(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. 317. 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.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 89—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR DESIGNATION OF A ''WELCOME HOME VIETNAM VETERANS DAY''

Mr. BURR (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 89

Whereas the Vietnam War was fought in Vietnam from 1961 to 1975, and involved North Vietnam and the Viet Cong in conflict with United States Armed Forces and South Vietnam;

Whereas the United States became involved in Vietnam because policy-makers in the United States believed that if the Government of South Vietnam fell to a communist government then communism would spread throughout the rest of Southeast Asia;

Whereas members of the United States Armed Forces began serving in an advisory role to the Government of South Vietnam in 1961;

Whereas, as a result of the Gulf of Tonkin incidents on August 2 and 4, 1964, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Public Law 88–408), on August 7, 1964, which effectively handed over war-making powers to President Johnson until such time as ''peace and security'' had returned to Vietnam;

Whereas, in 1965, United States Armed Forces ground combat units arrived in Vietnam;

Whereas, by the end of 1965, there were 80,000 United States troops in Vietnam, and by 1969 a peak of approximately 543,000 troops was reached;

Whereas, on January 27, 1973, the Treaty of Paris was signed, which required the release of all United States prisoners-of-war held in North Vietnam and the withdrawal of all United States Armed Forces from South Vietnam;

Whereas, on March 30, 1973, the United States Armed Forces completed the withdrawal of combat troops from Vietnam;

Whereas more than 58,000 members of the United States Armed Forces lost their lives in Vietnam and more than 300,000 members of the Armed Forces were wounded;

Whereas, in 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in the District of Columbia to commemorate those members of the United States Armed Forces who died or were declared missing-in-action in Vietnam;

Whereas the Vietnam War was an extremely divisive issue among the people of the United States;

Whereas members of the United States Armed Forces who served bravely and faithfully for the United States during the Vietnam War were caught upon their return home in the crossfire of public debate about the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War;

Whereas the establishment of a ''Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day'' would be an appropriate way to honor those members of the United States Armed Forces who served in Vietnam during the Vietnam War; and

Whereas March 30, 2009, would be an appropriate day to establish as ''Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors and recognizes the contributions of veterans who served in the United States Armed Forces in Vietnam; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe ''Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day'' with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the contributions of veterans who served in the United States Armed Forces in Vietnam and the importance of helping such veterans readjust to civilian life.

SENATE RESOLUTION 90—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE FIFTH SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS, HELD IN PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, APRIL 17, 18, AND 19, 2009

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DODD, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 90

Whereas the First Summit of the Americas, held in December 1994 in Miami, Florida, resulted in a comprehensive Plan of Action, issued by the region's democracies, which included initiatives on strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, combating corruption, furthering sustainable economic development, encouraging environmental conservation, and committing to access to universal basic education and health care throughout the Americas;

Whereas 3 Summits of the Americas and 2 Special Summits of the Americas have been convened since 1994, resulting in additional initiatives on sustainable development, strengthening democratic practices and good governance, the environment, economic relations, combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and numerous other areas of mutual interest and shared responsibility throughout the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas on July 21, 2008, the Draft Declaration of Commitment by the Summit Implementation Review Group proposed an agenda for the Fifth Summit of the Americas to discuss promoting human prosperity, energy security, environmental sustainability, public security, democratic governance, and the Summit's implementation and review process; and

Whereas on February 10, 2009, President Barack Obama stated that he would attend the Fifth Summit of the Americas to ''create the kind of partnership based on respect that the people of Latin America are looking for and that will be beneficial to the United States'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate—

(1) to express support for the Fifth Summit of the Americas as an effective multilateral forum, convened in the spirit of cooperation and partnership for the 34 democratically elected heads of state of the region to address shared challenges and foster collaboration throughout the Western Hemisphere;

(2) that the Fifth Summit provides the United States with an early opportunity to reinvigorate and strengthen its engagement with the countries of the Western Hemisphere, especially in—

(A) finding common solutions to the global economic crisis;

(B) promoting energy security; and

(C) combating threats to public and personal security, including threats from terrorism, international narcotics cartels, and organized criminal groups;

(3) that the United States is prepared to work with the countries of the Western Hemisphere on advancing an agenda of human prosperity, including—

(A) encouraging multilateral development institutions to invest in micro- to medium-sized enterprises;

(B) continuing the fight against HIV/AIDS, vector-borne, and noncommunicable diseases;

(C) raising the standard of living of the people in the region who currently live in poverty;

(D) eradicating child labor;

(E) recommitting to the Millennium Development Goals; and

(F) supporting investment in public health and education throughout the Western Hemisphere;

(4) that the United States should use the Fifth Summit of the Americas to strengthen cooperation by working with other nations to formulate and implement a regional energy strategy to promote—

(A) increased technology and information sharing;

(B) regulatory harmonization;

