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,415,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,629,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$288,955,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$288,955,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$284,085,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$284,085,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$323,266,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$323,266,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$387,483,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$387,483,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$470,452,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$470,452,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$560,137,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$560,137,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,450,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,788,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,422,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,893,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,052,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,903,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,518,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,750,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,543,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,122,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,865,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,962,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$78,206,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$78,206,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$68,774,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$68,774,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$71,993,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$71,993,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$74,970,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$74,970,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2013:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$77,945,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$77,945,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2014:
 - (A) New budget authority, -\$79,861,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, -\$79,861,000,000.
- (21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$82,648,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,129,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$130,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$92,774,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$76,530,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2012:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,694,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,085,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE.

(a) HEALTH CARE REFORM.—

(1) Not later than September 29, 2009, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

(2) Not later than September 29, 2009, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

(b) INVESTING IN EDUCATION.—Not later than September 30, 2009, the House Committee on Education and Labor shall report changes in laws to reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

(c) SINGLE ENROSSMENT.—The House may direct the Clerk to add at the end of a bill addressed by this section the text of another measure addressed by this section as passed by the House to form a single engrossed reconciliation bill within the meaning of section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(Senate reconciliation instructions to be supplied by the Senate.)

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM.

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 improvements to health care in America, which may include making affordable health coverage available for all, improving the quality of health care, reducing rising health care costs, building on and strengthening existing public and private insurance coverage, including employer-sponsored coverage, and preserving choice of provider and plan by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE ACCESS, AFFORDABILITY, AND COMPLETION.

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 or that increases college enrollment and completion through reforms to the Higher Education Act of 1965 or other legislation, including increasing the maximum Pell grant award annually by an amount equal to one percentage point more than the Consumer Price Index, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.

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 tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(4) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(5) 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 either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

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 health care for military personnel or veterans;

(2) maintains the affordability of health care for military retirees or 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 (concurrent receipt); or

(5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation; and does not authorize the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to bill private insurance companies for treatment of health conditions that are related to veterans' military service, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CERTAIN TAX RELIEF.

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 that supports working families, businesses, States, or communities, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A 9/11 HEALTH PROGRAM.

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 establish a program, including medical monitoring and treatment, addressing the adverse health impacts linked to the September 11, 2001, attacks by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD NUTRITION.

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, expands, or improves child nutrition programs by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFORMS.

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 structural reforms to make the unemployment insurance system respond better to serious economic downturns by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD SUPPORT.

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 increases parental support for children, particularly from non-custodial parents, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

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 capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HOME VISITING.

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 funds to states for a program or programs of home visits to low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families which will produce sizeable, sustained improvements in the health and well-being of children and their parents, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TRIGGER.

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 the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program more responsive to energy price increases by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 313. CURRENT POLICY RESERVE FUND FOR THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION.

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 surface transportation programs or that authorizes other transportation-related spending by providing new contract authority by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure establishes or maintains a solvent Highway Trust Fund over the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2015. "Solvency" is defined as a positive cash balance. Such measure may include a transfer into the Highway Trust Fund from other Federal funds, as long as the transfer of Federal funds is fully offset.

SEC. 314. CURRENT POLICY RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) PROCEDURE.—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 increase outlays by an amount not to exceed \$87,290,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and, for the purposes of the Rules of the House of Representatives, by an amount not to exceed \$284,970,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2019 by reforming the Medicare payment system for physicians to—

(1) change incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a way that supports fiscal sustainability;

(2) improve payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that primary care receives appropriate compensation;

(3) improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings; or

(4) hold providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—For the purposes of section 401(a) of this resolution, the revisions made pursuant to this section shall apply only to a measure that includes the policies and the amounts described in this section.

SEC. 315. CURRENT POLICY RESERVE FUND FOR MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF.

(a) PROCEDURE.—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 decrease revenues (or increase outlays, as appropriate) by an amount not to exceed \$698,571,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and, for the purposes of the Rules of the House of Representatives, by an amount not to exceed \$1,848,523,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2019, by extending certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for middle class tax relief, including the—

(1) 10 percent individual income tax bracket;

(2) marriage penalty relief;

(3) child credit at \$1,000 and partial refundability of the credit;

(4) education incentives;

(5) other incentives for middle class families and children;

(6) other reductions to individual income tax brackets; and

(7) small business tax relief.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—For the purposes of section 401(a) of this resolution, the adjustments made pursuant to this section shall apply only to a measure that includes the policies and the amounts described in this section.

SEC. 316. CURRENT POLICY RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM OF THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX (AMT).

(a) PROCEDURE.—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 decrease revenues by an amount not to exceed \$68,650,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and fiscal years 2010 through 2019 by reforming the AMT so that tens of millions of working families will not become subject to it.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—For the purposes of section 401(a) of this resolution, the adjustments made pursuant to this section shall apply only to a measure that includes the policies and the amounts described in this section.

SEC. 317. CURRENT POLICY RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM OF THE ESTATE AND GIFT TAX.

(a) PROCEDURE.—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 decrease revenues by an amount not to exceed \$72,033,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and, for the purposes of the Rules of the House of Representatives, by an amount not to exceed \$256,244,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2019 by reforming the Estate and Gift Tax so that only a minute fraction of estates owe tax, by extending the law as in effect in 2009 for the Estate and Gift Tax.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—For the purposes of section 401(a) of this resolution, the adjustments made pursuant to this section shall apply only to a measure that includes the policies and the amounts described in this section.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**SEC. 401. ADJUSTMENTS FOR DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES.**

(a) ADJUSTMENTS TO MAINTAIN CURRENT POLICY.—

(1) Subject to the condition specified in paragraph (3), when the chairman of the Committee on the Budget evaluates the budgetary effects of a provision in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this resolution, or the Rules of the House of Representatives relative to baseline estimates that are consistent with section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, he shall exclude from his evaluation the budgetary effects of such provision if such effects would have been reflected in a baseline adjusted to maintain current policy.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies only to a provision with respect to which the chairman of the Committee on the Budget has exercised his authority to make budgetary adjustments under sections 314, 315, 316, and 317 of this resolution.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall apply only if the House of Representatives has previously passed a bill to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, or the measure containing the provision being evaluated by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget imposes such requirements, and only if such bill is designated as providing statutory pay-as-you-go requirements under this subsection.

(b) LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP).—Prior to consideration of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$3,200,000,000 in funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance program and pro-

vides additional appropriations of up to \$1,900,000,000 for that program, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the budgetary treatment of such additional amounts and allocate such additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority to the Committee on Appropriations.

(c) DEPOSIT INSURANCE.—When the chairman of the Budget Committee evaluates the budgetary effects of a provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this resolution, or the Rules of the House of Representatives, the chairman shall exclude the budgetary effects of any provision that affects the full funding of the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of Public Law 110-343, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.

SEC. 402. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$273,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration and (except as provided in subparagraph (B)) provides an additional appropriation of up to \$485,000,000, and that 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 2010.

(B) ASSET VERIFICATION.—The additional appropriation of \$485,000,000 may also provide that a portion of that amount, not to exceed \$34,000,000, instead may be used for asset verification for Supplemental Security Income recipients, but only if and to the extent that the Office of the Chief Actuary estimates that the initiative would be at least as cost effective as the redeterminations of eligibility described in subparagraph (A).

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$5,117,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service for Enforcement and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$387,000,000 for Enforcement to address the Federal tax gap, and provides that such sums as may be necessary shall be available from the Operations Support account in the Internal Revenue Service to fully support these Enforcement activities, 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 2010.

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates up to \$311,000,000, 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 2010.

(4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for

fiscal year 2010 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 \$50,000,000, 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 2010.

