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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARNAHAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 27, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RUSS CARNAHAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes and each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL COMPETING IN THE WE THE PEOPLE: THE CITIZENS AND THE CONSTITUTION NATIONAL FINALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SABLAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise to acknowledge an accomplished, dedicated group of students from my district. They are from Mount Carmel School on the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands, and they're here in Washington participating in the 22nd We the People: The Citizens and the Constitution National Finals. The program is funded by Congress through the Education for Democracy Act and administered by the Center For Civic Education, based in Los Angeles and in Washington.

Each year high school students around the Nation take part in a rigorous course of study to prepare themselves for We the People. One thousand one hundred of them earned the right to come to Washington for the finals, which began over the weekend, by competing against other schools in their congressional districts and States. Today the top 10 groups compete in the championship round right here in the Cannon House Office Building.

In the competition, students serve as expert witnesses, testifying on constitutional issues as if in a congressional hearing. They are scored on their opening statements and on their answers to follow-up questions.

Yesterday I heard these students speak with knowledge and insight about our Constitution and Bill of Rights. They were impressively well versed in the historical and philosophical antecedents of these profound documents, and they were able to field the most complex questions on these issues from panels of State Supreme Court justices, university scholars, attorneys and journalists.

The Mount Carmel students earned the right to represent the Northern Mariana Islands by competing against other schools in my congressional district. They succeeded because they worked together and because each one of them gave their individual best for their team.

I'd like to recognize them by name. Alfred Acosta, Kevin Bautista, Jalayne Benavente, Keolester Buenpacifico, Armalen Cabreros, Lourence Camacho, Cedie Chan, Augustine Chang, Hazel Doctor, Chiaki Hirosawa, Kevin Kim, Su Yoon Lee, Daniel Macario, Ryan Ortizo, Vanessa Sablan, Keno San Pablo, Jonathan Sanchez, Louise Villagomez, Rita Villagomez, A. Ram Yoo.

I'd also like to acknowledge their teacher, Mr. Rosiky Camacho, their attorney coaches Joaqin Deleon Guerrero Torres, Judy Deleon Guerrero Torres, Vince Deleon Guerrero Torres and their coordinator Mr. Alfred Ada.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge an accomplished and dedicated group of students from my district.

They are from Mount Carmel School on the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands; and they are here in Washington participating in the 22nd We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution National Finals. The program is funded by Congress through the Education for Democracy Act and administered by the Center for Civic Education, based in Los Angeles and Washington.

Each year high school students around the Nation take part in a rigorous course of study to prepare themselves for We the People. 1,100 of them earn the right to come to Washington for the finals, which began over the weekend, by competing against other schools in their congressional district and States. Today, the top 10 groups compete in the Championship Round right here in the Cannon House Office Building.

At the closing banquet this evening Vermont Senator PATRICK LEAHY will be honored with the 2009 Dale E. Kildee Civitas Award for his contributions to the field of civic education.

In the competition students serve as expert witnesses testifying on constitutional issues as if at a Congressional hearing. They are scored on their opening statements and on their answers to follow-up questions.

Yesterday, I heard these Mt. Carmel students speak with knowledge and insight about our Constitution and Bill of Rights. They were impressively well-versed in the historical and philosophical antecedents of these profound documents. And they were able to field the most complex questions on these issues from panels of State Supreme Court Justices, university scholars, attorneys, and journalists.

The Mt. Carmel students earned the right to represent the Northern Mariana Islands by

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competing against other schools in my congressional district on February 14. They succeeded because they worked together and because each of them gave their individual best for their team.

I'd like to recognize them by name:

Alfred Acosta
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Jalayne Benavente
Keolester Buenpacifico
Armalen Cabreros
Lourence Camacho
Cedie Chan
Augustine Chang
Hazel Doctor
Chiaki Hirosawa
Kevin Kim
Su Yoon (Karen) Lee
Daniel Macario
Ryan Ortizo
Vanessa Sablan
Keno San Pablo
Jonathan Sanchez
Louise Villagomez
Rita Villagomez
A. Ram Yoo

I'd also like to acknowledge their teacher Mr. Rosiky Camacho; their attorney-coaches Joaquin Dlg. Torres, Judy Dlg. Torres, and Vince Dlg. Torres; and their coordinator Mr. Alfred Ada.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. HIRONO) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of covenant love, Your light brightens our day and presents new opportunities to serve You in faith and serve this Nation with freedom.