(C) integration; and

(D) renewable and alternative energy sources;

(5) to welcome civil society and nongovernmental organizations at the Fifth Summit, and to encourage their observation and active participation in the Summit's decision-making process to strengthen democratic governance, the rule of law, freedom of the press, and civil society in the Western Hemisphere; and

(6) to set achievable and measurable goals, based on areas of consensus, and to strengthen followup mechanisms to review the implementation, reporting, and progress of Summit initiatives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 91—CALLING ON THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION, THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, AND THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE ACTION ON ISSUES RELATING TO DRYWALL IMPORTED FROM CHINA

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 91

Whereas between 2006 and late 2007, more than 550,000,000 pounds of drywall and associated building materials were imported from China to the United States;

Whereas not less than 300,000,000 pounds of drywall were imported from China to the State of Florida, enough to build approximately 36,000 homes;

Whereas not less than 60,000,000 pounds of drywall were imported from China to the State of Louisiana, enough to build approximately 7,000 homes;

Whereas media reports indicate that drywall imported from China was also used in homes in no fewer than 10 other States, including Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia;

Whereas testing by officials of the State of Florida found that drywall imported from China contains potentially hazardous levels of strontium sulfide, which, when exposed to moisture and humidity, can release hydrogen sulfide into the air;

Whereas emissions from drywall imported from China have caused substantial safety hazards in homes containing such drywall, including corrosion in electrical wiring, which can result in a fire hazard, failure of air conditioning units, and the failure of other household electrical products; and

Whereas preliminary testing shows that the drywall may also be responsible for certain health hazards: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Consumer Product Safety Commission should—

(A) initiate a formal proceeding to investigate drywall imported from China during the period from 2004 through 2007;

(B) prohibit the further importation of drywall and associated building products from China;

(C) order a recall of hazardous Chinese drywall; and

(D) use its existing authority under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-314; 122 Stat. 3016) and the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) to seek civil penalties against the drywall manufacturers in China that produced or distributed hazardous drywall and their subsidiaries in the United States to cover the cost of the recall effort and other associated remediation efforts; and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development should—

(A) use all available measures, including civil forfeiture authority, to ensure that the costs of homeowner assistance efforts are borne by the drywall manufacturers in China that produced or distributed hazardous drywall and their subsidiaries in the United States and not by the taxpayers of the United States; and

(B) develop meaningful Federal tax incentives to help offset the expense of costly drywall repairs for struggling homeowners already suffering from depressed home values and negative economic conditions.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14—SUPPORTING THE LOCAL RADIO FREEDOM ACT

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 14

Whereas the United States enjoys broadcasting and sound recording industries that are the envy of the world, due to the symbiotic relationship that has existed among these industries for many decades;

Whereas, for more than 80 years, Congress has rejected repeated calls by the recording industry to impose a performance fee on local radio stations for simply playing music on the radio and upsetting the mutually beneficial relationship between local radio and the recording industry;

Whereas local radio stations provide free publicity and promotion to the recording industry and performers of music in the form of radio air play, interviews with performers, introduction of new performers, concert promotions, and publicity that promotes the sale of music, concert tickets, ring tones, music videos, and associated merchandise;

Whereas Congress found that ''the sale of many sound recordings and the careers of many performers benefited considerably from airplay and other promotional activities provided by both noncommercial and advertiser-supported, free over-the-air broadcasting'';

Whereas local radio broadcasters provide tens of thousands of hours of essential local news and weather information during times of national emergencies and natural disasters, such as September 11th and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, as well as public affairs programming, sports, and hundreds of millions of dollars of time for public service announcements and local fund raising efforts for worthy charitable causes, all of which are jeopardized if local radio stations are forced to divert revenues to pay for a new performance fee;

Whereas there are many thousands of local radio stations that will suffer severe economic hardship if any new performance fee is imposed, as will many other small businesses that play music including bars, restaurants, retail establishments, sports and other entertainment venues, shopping centers, and transportation facilities; and

Whereas the hardship that would result from a new performance fee would hurt American businesses, and ultimately the American consumers who rely on local radio for news, weather, and entertainment, and such a performance fee is not justified when the current system has produced the most prolific and innovative broadcasting, music, and sound recording industries in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress should not impose any new performance fee, tax, royalty, or other charge relating to the public performance of sound recordings on a local radio station for broadcasting sound recordings over the air, or on any business for such public performance of sound recordings.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 730. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. ENSIGN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 731. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra.

SA 732. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 733. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 734. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 735. Mr. JOHANNS proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra.

SA 736. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 737. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 738. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 730. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. ENSIGN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of Title II, insert the following:

SEC.____. 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.

SA 731. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the 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; as follows:

On page 33, line 21, after ''economy,'' insert ''without increasing electricity or gasoline prices,''.

SA 732. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the 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