(5) **PARTNERSHIP FUND FOR PROGRAM INTEGRITY INNOVATION.**—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides discretionary budget authority for a Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation in the Office of Management and Budget in an amount not to exceed \$175,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and that designates the amount for the Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation in the Office of Management and Budget, 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 2010.

(6) **PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.**—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection 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 this subsection.

(b) **COSTS OF OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.**—

(1) **OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.**—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2009 or fiscal year 2010 for overseas deployments and related activities and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this subparagraph, then new budget authority, outlays, or receipts resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or this resolution.

(2) **EMERGENCY NEEDS.**—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 new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or this resolution.

SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—An advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2011 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 \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2012, 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 resolu-

tion making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2010.

SEC. 404. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

All committees are encouraged to conduct rigorous oversight hearings to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in all aspects of Federal spending and Government operations, giving particular scrutiny to issues raised by the Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States. Based upon these oversight efforts, the committees are encouraged to make recommendations to reduce wasteful Federal spending to promote deficit reduction and long-term fiscal responsibility. Such recommendations should be submitted to the Committee on the Budget in the views and estimates reports prepared by committees as required under 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 405. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—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.**—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 included 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 Committee on the Budget.

(d) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final Congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

SEC. 407. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in budgetary concepts or definitions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall adjust

any appropriate levels and allocations in this resolution accordingly.

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 of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives 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 of Representatives.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY ON MIDDLE-CLASS TAX RELIEF AND REVENUES.

It is the policy of this resolution to minimize fiscal burdens on working families and their children and grandchildren. It is the policy of this resolution to extend the following tax relief consistent with current policy—

(1) relief for the tens of millions of middle-income households who would otherwise be subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) under current law;

(2) middle-class tax relief; and

(3) elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified tax credit.

In total, this resolution supports the extension of \$1,700,000,000,000 in tax relief to individuals and families relative to current law. This resolution supports additional, deficit-neutral tax relief, including the extension of AMT relief, the research and experimentation tax credit, the deduction for State and local sales taxes, the enactment of a tax credit for school construction bonds, and other tax relief for working families. The cost of enacting such policies may be offset by reforms within the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that produce higher rates of tax compliance to close the “tax gap” and reduce taxpayer burdens through tax simplification. The President’s budget proposes a variety of other revenue offsets. Unless expressly provided, this resolution does not assume any of the specific revenue offset proposals provided for in the President’s budget. Decisions about specific revenue offsets are made by the Ways and Means Committee, which is the tax-writing committee.

SEC. 502. POLICY ON DEFENSE PRIORITIES.

It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) there is no higher priority than the defense of our Nation, and therefore the Administration and Congress will make the necessary investments and reforms to strengthen our military so that it can successfully meet the threats of the 21st century;

(2) acquisition reform is needed at the Department of Defense to end excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and to ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and service-women;

(3) the Department of Defense should review defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats;

(4) sufficient resources should be provided for the Department of Defense to aggressively address the 758 unimplemented recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) since 2001 to improve practices at the Department of Defense, which could save billions of dollars that could be applied to priorities identified in this section;

(5) the Department of Defense should review the role that contractors play in its operations, including the degree to which contractors are performing inherently governmental functions, to ensure it has the most effective mix of government and contracted personnel;

(6) the Department of Defense report to Congress on its assessment of Cold War-era weaponry, its progress on implementing GAO recommendations, and its review of contractors at the Department as outlined in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) by a date to be determined by the appropriate committees;

(7) the GAO provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees by December 31, 2009, on the Department of Defense's progress in implementing its audit recommendations;

(8) ballistic missile defense technologies that are not proven to work through adequate testing and that are not operationally viable should not be deployed, and that no funding should be provided for the research or development of space-based interceptors;

(9) cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing "loose nukes" and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat;

(10) readiness of our troops, particularly the National Guard and Reserves, is a high priority, and that continued emphasis is needed to ensure adequate equipment and training;

(11) improving military health care services and ensuring quality health care for returning combat veterans is a high priority;

(12) military pay and benefits should be enhanced to improve the quality of life for military personnel and their families;

(13) the Department of Defense should make every effort to investigate the national security benefits of energy independence, including those that may be associated with alternative energy sources and energy efficiency conversions;

(14) the Administration's budget requests should continue to comply with section 1008, Public Law 109-364, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, and that to the extent practicable overseas military operations should no longer be funded through emergency supplemental appropriations; and

(15) when assessing security threats and reviewing the programs and funding needed to counter these threats, the Administration should do so in a comprehensive manner that includes all agencies involved in our national security.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON VETERANS' AND SERVICEMEMBERS' HEALTH CARE.

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) the President's budget will improve health care for veterans by increasing appropriations for VA by 10 percent more than the 2009 level, increasing VA's appropriated resources for every year after 2010, and restoring health care eligibility to additional non-disabled veterans with modest incomes;

(3) VA is not and should not be authorized to bill private insurance companies for treatment of health conditions that are related to veterans' military service;

(4) VA may find it difficult to realize the level of increase in medical care collections estimated in the President's budget for 2010

using existing authorities; therefore, this resolution provides \$540,000,000 more for Function 700 (Veterans Benefits and Services) than the President's budget to safeguard the provision of health care to veterans;

(5) it is important to continue providing sufficient and timely funding for veterans' and servicemembers' health care; and

(6) this resolution provides additional funding above the 2009 levels for VA to research and treat mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury.

SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

It is the sense of the House that because making the country safer and more secure is such a critical priority, the resolution therefore provides robust resources 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 that can be used to address our key security priorities, including—

(1) safeguarding the Nation's transportation systems, including rail, mass transit, ports, and airports;

(2) continuing with efforts to identify and to screen for threats bound for the United States;

(3) strengthening border security;

(4) enhancing emergency preparedness and training and equipping first responders;

(5) helping to make critical infrastructure more secure and resilient against the threat of terrorism and natural disasters;

(6) making the Nation's cyber infrastructure resistant to attack; and

(7) increasing the preparedness of the public health system.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON PROMOTING AMERICAN INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House should provide sufficient investments to enable our Nation to continue to be the world leader in education, innovation, and economic growth as envisioned in the goals of the America COMPETES Act;

(2) this resolution builds on significant funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for scientific research and education in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology), Function 270 (Energy), Function 300 (Natural Resources and Environment), Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services), and Function 550 (Health);

(3) the House also should pursue policies 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; and

(4) this resolution recognizes the importance of the extension of investments and tax policies that promote research and development and encourage innovation and future technologies that will ensure American economic competitiveness.

SEC. 604. 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. 605. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY.

It is the sense of the House that nothing in this resolution should be construed to reduce any assistance that makes college more affordable and accessible for students, including but not limited to student aid programs

and services provided by nonprofit State agencies.

SEC. 606. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON GREAT LAKES RESTORATION.

It is the sense of the House that this resolution recognizes the importance of funding for an interagency initiative to address regional environmental issues that affect the Great Lakes, and that coordinated planning and implementation among the Federal, State, and local government and nongovernmental stakeholders is essential to more effectively addressing the most significant problems within the Great Lakes basin.

SEC. 607. SENSE OF THE 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.

The Senate concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 316, I move that the House insist upon its amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution 13 and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

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

Mr. SPRATT. I yield the gentleman from Wisconsin, my ranking member, half of the allocated time, 30 minutes.

I reserve the balance of my time so that Mr. RYAN can proceed.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I believe I will reserve the balance of my time and allow the gentleman from South Carolina to get started.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, before leaving here for the spring vacation, the district work period, the House passed, by a significant majority, some 233 "ayes," the resolution before us today, which we are moving to go to conference.