Grant the Members of Congress penetrating peace and patient understanding of family life and the problems facing this Nation.

Help all of us to embrace our limitations, and yet never lose hope to marshal the forces within us and the powers You give us to establish a new order of personal dignity and integrity and world security that will give You glory, both now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FLEMING led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2009.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 24, 2009, at 10:01 a.m.:

That the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House; agrees to Conference and appoints conferees S. Con. Res. 13.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 101.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 86.

Appointments:

Senate National Security Working Group.

Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of the American Latino.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2009.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 27, 2009, at 9:39 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 586.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

PRESIDENT OBAMA SHOULD REMEMBER WE ARE FOUNDED ON FAITH

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Speaker, I was very disturbed to read about the administration's request to cover up a monogram symbolizing the name of Jesus at a recent speech given by President Obama at Georgetown University. The White House justified this by saying they asked for all symbols to be covered up at the lecture hall; however, this was the only one clearly visible near him during the speech. The covered monogram ''IHS'' comes from the Greek for Jesus and was covered with a black triangle of plywood.

I join my fellow Christians in expressing my outrage at this request. This administration has no problem spending money imprinted with the phrase ''In God We Trust''—and parenthetically, above us here is the words ''In God We Trust''—but won't have our President speak with any symbol of Christ in public view. We begin each day in this Chamber with a prayer, and clearly visible in the House is the same phrase I mentioned before.

With our country having such problems, people turn to faith for help in this time of uncertainty, as they should. This country was founded on the solid principles of Judeo-Christian ethics. Why should our President cover this important symbol of our heritage and values?

HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF CORPORAL WILLIAM CRAIG COMSTOCK

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a young man beloved by his family, friends, and his community. I rise to remember Corporal William Craig Comstock of the United States Marine Corps, who was taken from us while honorably serving our country in Iraq.

Craig grew up in the Third District of Arkansas, going to Cedarville High School and graduating from Alma High School. He made a big impression on his classmates. On a Facebook page created in his honor, one friend wrote, ''I can't stress enough that you changed my life. You are such an inspiration to me.''

Craig is an inspiration to all of us. He was raised in a single-parent home and later in foster homes, but he has always had the drive to succeed.

Craig joined the Marine Corps in January of 2007 and was trained as an ammunition technician. He volunteered to go back to Iraq after being shot while deployed there earlier in his career.

Madam Speaker, at the young age of 21, Craig made a tremendous sacrifice for his country. He is a true American hero. I ask my colleagues to keep his family and friends in their thoughts and prayers during this very difficult time.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

(Mr. CHAFFETZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Just a few weeks ago, the Democrats slammed through a $1 trillion stimulus bill by scaring the American people, by declaring that the economy would collapse without it. This so-called ''recovery plan'' grew government and not jobs. It created 33 new Federal programs and gave record money to 73 other Federal programs. Forgotten in this mix is the American taxpayer.

A few days ago, the President, in his first Cabinet meeting, asked his administration to find $100 million—that's million with an ''m''—in savings. So the President asked for and got $1 trillion and now wants to save $100 million. How much is $1 trillion? If you spent $1 million a day every day, it would take you nearly 3,000 years to get to $1 trillion.

The Federal Government spends $100 million every 13 minutes. Our government cannot be all things to all people. We have got to stop running this government on a credit card. I urge my colleagues to find ways to cut spending. And remember, it is the American taxpayers' money, not Congress' money, not the government's money.

THE WISDOM OF WASHINGTON

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, this week we will see the 2009 budget coming before Congress for a final vote. In the wisdom that only the City of Washington, D.C., can bestow, this budget borrows record-setting sums, raises taxes, and spends taxpayer money at an unprecedented clip. This so-called wisdom produced a budget that places our children and grandchildren in a state of perpetual servitude to the national debt and is a perverse sort of wisdom indeed.