With that resounding vote of support, we would like to see the conference concluded as soon as possible so that the House and Senate both may proceed with the consideration, floor debate, and passage of appropriation bills.

I would, therefore, urge that all Members of the House, particularly those who supported this resolution originally, vote now to go to conference so that we can resolve our differences with the Senate and put behind us on a timely basis the budget resolution for 2010.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to move the process along on going to conference on the budget resolutions.

I just spent the last week doing 25 listening sessions throughout the 1st Congressional District, which is the

district I am privileged to represent, talking to the people I represent about the fiscal future of America, how we just went through this process of the House passing a budget resolution, the other body passing their version of the budget resolution.

There is very little distinction between the President's budget, the House-passed budget resolution and the Senate budget resolution. Therefore, this move to go to conference should not be a very lengthy conference because the differences between the two are very few and far between, with the exception of the process called reconciliation.

We will talk about that a little bit more. But I think it's important to understand what this is. And I spent a lot of my time talking with constituents about that, because they think sort of when you pass a budget resolution, the budget is done and it's passed.

That is how it works in our State legislatures, which is, a budget is a budget and it's passed and it's executed. This is the beginning of the process, not the ending of the process.

□ 1300

The best way to think about the process we are engaging in and what we are doing right here with the budget resolution is the budget resolution is the fiscal architecture of the Federal Government. It's the blueprint of what our government should look like, how big it should get, what is the fiscal policy of it. So we are here debating these blueprints of the Federal Government. And the blueprints were approved by the House a couple of week ago, by the Senate, and now the idea here is to smooth out any differences, which are few and far between, and then move forward to implement the component parts of the budget. So once this process is done, then we have the architectural diagrams in place; then we go start building the government that's being proposed here. The new cap-and-trade legislation, new national health care legislation, all these new spending bills, the tax increases, that's where Congress goes from here, which is once the budget resolution is done, start implementing these pieces, the goal of which is by this fall all of this is in law and is done.

Let me reiterate what we are talking about here, just the huge magnitude of what's being proposed here. Just with respect to the cost of government to the future generations, our debt, this budget proposes more debt, more borrowing, under this Presidency than all prior Presidencies combined. This budget proposes that our publicly held debt, the amount of bonds we have to go out there and sell to the Chinese, to the Japanese, to other people to cash flow our government, our debt will double in 5½ years and triple in 10½ years.

What's more, what this budget says we ought to do is we should chase ever higher spending, an unprecedented

level of new spending with ever higher taxes. It not only proposes the largest tax increase in American history, which is \$1.5 trillion, taxes on energy, taxes on incomes, on small businesses, on the very investments that make up our savings portfolios, our 401(k)s, our pension plans, things that are probably going down by about 40 percent for the average American, not only are those tax increases huge, the spending increases are much larger.

So what these architectural designs do, what this blueprint for the Federal Government that the President has sent to Congress that Congress is now in the midst of rubber-stamping does is it says let's have this unprecedented gusher of new spending, let's chase it with higher taxes. Those taxes never quite catch up with the spending, and the result is an unprecedented increase in our national debt.

Mr. Speaker, this is how you end prosperity in America. Name me a great country that has been able to increase standards of living, increase jobs, increase prosperity where they increase the size of government, the taxes of government, the borrowing of government like this. This is an unprecedented spending, taxing, and borrowing spree which we simply do not stand for, which we simply can't go along with.

And I want to draw your attention to one other point: This unprecedented borrowing spree is done in the face of an already bleak fiscal future for this country. This is an ad that has been taken out in many newspapers across America by the Peter G. Peterson Foundation, a nonpartisan advocacy group that says America should get its fiscal house in order. It just shows this tip of the iceberg. Today's economic crisis is the tip of the iceberg. What this says is right now to pay the bills for the Federal Government, right now to make sure that the government programs that everybody has come to know, Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, right now those three programs alone show us a \$56 trillion unfunded liability. What that means is for everybody in America today, my mother's generation, my generation, my children's generation—and my children are 4, 5, and 7 years old—for us to pay the bills of all the government promises that are being made to these three generations, today we would have to set aside \$56 trillion, invest it at Treasury rates in order to just make sure these programs are solvent. It is an enormous fiscal liability.

Rather than tackling this problem, rather than confronting America's fiscal wreck that's coming, rather than getting us under control, what does this budget resolution do? It makes it worse. It adds more debt on top of this debt. It is saying never mind the fact that all these programs are going insolvent, never mind the fact that we're not even prepared for the baby boomers, never mind the fact that today the per-household debt is \$483,000

per household, for every household in America right now today they owe \$483,000 just to pay the bills we have already racked up that are unpaid for the Federal Government, the majority wants to what? Not fix it but make it worse. Rather than getting spending under control, it goes out of control. I mean the Environmental Protection Agency this year alone gets a 124 percent increase in their budget. On and on and on the spending goes.

Rather than getting taxes under control so entrepreneurs can keep more of what they earn; so small businesses, the economic engine of America, have an incentive to go back to work to hire people, not to lay people off, taxes go out of control. And rather than tackling this challenge of debt, what are they doing? They are accelerating our increase of debt, accelerating the fact that \$483,000 per family is owed today and makes it much, much worse.

At the end of the day, what it's really all about is freedom. The question really before the American people today is with the government's taking more and more money out of your pocket, with the government's growing and making more and more decisions here in Washington, with the government's making the decisions on how your health care is to be delivered rather than you and your doctor making the decision, with the government's taking over the energy sector, the health care sector, 25 percent of our economy, with the government's saying to future generations we are going to have to take more money out of your pocket in order to pay the bills, in order to borrow the money, you have less freedom. And this just shows you how the President and the majority here in Congress are proposing a dramatic and radical new increase in the size of government way beyond where we have historically been.

I asked the Congressional Budget Office before this budget came due, what will the tax rates on my three children have to be if we're going to have to finance all this growth of government through taxes, which ultimately must happen? If the government is to spend beyond its means by borrowing, somebody's going to have to pay that back through higher taxes, and that's the next generation. And the answers I got from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office keep me awake at night.

As I mentioned, I am in my late thirties. My kids are 4, 5, and 7 years old. And what they said was really scary. They said that by the time my three kids are my age, in order to pay these bills that they are racking up for them, the lowest tax bracket in America, today the 10 percent bracket, would have to go to 25 percent. The middle-income tax bracket for middle-income taxpayers would have to go to 66 percent income tax rate. And the top tax bracket, the ones that small businesses pay, will go to 88 percent.

That's the ending of America. That's the end of prosperity. That is severing

the legacy of this country. And the legacy of this country is that each generation takes its challenges seriously, fixes those problems so that they can bequeath onto the next generation a more prosperous, a more secure America. We are at risk for severing that legacy for the first time in the history of this country. If we consign to the next generation that burden of debt, that increase in tax rates, there is no way we will be able to provide a higher standard of living to the next generation of Americans.

But the matter is even more urgent than that. The matter is urgent to the fact that we are in the worst recession we have seen since the 1940s. It's a global recession. And the question we ought to be asking ourselves: Should we be raising all these taxes in the middle of a recession? Should we be raising the energy fees on consumers by anywhere from \$1,600 to \$3,500 a year in a recession? Should we be raising taxes on small businesses, which create most of our jobs, in a recession? Should we be raising taxes on the assets that make up our pension plans, our children's 401(k) plans, their college education plans, our IRAs in a recession? Of course not. Unfortunately, that's precisely what the President and this budget do.

This is a huge moment for America. And Americans may not know this because they are greasing this thing through so fast: It's a moment where America may abandon its tireless principles, its timeless ideas that built this country, the idea that the goal of government is to protect our rights and to equalize opportunity for all so people can stake their claim and make the most of their lives and replace that with more of a Europeanized notion where we try to micromanage the results of people's lives, where people are less concerned about their liberty and more concerned about security.

We believe in having a safety net to help people who cannot help themselves. We believe in having a safety net to help people when they are down on their luck. But we reject the philosophy and the approach of this budget which says we need to have more than that, we need to have a society where more and more Americans become dependent on the government itself for their own well-being.

We want people to maximize their potential. We want people to make the most of their lives. We don't want to lull people in lives of complacency where they are becoming more and more dependent on the Federal Government. We have seen what those ideas do. We see them on display in foreign capitals all around the world. Higher unemployment, a lower standard of living, stagnant wages, decaying societies. That's not America. That is not what this country is. It's not the idea of America. We want the idea of America that we have known for the 20th century to be the idea of America in the 21st century. That's what this

budget is about. That's what this blueprint or this architecture that we are debating here today is really all about.

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

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

I would remind my friend and all Members of the House that President Obama came to office less than 100 days ago. And when he came, he found on the doorstep waiting for him a budget that was deep in deficit. By our calculation, the Bush administration is responsible for at least \$1.3 trillion of the deficit we are now struggling with trying to resolve and work down in the budget before us, \$1.3 trillion out of a projected deficit this year of \$1.752 trillion.

The economy, the worst since the Great Depression, happened on the watch of President Bush. He can't escape it. He was in office 8 years, and it happened in the midst of his tenure in office. The debt accumulation during that administration due to the deficits that have steadily racked up almost every year after the first 2 years of his administration, the deficit added over \$5 trillion to the debt of the United States.

And to deal with the wretched conditions in our economy and to keep this economy from slipping into a downward death spiral, the Bush administration undertook some aggressive actions, I think rightly so, such as the TARP, dealing with troubled asset programs. They undertook a number of these remedial actions at significant cost to the Federal Government. I don't fault them for that. They did what needed to be done in order to keep the economy from going deeper into the rut. But we are here living with the consequences of that.

The major reason we have a deficit so swollen, \$1.752 trillion, is not because of what's about to happen with the adoption of this budget. This budget works the deficit down. It's because of what did happen during 8 years of the Bush administration when we finally ended up with the worst recession since the Great Depression.

So we are dealing with the aftermath of the Bush administration here today, and we have a budget which builds upon the budget sent to us by President Obama. It takes the deficit from where it is, \$1.752 trillion this year, and reduces it to \$586 billion within 4 years. I would like to see it go further, beyond that. But we have given the House and the Congress a 5-year budget that will put us on a path downward from \$1.7 trillion, \$1.8 trillion to \$586 billion by 2013 and perhaps even better by 2014.

□ 1315

I think we should go further. We have got to go further. I will be the first to acknowledge that when you look at OMB's projections of the 10 years lying ahead of us, in the second 5-year period of that 10-year span, in that period of

time the deficit starts going back up again. We don't want that to happen. But we can best make the policy that will address that second 5-year period when we are out of this economy, when we are standing on firmer ground than we are today and we know a bit more about the future of the economy and the budget than we do at this point in time.

In the meantime, what we are doing is prescribing over the next 5 years a budget that will go down, down, down, from \$1.752 trillion to \$586 billion. I say that is a fiscally responsible budget. So did the House.

When this measure was before us, before we left for the Easter-Passover break, when this measure was before us, the concurrent resolution, 233 Members of the House voted to pass our resolution, our budget resolution which now comes before us on a motion to go to conference.

Mr. RYAN presented, or his side presented, the Republicans presented two budget alternatives. One received 137 votes. 137 votes, that is 80 votes less than a majority, with 293 noes. The other received 111 votes. We received 233 votes.

I think the House has spoken and spoken resoundingly. They listened to the debate, then they read the materials we put out, they decided this is a better way to go. This is a responsible budget because it takes us over the foreseeable future to a much, much lower budget, something we can do, because this year's budget is swollen. \$1.7 trillion is totally unsustainable, totally intolerable, but it is swollen by actions that have been taken that are countercyclical in order to get this economy out of the rut it is in right here today. Once you leave those non-recurring expenditures out, you can credibly say that we can get from where we are to a deficit in the mid-500s in a 4-year period of time.

Now, you are going to hear a lot of talk about tax cuts. But read the committee report and you will see in short summary exactly some of the highlights and features of this particular bill. If you read the very last page, you will see that our budget resolution calls for reducing revenues, for tax cuts. Provided under the CBO baseline forecast, this resolution provides \$613 billion over the first 5 years and \$1.48 trillion in total tax reductions.

We have been taunted in the past by those saying that when we came to power we wouldn't continue the middle income tax cuts; we would allow them to expire on December 31, 2010, as they are prescribed to expire. But we protect those tax cuts. The marital penalty, mitigation provisions in the marital penalty relief bill, the 10 percent bracket, which is a big tax cut for many working Americans, the child tax credit, all of these we preserve and extend in our particular bill, including the estate tax. We simply say with respect to the estate tax, just leave it in place as it is in 2010, that is, with a \$3.5

million per decedent exemption, \$7 million for a couple.

All of these things are in the package before us. That is why it received a resounding vote of support from the House just a few weeks ago and why it is a better choice and why we need now to finish the work we began, go on to conference and adopt a concurrent budget resolution which will be the ruling law for the coming fiscal year.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the vice ranking member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I can think of no greater act of irresponsibility for this House of Representatives here and now than to take this budget to conference. This is a budget that will place more debt, more debt on our Nation in the next 10 years than was run up in the previous 220. That is right, Mr. Speaker. This budget, this budget is laying the framework for more debt to be placed on our Nation in the next 10 years than was placed in the previous 220.

Now, I must admit that I find it somewhat amusing that every time one of my friends from the other side of the aisle, including the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee, comes to the floor to debate, they always want to play the blame game, Mr. Speaker. They always want to point the finger at somebody else and they speak of, well, there is this problem that was inherited.

Well, maybe there was a problem that President Obama inherited, but he inherited it from a Democratic-controlled Congress. When the Democrats took over Congress, the deficit stood at \$161 billion. Now we know in just two short years, two short years, we are looking at a budget deficit of \$1.8 trillion, a 10-fold increase, Mr. Speaker.

Yes, that is a challenge inherited by the President from the Democratic Congress. But to be fair to the Democratic Congress, he is really only inheriting about a \$1.3 trillion budget deficit from them. He is adding about half a trillion dollars of it himself to get to the \$1.8 trillion.

When the Democrats took control of Congress, the unemployment rate stood at 4.4 percent. Now it is over 8 percent, almost double.

When the Democrats took control of Congress, the Dow stood at 12,400. I need not tell anybody in this Chamber that it is down almost 40 percent now.

Now, I don't blame my colleagues for every single woe that our Nation faces today, but they seemingly take no responsibility and seemingly are more interested in pointing the finger than solving the problem. And when they so-called try to solve the problem, all we have is a borrow, tax and spend budget. Borrow, tax and spend, that is what this budget is all about.

If history is my guide, Mr. Speaker, no nation in the history of the world

has been able to borrow and spend its way into prosperity. Many have tried, including our own. In the Great Depression, Henry Morgenthau, FDR's Secretary of Treasury, once said, "We have tried spending money. We are spending more than we have ever spent before and it does not work. After 8 years of this administration, we have just as much unemployment as when we started and an enormous debt to boot." That was at the outset of World War II, after 10 years.

Many of us know about Japan's lost decade. An industrialized economy, not unlike our own, they had a real estate bubble burst on them in the early nineties. They passed eight different so-called government stimulus bills in 10 years, and in 10 years they created no new jobs, no new economic growth, and their per capita income went from second, second in the world, to 10th in the world. Now, how many young people in that nation were never able to go to college, never able to start a new business, never able to own a home because of the debt placed on that nation?