This reality brings to mind something that Thomas Jefferson penned in 1781. He said that ''every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are its only safe depositories.''

The current conventional wisdom in Washington of borrowing and spending doesn't work for American families, and it won't work for the Federal Government.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCIDENT OF SS SULTANA

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 329) recognizing the anniversary of the tragic accident of the steamboat ship SS Sultana, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution, as amended.

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

H. RES. 329

Whereas the explosion of the SS Sultana on April 27, 1865, is considered the worst maritime disaster in American history;

Whereas the steamboat ship SS Sultana exploded on the Mississippi River 7 miles north of Memphis, Tennessee, at 2:00 a.m.;

Whereas roughly 1,800 of the 2,400 passengers lost their lives in the tragedy;

Whereas 2,000 passengers on the SS Sultana at the time of the explosion were Union prisoners of war recently released from the Confederate Andersonville and Cahaba Prison Camps in Alabama;

Whereas several of the former prisoners of war were suffering from disease and extreme malnutrition caused by the overcrowded and unsanitary conditions at the prison camps;

Whereas the explosion was presumed to have been caused by a defective boiler trying to overcome the current of the Mississippi River;

Whereas the enormous loss of life was attributed to an overcrowded vessel caused in part by poor oversight on behalf of the Union commanding officers responsible for the release of the prisoners of war;

Whereas up to 300 of the initial survivors of the explosion later died from burns, hypothermia, or exposure;

Whereas then Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton stated in his annual report for 1865 that the loss of ''over 1200 officers and soldiers—a loss greatly increased . . . by an improper and unnecessary overloading of the boat'';

Whereas only one of the several individuals responsible for the conditions of the steamer or the overcrowding of the vessel which contributed to the tragedy and large loss of life was ever prosecuted; and

Whereas the disaster received little attention in the newspapers or magazines of the time and is scarcely remembered today: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 144-year anniversary of the tragic accident of the steamboat ship SS Sultana;

(2) honors the memory of the soldiers and passengers who lost their lives in this disaster;

(3) regrets the lack of military and civilian oversight that led to the explosion and tremendous loss of life; and

(4) rededicates itself to honoring all our veterans and military families with the highest level of support in quality resources, equipment and services.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, American history is a rich one when it comes to the Civil War. Unfortunately, not all events are known or remembered as they ought to be, and the tragic story of the Steamboat Sultana, lost April 27, 1865, is one of those events. Books can tell us the story today.

Retelling the story one night in 1994, author Jerry Potter, as an after-dinner speaker on a modern Mississippi riverboat, brought to life the events of his 1992 book, ''The Sultana Tragedy: America's Greatest Maritime Disaster.''

Each of the attendees, including me, at that very warm and comfortable banquet that night felt the horror as we realized survivors and bodies alike floated and bobbed down this very same Mississippi River on April 27, 1865, the same place that we were bobbing and having dinner that night. This is Potter's book.

Years later, other books have appeared. In 1996, ''Disaster on the Mississippi: The Sultana Explosion, April 27, 1865.'' In 2009, just in the last few months, ''Sultana: Surviving the Civil War Prison and the Worst Maritime Disaster in American History,'' by Alan Huffman. ''The Sultana Tragedy,'' Jerry Potter's book, is printed by the Pelican Press, ''Disaster on the Mississippi'' by the Naval Institute Press, and the most recent book, ''Sultana,'' by the Smithsonian Press.

Today, April 27, is another anniversary of these events. But why do most of us know more about the Titanic than the Sultana, even though more died in the Sultana? The end of a horrific war a few weeks before; the assassination of Lincoln, his death; a new President; April 26, the night before the Sultana sank, John Wilkes Booth was killed; a war-weary Nation trying to move on, tired of years of carnage. And one sad detail; most onboard the Sultana were not prominent like some of the folks on the Titanic. Most were enlisted Union soldiers recently released from the hells of POW camps. As Jerry Potter says, ''Who remembers the steerage passengers aboard the Titanic?'' I do want to point out there was one prominent American onboard the Sultana, U.S. Senate-elect from Arkansas, William D. Snow.

Now, there were certainly people on the east coast at that time that would say the same thing Jerry Potter said, ''Who remembers the steerage passengers aboard the Titanic?'' And so today we remind America and ourselves with this resolution, and today in Memphis, right now a ceremony of remembrance is taking place.

So what story needs to be told? What was the Sultana? This picture was the last picture of this boat, and for many of the people who we see onboard this ship right now, it was the last photograph that was ever taken of them before their death.

The Sultana was an 1863 paddle-wheeled steamboat, modern and tough, built to handle the Mississippi River at flood stage day or night. Contracted in April 1865 to haul sick, emaciated, weakened Union prisoners of war who had been in the prisoner of war camps at Andersonville and Cahawba. And to give you a sense of how weak and emaciated they were, many of these men had lost up to 100 pounds of weight. The pictures of them coming out of the camp were comparable to what we saw coming out of the death camps in Europe at the end of that war.

The boat was built to handle approximately 400 people; it was loaded with perhaps 2,500. There were allegations of bribery amongst the steamboat companies trying to get government businesses. There were allegations of poor-quality repair work done in Memphis. The whole issue of whether it was overcrowded or overloaded continues to be one that is discussed by historians, the difference being if something is overcrowded doesn't necessarily mean that the ship can't handle the weight. And that was certainly the case with the Steamboat Sultana; it could handle the weight.

□ 1415

The other side of that argument is, as you can tell from this picture, with all the folks on top, it became top heavy, and there is one school of thought that says because it was so top heavy, in fact, as the boat would careen back and forth in the flood stage of the Mississippi, it would have affected the shifting waters in the boilers that may have led to the boilers blowing.

At approximately 11 p.m. the night of April 26, it left Memphis. It went across the Mississippi River that at that point was about 4 miles wide at flood stage. It went to Hopefield, Arkansas, got a load of coal, pushed out into the river. And when it was about 7 miles north of Memphis in the river at 2 a.m., the boilers blew. It was described as this thunderous, thunderous noise that was heard for miles, and thus begins the horror. And, of course, there were no photographs, no on-site CNN news. What we see are depictions of drawings of people trying to put together the recollections of survivors about what it looked like. This is, by the way, the cover of the most recent book by Alan Huffman, and that's the drawing that's on the cover of his book.

But thus begins the horror: death and injury by explosion and crash, death and injury by scalding from the boilers, death and injury by fire that went on for hours, death and injury by drowning. These were weak, emaciated people who did not know how to swim or were too weak to swim even if they knew how to swim, in very cold waters coming from the north. This was April 27, springtime. The river was at flood stage, and those waters were cold waters coming from the north. Death and injury by hypothermia, death and injury weeks and months later by complications of infection and other medical challenges of those weakened by war who were unable to fight injury. The boat had one lifeboat and it had 76 cork life preservers.

There were probably about 1,800 dead. We will never know for sure. Most of the Union POWs were from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee. There were many volunteers along the shore or on boats that participated in picking up survivors and bodies. One of those was John Fogleman and his sons, Dallas and Leroy, from Arkansas. They built a raft of two logs and rescued people, six and nine at a time, and then their home was turned into a temporary hospital. The Fogleman family is still very much in Arkansas and active in public affairs.

Investigations began immediately, but the survivors were never satisfied that their story was ever told.

Probably the best description of the summary of why we need to remember this comes from the Jerry Potter book. He says: ''To say that the explosion on board the Sultana was purely accidental or unpreventable does not take into account the irresponsible conduct and criminal negligence that characterized the actions of an entire chain of army command and the profit-making schemes of various civilians. The Sultana tragedy is much more than a record of a steamboat. The deeper record is one of greed and the lengths to which men will go to achieve personal gain, even if that gain means endangering the lives of others.'' And that's the end of the quote from Jerry Potter's book ''The Sultana Tragedy.''

March 4, 1931, a man named Pleasant Keeble died. He was the last known Sultana survivor. So now we no longer learn from the survivors. We learn from Civil War historians and maritime and military scholars. Today we remember a little bit and today we resolve ourselves a little. And the resolve part of our resolution today says the following:

''Resolved, that the House of Representatives, one, recognizes the 144-year anniversary of the tragic accident of the steamboat ship SS Sultana; two, honors the memory of the soldiers and passengers who lost their lives in this disaster; three, regrets the lack of military and civilian oversight that led to the explosion and tremendous loss of life; and, four, rededicates itself to honoring all our veterans and military families with the highest level of support in quality resources, equipment and services.''