As The New York Times wrote about the experience, and let me say again, The New York Times, not Rush Limbaugh, not National Review, in a recent article they said, "During those two decades, Japan accumulated the largest public debt in the world. This has led many to conclude that spending did little more than sink Japan deeply into debt, leaving an enormous tax burden for future generations."

The article from The New York Times goes on to say, "Among ordinary Japanese, the spending is widely disparaged for having turned the nation into a public works-based welfare state, making regional economies dependent on Tokyo for jobs."

Mr. Speaker, we need to learn from our neighbor's history. We need to learn from our own history. This is a budget that will not only spend too much and tax too much, but place a level of burden of debt on future generations that is absolutely unconscionable.

Even prior to this horrendous budget, we were on track to have to double taxes, double taxes on the next generation just to balance the budget. This is a budget that will triple, triple the national debt in just 10 years, and run up more debt in the next 10 years than in the previous 220.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I rarely use the word "immoral" in political debate, but I think placing that level of debt on my 7-year-old daughter and my 5-year-old son and all the children of America is immoral. This budget should not be taken to conference.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this resolution and a budget that addresses our Nation's priorities, confronts our economic crisis today, and makes critical investments in our long-term growth. With this budget, we

have laid out a clear path to cut the deficit by nearly two-thirds and to cut taxes for middle-class Americans. It reduces wasteful spending while making long overdue investments to get our country back on track.

The truth is we cannot afford to wait. Failure to reform and invest have produced 8 years of the slowest growth in three-quarters of a century. Every day, I hear stories from my constituents. The single mother who lost her job and the health care coverage that went with it. Now she fights daily just to make sure her children can get the care they need to stay healthy.

To the small business owner, to stay afloat in a market where credit has become so tight, simply making payroll is not a sure thing.

The student who excelled in school but won't be going to college because he or she cannot afford it.

And the homeowner who worked and saved and did everything right, but still finds himself or herself underwater on the verge of foreclosure.

Our Nation owes its citizens far better. There will be no growth, no opportunity and no jobs unless we invest in our future. We cannot fix our economy unless we take concrete steps to create jobs, transition to a clean energy economy, make health care more affordable, and improve education, pursue true reform, get the big things right and focus on our national priorities. Focus on health care by addressing the burdens that the current health care system places on families, aiming to improve quality, efficiency and accountability of health care in order to control costs and provide resources to expand access.

There are no easy answers when it comes to making our health care system work for everyone, but one thing is clear: This is our window of opportunity. This budget is an essential first step to ensuring quality, affordable health care for all of our constituents. It gives us the flexibility to give people real choices when it comes to their health care; the choice to keep what they have now, or to have a new choice of a private or public health insurance plan.

Focus on education, the key to economic opportunity, especially in these tough economic times. When too many of our children and adults are not prepared to compete or when our region's workforce does not meet the demands our employers, our entire Nation suffers. This budget expands access and increases funding for early childhood education, creates a new tax credit to help cover college costs, and raises the Pell Grant award.

Focus on energy independence, because from rising prices to rising temperatures to the dangerous actions of hostile regimes abroad, one thing is clear: If we do not take action, young people today, not to mention their children and their grandchildren, will face dire consequences.

This budget builds a framework for developing and producing new energy

and jobs, modernizing the electricity grid to make it more efficient, secure and reliable, increasing the efficiency of Federal buildings, and helping to make State and local governments more energy efficient.

Focus on infrastructure to create jobs for transportation, energy projects, maintaining highways, rebuilding bridges, transit and water systems. This budget lays the groundwork for a national infrastructure bank to give these projects the priority they deserve and the leveraged resources to maximize their impact, all to create good jobs that cannot be outsourced while spurring economic growth and keeping our Nation competitive.

No matter where we focus, our goals are clear: To move from recovery to growth. This budget builds on the powerful down payment we made with the recovery package that President Obama signed into law this spring.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand behind this responsible budget. It is the foundation of a strong economy, true reform and future growth.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

This debate really is very timely because the number one issue on the minds of the American people is the economic crisis, and although we use the language of the budget, what we are really talking about here is whether to adopt or not adopt a plan to fix the economic crisis facing the country.

□ 1330

Literally, the motion that we're debating right now is whether to try to reach an agreement with the Senate about that plan, and we'll take a vote on whether to go forward or not. I hope everybody votes to go forward with the process.

But I assume, Mr. Speaker, the minority's not really debating the process; they're debating the substance, and that's good and that's welcome.

I think for us to fix this economic crisis we need to do three things, and the President has stepped forward to try to do these three things. The first is to get the economy kick-started in the short run. The President proposed legislation that would put construction workers back to work, that would help first-time homebuyers with their down payment for a new home, that would let people deduct the sales tax when they buy a car or truck, that would stop the hemorrhaging of layoffs from schools around the country by a significant increase in Federal aid to schools. And we passed that. And it's about 2 months old, and we're hoping that it will work.

The second leg of recovery is to stop the meltdown of the financial system.

You know, the two parties came together in the fall and passed legislation that was very controversial, very easy to vote against, to try to rescue the financial system and the banking system, not for the benefit of the shareholders of banks, but for the benefit of borrowers and depositors and all of us who depend upon the banking system. And the new Secretary of the Treasury has gone forward with a different version of how to implement that plan, and it's playing out in the marketplace, and we're hoping that that plan will be successful.

The third piece of the recovery plan is a long-term plan to deal with the long-term problems of the country. The President proposed a way to deal with the problem of borrowing too much money to run the country, and we passed in the House a budget that cuts the deficit by two-thirds and we hope will stimulate the economic growth that will pay down the debt as we did in the 1990s.

The President proposed a plan that would start us toward fixing our health care system, to control costs for businesses and families, so that the metastasizing growth of health care costs is reduced and subdued, and that's included in this budget.

The President has proposed a plan to deal with our energy dependency upon imported foreign oil; and although the specifics of that are not included in this budget, this House, at the appropriate time, will take up that debate and will either pass it or not.

And, finally, the President talked about improving the job skills of our workers so we are more competitive in global economic competition with some major reforms in the way we pay for getting a college or higher education.

Now, you can disagree with the way the President went about these objectives. But I think what you can't do is propose essentially nothing as an alternative. And I know there were alternatives on the floor during the budget debate. But the reality is the minority has kind of set itself up here to tell us what it's against, and I respect that.

We're for something very different. We're for a plan that reduces the deficit by two-thirds. We're for a plan that stops the hemorrhaging from our pocketbooks in America's health care system. We want to debate and eventually adopt a plan that will terminate our addiction to imported oil. We're for a plan that raises the skills and aspirations of every worker, every man, woman and child in this country. That is what we are for. And we want to go forward with the other body and with the President and, hopefully, with the other party in a way that will implement a plan that will make this economy recover.

So that's what we're talking about today: Should we or should we not go forward with a plan that will help the economy recover?

We've laid out our ideas. We believe in them. We think the track record

shows that they work. There really are two competing sets of ideas about how to fix the economy. The minority believes that massive reductions in taxes for the wealthiest Americans and deregulation of the economy will produce prosperity for all. We don't believe that. We think that lower deficits, investment in education and health care, infrastructure, sensible regulation of the marketplace will produce prosperity for all.