This is one of those stories, Madam Speaker. It's a rich part of American history. Unfortunately, it is not as well-known as it could be. We have not learned the lessons from these events as well as we could. I commend this resolution to the Members of the House to vote on today and to vote for this resolution to help in remembering.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, first of all, I want to thank my colleague from across the aisle, Dr. SNYDER from Arkansas, who also is a physician. He's interested in this very interesting topic and the passage of this very important resolution, H. Res. 329.

I rise in support of House Resolution 329, recognizing the anniversary of the tragic accident of the steamboat ship SS Sultana, which occurred 144 years ago today.

Madam Speaker, on April 27, 1865, the SS Sultana, a Mississippi River steam-powered paddle wheeler, exploded and sank just north of Memphis in the early hours of the morning. There were 2,400 souls aboard when the ship's boilers exploded, blowing the overcrowded steamboat apart and sending scores of helpless passengers into the vast currents of the Mississippi River. Tragically, over 1,800 individuals lost their lives in what is now known to be the worst maritime disaster in the United States. And by comparison the Titanic, which, of course, sank many years later, lost 1,500 lives, and, of course, that's something that we have memorialized for many years. It's even worse than Shiloh when 1,700 lives were lost in 1 day.

The Sultana had frequently been contracted by the War Department to carry troops up and down the river. On the day of the accident, its precious cargo was nearly 2,000 Union prisoners and additional troops who had recently been released from the Confederate prison camps at the infamous Andersonville and Cahawba. And, as I say, 300 or so of these were Active Duty personnel along with the prisoners. This boat was legally registered to carry only 376 personnel, and as you can see, it was about eight times overloaded.

The SS Sultana left New Orleans, and during a routine stop at Vicksburg, the former prisoners, who were anxious to start their journey home, had crowded on board the steamboat in numbers far above its normal capacity. While the boat was at Vicksburg, it was discovered that the boilers were leaking.

And, parenthetically, I have to mention that there were tremendous incentives on both sides to overcrowd this boat. First of all, the ship captains received $5 per head, which was quite a bit of money in those days. And the Army officers got a $1.15 kickback. And, of course, the soldiers were just out of Andersonville. They were tired. They wanted to go home. So everyone was obviously in favor of getting this boat underway. Quick repairs were

made. However, it was more or less patchwork rather than true repairs.

Madam Speaker, as the Sultana sailed past Memphis, a combination of disastrous circumstances, including poorly maintained boilers, the powerful current on the Mississippi, and the overcrowded conditions, led to the catastrophic explosion. Thankfully, hundreds of the passengers survived primarily through the help of other steamboats in the area that rushed to the scene. Most remarkable was the willingness of the good people of Memphis to help the injured Union soldiers, who just weeks before had been their enemy.

Sadly, Madam Speaker, although this was an enormous disaster in American history, it remains relatively unknown because, remember, this happened in April 1865, a very special month. What happened in that month? Well, on April 9 the Appomattox surrender occurred. Then President Lincoln was assassinated. Then on April 26 John Wilkes Booth was arrested. And then, finally, General Johnson surrendered and Jefferson Davis was arrested. So you can well see how such a remarkable tragedy found itself in the back pages of the local newspapers.

With that in mind, it is fitting today for all of us Americans to remember the tragic loss of over 1,800 souls on the SS Sultana that happened so many years ago, and I, therefore, strongly urge all Members to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, at this time I have no further requests for time, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for a closing statement.

Madam Speaker, this, as I said, is a remarkable event in history, and, quite frankly, until recently I was unaware of it, and I, among many others, am a Civil War buff. And it happened between my two home States, Louisiana and Mississippi. So I appreciate very much that this has been brought to light and that we can learn more about it and certainly recognize it for the future.