There's a record, Mr. Speaker. Their method, tried in the last 8 years, has, frankly, led us to the economic catastrophe we're experiencing today. Our method, by and large, tried in the 1990s, led to a very different result. For every one job—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SPRATT. Could I ask how much time we have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 13½ minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. ANDREWS. For every one job that their strategy produced, ours produced 108. For every dollar of economic growth that their strategy produced, ours produced \$1.69. A middle class family, during the last 8 years, saw their purchasing power drop by \$500, at least, compared to what it was 8 years ago. And finally, the purchasing power of the middle class family during our strategy being invoked saw purchasing power for middle class families increase by over \$5,000. That's the record. That's the choice. Let's get on with it and go to conference.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin. And I would have liked to thank the gentleman from New Jersey if he had yielded because he has made that same statement over and over and over again on the floor with regard to how many more jobs would be produced under their budget and under the proposals by the Republicans. And each time when we try to ask him where his documentation for that or where the proof is so that he can prove it to the American public, as just happened right now, he has refused to do so.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman yield? I would be happy to supply that answer.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. And I would like to respond in kind just as you responded in kind to me. So when you're on your time we would like to have that documentation. We'd very much like to see it.

I also appreciate the fact that the gentleman from New Jersey, that he says that the Democrats are presenting to us a different form of budget. Absolutely. The American public, I think, is outraged with the type of budget that they are presenting. It's a budget that spends too much, borrows too much

and taxes too much. It spends more than any other government or any other budget that we've ever seen in the history of this country.

So much of the time they lament the fact that we are brought to this table today because of the budgets of the previous administration. Yet, what do they do? On the one hand they're saying that those previous administrations failed to spend enough, and that's why they have to spend more; but on the other hand, they lament the fact that over and over again the previous administrations spent too much. So which is it? Was the previous administration spending too much or too little? They speak out of both sides of their mouth.

And as far as borrowing, that poor child that is born today, that poor child that is born today, he will realize that he will be burdened with upwards of over \$30,000 in debt just because of the extra spending in this legislation. That's on top of the \$57 trillion of indebtedness that's already incurred by that child being born.

So the child born today, before he can even think about putting a few pennies away, or his parents or his grandparents can put a few pennies away in his piggy bank, if you will, to start saving up for his college education or his marriage or a new car, first of all, they have to start putting away pennies to start paying for this indebtedness that the other side of the aisle is creating.

You know, I came down to this floor because I heard the chairman of the Budget Committee responding to the ranking member of the Budget Committee, and I appreciate the work of the ranking member and the points that you were making as to when you were saying that now is not the time when we are in such difficult equations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. And we are in such difficult times, now is not the time to be putting further burdens on the American family. I appreciate that.

I believe you yielded, or the chairman then responded by saying, we're in this situation because the budget that we had previously was a budget that spent too much and had problems with that budget. Wasn't that the response that we heard?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. So the problem was, the reason we're here today, according to the other side of the aisle, was that the previous budget, the budget we're operating under right now, was spending too much. Is that what we heard from the other side of the aisle?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. That's right.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I would ask then—I would yield some time to the chairman of the Budget

Committee, if the chairman of the Budget Committee would yield to a question, if the chairman of the Budget Committee would yield to a question.

Mr. SPRATT. I beg your pardon. I was discussing something with another of our Members on the floor.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I certainly appreciate that. We were just discussing the reason that I was on the floor was, in part, response to your colloquy with the ranking member before, and you were saying that part of the reason we're here today is because of the budget problems that you experienced coming into this administration, the Obama administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. And your comment was, it's a problem with the previous budgets. That was your comment on the floor.

Mr. SPRATT. I'd say we're cleaning up in the aftermath of the Bush administration's 8 years of fiscal policy that left us \$5 trillion deeper in debt.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I appreciate that. Can you just tell me one question: Whose name appears on the current budget that we're operating under right now? Who submitted that to this Congress?

Mr. SPRATT. The budget before us now began with the President's submission, as it has since 1921.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Not the budget that's right before us, that we are operating under right now. Whose budget, for the last 2 years, has come before this House to be voted upon?

Mr. SPRATT. We voted upon it here. But who occupied the White House? Who sent us the budget?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. The point is, and the chairman, I appreciate the gentleman, the point of the matter is we are operating under a Democrat budget, and I believe it would be Mr. SPRATT's name that would be on the budget that we're currently operating under for the last 2 years as the Democrat Party has been in control of this House for the last 2 years. So it's not that we're looking at a new administration. It's that for the last 2 years the budget that we're spending has come from the other side of the aisle.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) manage our time for a moment until I return.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentlelady from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ).

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your important work.

When I was sworn into Congress in 2005, I reached out and wanted to secure a position on the House Budget Committee. I did so because I understood then, as I do now, that budgets are critically important. The Federal budget is not just abstract numbers on a page. It is a reflection of our priorities and our values and of the America that we want to leave to our children and our grandchildren.

The budget proposed by President Obama and modified by the Democratic Congress and before us today and going to conference committee is an economic road map that establishes the amount of money that Congress is authorized to spend in this year's appropriations bill. It does not set the level for specific programs, and it does not change current law. Both sides of the aisle understand this.

The budget looks forward; but before we do, we have to understand how we got where we are today and what we inherited. This administration, this Congress, inherited from the previous administration a record deficit of \$5.8 trillion, doubling of the national debt in 8 years, tripling the amount of debt that's owed to foreign countries, and an economic recession the likes of which most of us have never seen.

The fact is that President Obama and Congress are dealing with enormous challenges, and that is why it is imperative that we pass a strong, responsible budget that addresses the immediate challenges before us and makes the investments that we need to make for our future economic competitiveness.

Our budget establishes a new fiscal framework. It includes a long overdue return to honest budgeting and fiscal responsibility. The budget embraces President Obama's goal to rebuild our economy and make those strategic target investments in health care, in energy and in national security. It is essential that we tackle the annual deficit, and we've laid out an ambitious marker that we are committed to cutting the deficit in half in 5 years.

First and foremost, then, we have an honest budgeting practice. The budget plans for spending in ways that we have not since I've been here and for the 8 years before for sure. It talks about spending and sets out spending for Iraq and Afghanistan, for domestic national disasters, for tax relief and for obligated entitlements.

Through the economic recovery and reinvestment plan, Congress has already taken action, significant action, to improve our economic competitiveness and well-being, and this budget builds on that by making investments again in education, in energy independence, and, yes, on health care for all Americans. Each of these areas requires us to find common ground. And this budget ensures that we are able, in Congress, working with the Senate, to define the specific means and the specific ways to accomplish these goals.

To compete in the 21st century global economy, we do need an educated and skilled workforce for the future, and this budget puts resources in early education initiatives and investments in basic education, K-12, and better enables Americans to afford to go to college with student loans.

Our economic and national security also depends on America being more energy independent, and this budget sets aside a revenue-neutral reserve fund that calls on Congress to find a way towards energy independence through alternative, home-grown, cleaner energy and energy efficiency.

And, of course, in health care: we have both a moral and economic responsibility to find a uniquely American solution to health care reform, to containing costs, to improving quality, to making sure that every American has access to health care. And, again, there is a revenue-neutral reserve fund with reconciliation language in this budget that calls on us to do the work in the next year to make sure that we can accomplish these goals.

These goals are shared by many Americans, and they are within our reach if we are to work together. We cannot continue the policies of the last 8 years. We need to change the way we do budgeting. We need to change our investments. We need to move forward with this budget.

Pennsylvania, and certainly all American families and businesses, need Congress to work with President Obama again to work together to address their concerns, as has been set out in this budget. Simply saying "no," simply saying we should go back to the policies of the last 8 years that got us in this mess is not the way to go.

□ 1345

I call on all of us to work together to move forward on this conference report to make sure we are doing all that we can to make sure that America is strong, safe and more economically competitive. This budget does that, and I say we move forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) will resume control of this remaining time.

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my ranking member for yielding time on this important debate of the day.