I do want to point out, however, that this turned out to be an example to some extent of unfettered greed; that is, that there was no control over the captain of the ship as well as Army officers. They were in it for profit, and I think they took advantage of the poor Union soldiers who were coming out of desperate situations and so desperately wanted to go home. So I think that's a lesson we can learn for the future, that we need to put our own individual interests at hand and look out for the better good of all.

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

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of my colleague on this event.

These House resolutions, we know today that we're not passing a statute, we're not changing a law, we're not creating a memorial. What we are trying to do is call attention to what we believe is a very significant event in our Nation's history. And to the families and relatives of the folks who were lost or survived the sinking of the Sultana, to the day they died, they regretted that their country did not pay more attention to what happened. So there are lessons to be learned.

As we are doing this right now on the floor of the House, in Memphis there is an event going on recognizing this event. I want to call attention to my colleague, Congressman STEVE COHEN, as a cosponsor of our resolution from Memphis.

So it is just another thing that we can do to say, hey, America, there is something to learn from our rich, rich history from an event that we all may not know enough about as we would like. And I commend the books that I mentioned to folks and to seek out opinions about what occurred on April 27, the anniversary today, in 1865 on the Mississippi River just north of Memphis.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 329, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 335) supporting the goals and ideals of National Volunteer Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 335

Whereas National Volunteer Week will be observed during the week of April 19 through April 25, 2009;

Whereas National Volunteer Week honors the nationwide impact of volunteers in every day American communities;

Whereas the theme of this year's National Volunteer Week is ''Celebrating People in Action'', which recognizes individuals who dedicate themselves to taking action and solving problems in their communities;

Whereas National Volunteer Week has been an annual celebration since 1974 and every President since that time has signed a proclamation honoring National Volunteer Week;

Whereas many State and local officials from around the country have actively engaged their communities in celebrating National Volunteer Week;

Whereas data from the Corporation for National and Community Service shows that 61,803,000 volunteers dedicated 8,003,840,108 hours of service to community organizations in 2008;

Whereas volunteers can play a critical role in helping struggling nonprofit organizations with fundraising, directing services to individuals and communities in need, and other skill-based assistance;

Whereas nonprofit organizations are reporting an increase in the number of inquiries from both baby boomers and young people who are ready to serve our Nation;

Whereas ''Celebrating People in Action'' is the recognition that every citizen can make a difference in their community by taking action through activities like building a ramp to ensure accessibility for people with disabilities, tutoring a child struggling to read, serving food at a homeless shelter, assisting the unemployed with job readiness skills, and many other services; and

Whereas National Volunteer Week provides a moment in time to honor all those who serve locally, nationally and internationally to change lives, rejuvenate communities, and embody the best of the American spirit of responsibility and civic engagement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Volunteer Week;

(2) recognizes the critical role of our national and community service programs;

(3) honors the contributions of all those hard-working American volunteers who make a difference in their communities every day of the year; and

(4) invites all Americans to answer the call to serve through volunteerism in any form.

□ 1430

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise, extend and insert extraneous materials on House Resolution 335 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 335, which supports the ideals and goals of National Volunteer Week. People who volunteer and engage in community service play a vital role in neighborhoods across the country. National Volunteer Week invites all Americans to give back to the community in some form of service.

Last week, President Obama signed into law the Edward M. Kennedy Serve

America Act. The law recognizes the necessary role volunteerism and service play in our country and creates 175,000 new service opportunities over the next several years. Through four new service corps, the Serve America Act will engage volunteers to work in their communities in the areas of health, education, green work and programs to support veterans and their families.

Today, more than 400,000 individuals have volunteered through AmeriCorps, one of the largest national service programs working in local communities across the Nation. Whether it's tutoring children in after-school programs, cleaning up parks or serving food to the homeless, volunteers answer unmet needs by partnering with nonprofit organizations, schools, faith-based and community agencies to volunteer their services in local communities. Amazingly, seniors working as part of the Senior Corps have generated more than 1 billion volunteer service hours.

Schools are also working to increase service opportunities in the communities. More than 1 million high school students participate in service-learning programs in their schools.