Today, we are talking about the budget resolution. The budget passed by this Congress—I voted "no"—increases spending at a rapid rate. We haven't seen such a rapid growth of government since Jimmy Carter was President of the United States in the malaise days of the 1970s, but I think it's equally interesting that we're debating the budget resolution today because, just yesterday, President Obama

announced that he is finding savings in the budget, and they're trying to find savings of \$100 billion out of our budget.

Well, today, this budget resolution will spend over \$3 trillion, and so the savings that President Obama has announced is the equivalent of an average family of four in the United States deciding not to buy a Starbucks coffee—just one day, not for the year, just one day. The equivalent savings for a family is about \$1.25. Actually, I don't even think you can buy a Starbucks coffee for \$1.25 anymore; but instead of doing the hard work of paring down government spending and finding priorities and funding those priorities and finding those areas of government that are inefficient and ineffective and are not getting results for people, this budget simply taxes too much, spends too much and borrows too much.

In the end, with our borrowing costs going up as government, we'll see inflation in the coming years, inflation that will erode seniors' ability to purchase health care, inflation that will erode families' capacities to educate their children and fund their education. These things are real. Unfortunately, though a budget deals with people, we're not doing the right thing for the American people because we're going to see a massive tax increase in this budget. We're going to see a carbon cap-and-trade, a national energy tax. We're going to see health care changes where the government takes more capacity and control away from individual patients and doctors and puts it in the hands of government bureaucrats. Our tax dollars will continue to go up, and our tax rates will go up. Now, this is not for the rich. It's for everyone when you have the tax bills going up that much.

What I would urge my colleagues to do is to reject this motion to go to conference. I think it's time that we do the right thing for the American people and not increase spending to the rapid tune that this budget does, not tax them more and not borrow more. With that, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. SPRATT. For the purpose of response, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey.

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank my chairman for yielding.

My neighbor from New Jersey, Mr. Speaker, asked the source of the statistics I used. Here is the answer:

One job for every 108 is the source of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the Bush administration, the average number of private-sector jobs created per month was 2,000 per month. Under our strategy, it was 217,000 jobs per month. The economic growth figure is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. It is derived by looking at the average rate of GDP growth during the 1990s and during the sunny years of the last 8 years

we've just endured. The source of the purchasing power of middle class families is the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau of the Census is derived this way.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a clarifying question on that?

Mr. ANDREWS. I have only 90 seconds.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Is it not the case that the Republicans controlled Congress from 1995 to the year 2000, controlling the appropriations and the tax bills that came through Congress at that time?

Mr. ANDREWS. Reclaiming my time, it is also the case that every single Republican voted against the plan that created that economic growth.

The source of the median family income is the BLS, the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau of the Census is derived by looking at the real family income of the median American family from when the prior President took office to when he left and a similar comparison in the 1990s. We'll put it in the RECORD. Those are the facts. They're very uncomfortable for the minority, but they speak for themselves.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, the TEA parties that took place across this country on April 15 represent the tip of the iceberg of intense frustration among taxpayers and Americans of all walks of life. Everyone in America feels instinctively that this Congress and President are spending too much money and are growing the government too fast. We are on the brink, Mr. Speaker, of what is literally a fork in the road for the United States.

We will either on the path laid out by the budget proposed by the majority, the liberal majority—and I try to avoid party labels because this is about what's in the best interest of America being fiscally conservative or fiscally liberal. The fiscally liberal majority has laid out a budget that will put America on a path to become Argentina. The fiscally conservative minority, led by the very able ranking member of the Budget Committee, Mr. RYAN, has laid out a very thoughtful, fiscally conservative alternative.

Mr. RYAN recognizes, as do those of us in the minority—those fiscal conservatives who are working together to lay out thoughtful alternatives—that America needs a little dose of Dave Ramsey, the financial guru, who, in our personal lives, recommends and knows, as we all know, that you can't pay off borrowed money with borrowed money. Dave Ramsey quite correctly points out, when you've run up too much debt, you stop.

Those TEA parties across America, Mr. Speaker, were the American people speaking out and telling Congress, "Stop it. No new taxes. No new debt. No new spending." Any elected official

who neglects that very sincere and heartfelt message from their constituents is in serious trouble in the next election.

This country is in serious trouble. Let's deal with it in a thoughtful, fiscally conservative way by controlling spending, by cutting spending, by cutting taxes, by letting Americans keep more of their own hard-earned money so they will invest it to create jobs and to create wealth as we know works. Historical fact shows that keeping more of my own money allows me to invest it in the way I see best that will lead to job creation, that will lead to personal growth.

America needs a strong dose of Dave Ramsey's good medicine, and that's what the alternative budget—the motion to recommit by Mr. RYAN—attempts to do, which is to get America back on a path toward fiscal prosperity. If we don't act in a fiscally conservative way immediately, the Comptroller of the United States has said in a letter sent to my office last March that, in a short 12 years, the American Treasury bill, the American T-bill—the safest investment in the history of the world—will be graded as junk bonds. Now, that's an incredible assertion from the auditor of the United States. The Comptroller of the United States says that the cumulative unfunded liabilities created by this Congress are so massive that, if we don't stop spending and start to control spending, T-bills will become junk bonds.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to listen to their constituents. Just say “no.” Thank you. No new spending. No new taxes. No new debt. Support Mr. RYAN's motion to recommit.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, so I reserve the right to close.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Is the chairman reserving the right to close? Do I infer that he has no more additional speakers?

Mr. SPRATT. Does the gentleman have further speakers?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I have one additional speaker.

Mr. SPRATT. Why don't you proceed with that speaker. Then I'll proceed with closing.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. All right. I will yield the remainder of our time, 3½ minutes, I believe—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three and a quarter minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I will yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina, who doesn't want the 3 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I just recognize the eloquence of the gentleman from Wisconsin, and want to make sure that he has some time at the end, and I appreciate it very much.

I want to talk about Debt Day for just a minute. I want to show you some things, some figures. We don't have a bar graph which would show this a little bit better; but in the year 2002, Debt

Day occurred on September 2, 2002. This year, Debt Day is going to occur on 4/26/09. Debt Day is an illustration of the size of government spending relative to the revenue the government receives and is calculated by taking the ratio of the Federal revenues to the Federal outlays projected by the Congressional Budget Office.

So we are going to have the earliest Debt Day we have ever had in this country. In large part, it's due to the Democrats' \$1 trillion stimulus spending bill, the more than \$400 billion omnibus spending bill, loaded with 9,000 unscrutinized earmarks, and another \$350 billion in bailout funds Democrats have green-lighted since the beginning of the year.

This is an abomination for our country. We should never be in this shape. John Adams said there are two ways to conquer a country—one is by the sword and the other is by debt. We are being conquered from within by our own people who have no sense of shame and no sense of shame for what they're doing to our children and grandchildren, and they should have because, in years past, they've criticized Republicans. Majority Leader HOYER said \$350 billion in deficit back on March 17, 2005, was wrong. Even the chairman of the Budget Committee made comments over and over again in 2005 that we had a terrible deficit. It's nothing compared to what they have proposed to us, and as I said, it is a shame.

This budget that they have increases spending by over \$1 trillion over 5 years. It increases taxes by \$1.2 trillion. They have done nothing to work with us, and this is an abomination.

Mr. SPRATT. I reserve the right to close. Does the gentleman have further time?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Yes, I'll consume the remainder of our time. May I inquire, Mr. Speaker: We have 2 minutes left, I believe, or 1½ minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One and a quarter minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself the rest of the time.

Mr. Speaker, I'll just simply close this portion of our debate by saying this: Let's all admit that both parties have made mistakes in the past. That happens. The question is: Are we going to make things worse or are we going to make things better?