On a national level, volunteers have helped America alleviate some of its most pressing problems. During 9/11, millions of volunteers responded in our country's time of need through their churches, schools and oftentimes as individuals wanting to help their neighbor. More recently, over 80,000 volunteers traveled to Fargo, North Dakota, to fill sandbags, strengthen levees and help flood victims evacuate their homes. When the call is sounded, this Nation's citizens rally together to begin the rebuilding that is needed.

National Volunteer Week recognizes the critical role volunteers play in their communities. This week honors their hard work and contributions.

I want to thank Congressman PLATTS for bringing this resolution forward and reminding us of the importance of volunteerism.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of House Resolution 335, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Volunteer Week. Throughout the history of the United States, Americans have valued an ethic of service. Citizens have come together to support our troops, educate our children or work to ensure that less fortunate individuals have a place to live.

All of these activities support the theme of this year's National Volunteer Week, ''Celebrating People in Action.'' This week gives us an opportunity to recognize those individuals who serve their country, not only through the military or through national service programs run by the Corporation for National and Community Service, but also those individuals who are donating their time to serve their local communities.

Just last week our President signed the latest reauthorization of the national service programs. This bill was crafted through a bipartisan process in both the House and the Senate and builds on the reforms and the corporations stated by the previous administration to ensure additional accountability in national service programs. The bill will help smaller organizations participate in national service and ensure that the unique skills of America's veterans are utilized.

Volunteerism is a way for Americans to connect to their communities, learn more about the problems facing their communities and to simply make a difference.

This week we salute all volunteers and national service program participants for their powerful impact, and we thank all community partners who make these efforts possible and bring more Americans into service.

I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. MATSUI and Mr. PRICE for introducing this resolution, and I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 335, "Supporting the goals and ideals of National Volunteer Week". I would like to thank my colleague TODD PLATTS for introducing this legislation. H. Res 335 moves to observe the week of April 19 through April 25, 2009 as National Volunteer Week.

President Obama throughout his campaign for President and through the first 100 days of his administration has sent a steady reminder to the American people that the Government cannot solve all of their problems for them. He has encouraged Americans to get out and try to impact their own communities through acts of volunteerism. The President himself along with the help of former President Clinton and local D.C. children were seen planting trees for earth day. The first lady along with multiple spouses of congressional members has volunteered in multiple kitchens serving food to members of the community. This administration is showing clear signs that it is not only going to call upon the American people for action, but are clearly prepared to join them in their own community.

Just last week, President Obama and this new administration took another giant step toward encouraging and helping the American people to be active in their communities with the passage of, "The Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act". This landmark law recruits an army of 250,000 per year to engage in intensive service, and it focuses its work on today's challenges, including clean energy, education, health, veterans care, and economic opportunity. It creates new service opportunities for seniors, baby boomers, and young adults, and improves service learning in our schools. The law also creates a Social Innovation Fund. This fund looks for new ideas in communities and leverages private, nonprofit, and faith based support to invest in local innovation. The fund also allows us to test the impact of new ideas and expand successful programs to scale. Volunteering provides the opportunity to join and better a community. Every American who volunteers can become an integral part of a school, a hospital, or a neighborhood. Those who give their time, join our Nation's proud history of service and helps preserve this tradition for generations ahead. During National Volunteer Week, we express heartfelt thanks to all who have worked hard in this effort, and we urge more Americans to reach out and meet the manifold unmet needs of fellow Americans.

Many events are planned around the nation, including numerous in the Houston area. I urge all Americans especially those living in the 18th Congressional district to participate in this national week of service. Madam Speaker I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 335, observing the week of April 19–25 as National Volunteer Week. Also I urge all Americans to get out and participate in the many volunteer opportunities to take place across the nation.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I also encourage all my colleagues to support House Resolution 335.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 335.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 344) commending the University of Connecticut Huskies for their historic win in the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Tournament.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 344

Whereas, on April 7, 2009, the University of Connecticut Huskies defeated the University of Louisville Cardinals 76 to 54 in the final game of the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Tournament in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas the Huskies were undefeated with a record of 39–0, defeating each of their opponents by more than double digits;

Whereas the Huskies were undefeated for the third time since 1994–1995;

Whereas the Huskies have won 6 national titles, second most in NCAA Division I women's basketball history;