It is so clear, so obvious to just about any observer out there that piling on a new mountain of debt, a new gusher of spending and the largest tax increase in American history is not going to make things better; it's going to make things worse.

Now, the one thing that the American people do get out of this is they get a choice. We disagree with this budget, and so rather than just simply criticizing, we proposed an alternative, an alternative that keeps taxes down and helps small businesses, an alternative that controls and cuts spending, an alternative that gets our debt under control and that puts us on a path to

pay our debt off. It is a stark difference than this budget, which is making its way through Congress, being steam-rolled through to give us the largest expansion in government we've seen in the history of this country, the third and final great wave, the building on the New Deal and the Great Society, which will give us a larger Federal Government unlike any we have seen in the history of this country in the past.

It is a budget that doubles the national debt in 5½ years and triples it in 10½ years. It is a budget that gives us a huge tax increase in the middle of a recession and that makes everybody pay more for energy, and it's a budget that basically is borne upon the philosophy that the government must grow for society to grow. We reject that idea. That's why we're not supporting this budget.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is where we are. Bobby Jones, a great golfer once said, “You play the ball where it lies.” The fact of the matter is that after 8 years of the Bush administration this, sadly, is where the ball lies.

When President Obama came to office less than 100 days ago—and remembering that, I think everyone would have to fairly concede these are not problems that he created. When he came to office, he found awaiting him on the doorstep of the White House a budget that was \$1 trillion, nearly \$800 billion in deficit for this year and substantially in deficit for the forthcoming year.

□ 1400

He didn't create it; he didn't ask for it. It was thrust upon him and left to him by the Bush administration.

He found an economy in crisis and he found that remedial steps had been taken that cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, a good portion of which is being spent out—the TARP program is an example, the takeover of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae is an example. All of these things cost substantial sums, and they were policies taken before this administration came to office. They have swollen the deficit to the unprecedented size of \$1.7 billion this year.

The budget that we are proposing—which I now seek to have sent to conference so we can wrap it up, put it to bed and make it enforceable—the budget that we are proposing is a deficit-reduction budget. How can I say that? I can say that because we show credibly, I believe, that the budget deficit declines from \$1.752 trillion under our resolution to \$586 billion in the year 2013. In 4 fiscal years, we will reduce the deficit by a trillion dollars.

How can we do that?

One of the reasons we can do it is that quite a few of the items that have swollen the deficit in this and next fiscal year are nonrecurring, and when they are finally played out, the problem of debt reduction will be much,

much more manageable. That is, if we have a plan, it will be manageable. We cannot simply leave it to some open-ended plan. And so what we have proposed here is a plan that will systematically, methodically move the deficit down, down, down by \$1 trillion over the next 4 to 5 fiscal years.

Now, it's a deficit reduction budget. No question about it. But it is not so committed to deficit reduction that it overlooks and postpones other priorities. For example, national defense will grow by 4 percent, a healthy growth rate that means national defense, including what is spent on supplementals for Iraq and Afghanistan, will be \$686 billion next year.

Veterans. Let's not forget our veterans. We appreciate them more than ever. We will be putting \$5 billion more into veterans health care, raising it to \$53 billion.

Health care reform. This budget tackles issues that other administrations have either ignored, dodged, avoided, or failed to implement. Health care reform. Tough nut to crack, but it takes it on.

The environment. Energy independence, critically important. We've seen it with the spike in energy prices over the last year. This is something we need to do and do now. This bill provides for that.

Education. If you want to be able to say to a small child the next time you go in an elementary classroom, You can go to college. Yes, you can. You can go to college like anybody else. Yes, you can, then you should vote for this resolution because it strengthens Pell Grants by more than any bill we've passed in a long time to come.

So this is a deficit reduction bill, which is a bill with a conscience, with priorities, that carefully laid out here and carefully provided for here, and, therefore, I would submit that everyone interested in education, the environment, energy independence should take a close look at this bill.

Now, it's been said that we have substantially increased taxes in this bill. That's not true. Read CBO's report. Over the next 5 years, there is a net reduction in tax revenues of some \$480 billion and \$1 trillion more than that over the next 5 years after that. There is deficit reduction left here. The marital penalty provisions, the middle class, middle-income tax cuts that we passed in 2001 and 2003 are, for the most part, all reenacted and extended by this resolution.

So 233 Members, a very solid majority of the House, listened to the arguments pro and con, read and listened to the debate and decided this is a better way to go. I submit, let's stick with the course we set for ourselves several weeks ago. Let's send this budget on to conference where we can make it an enforceable piece of legislation.

I yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON S. CON. RES. 13, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to S. Con. Res. 13 be instructed, within the scope of the conference, to:

(1) Recede to the Senate on reconciliation instructions by striking title II of the House amendment which includes reconciliation instructions for health care reform to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means and a separate instruction to the Committee on Education and Labor, investing in education.

(2) Recede to the Senate on section 316 entitled "Point of order on legislation that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor" to provide for a point of order against any legislation that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor.

(3) Recede to the Senate on section 202(c) of the Senate resolution, providing that the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may not adjust the allocations and aggregates of the concurrent resolution for climate change legislation that would decrease greenhouse gas emissions if such legislation is reported from a committee pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(4) Recede to the Senate on section 310 of the Senate resolution, setting forth a point of order against legislation that increases revenue above the levels established in the applicable budget resolution.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, Republicans offered the American people a budget that would not only fund our priorities but also support economic growth and job creation, get the Federal spending and debt under control and begin the critical reforms of our largest and least sustainable entitlement programs. And the Republicans budget did this all without the job-killing tax hikes that are required by the budget that we are here discussing today.

The budget we are here to discuss today, the Obama Democratic budget, exploits the current financial crisis to

rush through a sweeping expansion of the Federal Government. This motion to instruct aims at ensuring this budget resolution doesn't trigger a fast-track process, otherwise known as budget reconciliation, to jam through a government takeover of health care and education or a cap-and-trade tax that will hurt families, kill jobs, and put America at a severe competitive disadvantage with China and other countries.

As a background, the House-passed resolution includes reconciliation instructions for three committees, two of which, Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means, share jurisdiction over health care and cap-and-trade. These reconciliation instructions trigger fast-track procedures limiting debate and amendments on a subsequent reconciliation bill. In other words, it's a way for Congress to sweep this legislation through with very little debate, no amendments, get it into law without the public seeing what is happening.

In the House, reconciliation is much less important because the House has what we call the Rules Committee.

It is critical in the Senate, however, because there legislation can be jammed through with little debate or no amendments. The Senate does not want reconciliation. The Senate-passed budget resolution did not include reconciliation instructions. In fact, it included a number of protections against using reconciliation. This motion to instruct instructs the House conferees to recede to the Senate on four items.

Number one, drop reconciliation instructions from the resolution; number two, block legislation that eliminates Americans' ability to keep their health care plans or choose their own doctor; number three, adopt a Senate provision that keeps reconciliation from being used for cap-and-trade legislation; and, number four, adopt a Senate provision that would prevent taxes from being raised to even higher levels than those that are assumed in this budget resolution.

To reiterate, the Senate does not want reconciliation. This is what Senate Budget Committee chairman Senator CONRAD said yesterday about reconciliation: "Once you have unleashed reconciliation, you can't get it back in the barn. And it could be used for lots of different things that are completely unintended at this moment. People need to think about that very carefully."

Chairman CONRAD is not alone. Twenty-eight Senators wrote Chairman CONRAD urging him not to use reconciliation for cap-and-trade legislation because reconciliation fast-track procedures "would be inconsistent with the administration's stated goals of bipartisanship, cooperation, and openness."

Senator BYRD, the best author we have among us of the budget process, the author of the reconciliation process