Whereas sophomore forward Maya Moore was chosen as the Naismith Award winner,

Wooden Award Winner, State Farm Wade Trophy Winner, United States Basketball Writers Association player of the year, and Associated Press player of the year;

Whereas senior Point Guard Renee Montgomery was chosen as the Nancy Lieberman award winner given to the Nation's top point guard;

Whereas sophomore forward Maya Moore, senior point guard Renee Montgomery, and junior center Tina Charles were chosen as State Farm First Team All-Americans;

Whereas junior center Tina Charles was chosen as the Women's Final Four Most Valuable Player;

Whereas sophomore forward Maya Moore, senior point guard Renee Montgomery, and junior center Tina Charles were chosen as members of the Final Four First All Tournament Team;

Whereas coach Geno Auriemma was chosen as the Associated Press Coach of the Year;

Whereas the University of Connecticut Women's Basketball program has a 100 percent graduation rate among 4-year players, representing the team's commitment to achievement in the classroom as well as on the court;

Whereas each player, coach, athletic trainer, and staff member of the University of Connecticut Huskies dedicated their season and their tireless efforts to their perfect record and the NCAA championship; and

Whereas residents of Connecticut and Huskies fans worldwide are to be commended for their longstanding support, perseverance, and pride in this team: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the University of Connecticut Huskies for their historic win in the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Tournament;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and support staff who were instrumental in the Huskies' victory; and

(3) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to University of Connecticut President Michael Hogan and head coach Geno Auriemma for appropriate display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise, extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 344 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today to congratulate the University of Connecticut's women's basketball team for their victory in the 2009 NCAA Division I tournament.

On April 7, women's basketball fans were treated to an exceptional game as the University of Connecticut defeated the University of Louisville. UConn battled through six ties and seven lead changes on their way to a comfortable 76–54 victory over third-seed Louisville, capping an undefeated 39–0 season for the Huskies.

The 22-point victory was the second largest in an NCAA women's basketball championship game, and solidified the Huskies as the only women's team in the NCAA Division I history, men's or women's, to win every game of the season by 10 points or more.

Louisville, finishing second to UConn in the Big East Conference Tournament, and regular season as well, had a remarkable season of its own. The Cardinals finished the season 34–5, ranked as the number two team in the Nation. The Cardinals knocked off two number one seeds in their notable run to the NCAA championship game and spent much of the season ranked in the top 10.

I want to extend my congratulations to Head Coach Geno Auriemma, who led the Huskies to their sixth national championship during his tenure and was named the Naismith Coach of the Year for the sixth time. Since arriving at UConn in 1985, Coach Auriemma has led the Huskies to 13 seasons with 30 or more wins. Associate Head Coach Chris Dailey and Assistant Coaches Jamelle Elliott and Shea Ralph round out the coaching team.

Congratulations are also noted for Tina Charles of Jamaica, New York, and Renee Montgomery of St. Albans, West Virginia. Charles, who scored 25 points and pulled down 19 rebounds in the championship game, was named the most outstanding player of the Final Four. Montgomery received the Honda Award, which designates the Nation's top female athlete in basketball.

This remarkable season adds another victory to UConn's storied history in NCAA women's basketball. The University of Connecticut women's basketball program is known for excellence. Almost annually the Huskies are expected to and do serve as legitimate basketball championship contenders.

I would like to thank my fellow committee member, Joe Courtney, for bringing this resolution to the floor. Once again, I congratulate the University of Connecticut for their success, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today to join in supporting House Resolution 344, commending the University of Connecticut Huskies for their historic win in the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Tournament.

On April 7 of this year, the University of Connecticut Huskies defeated the University of Louisville Cardinals 76–54 in the final game of the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Tournament in St. Louis, Missouri, to capture the school's sixth national title. In the season, the Huskies remained undefeated with a record of 39–0, defeating each of their opponents by double digits.

The Huskies' success was, in large part, due to the outstanding play of senior point guard Renee Montgomery and sophomore forward Maya Moore. Montgomery was chosen as the Nancy Lieberman Award winner given to the Nation's top point guard, and Moore was chosen as the Naismith Award winner, Wooden Award winner, State Farm Wade Trophy winner, United States Basketball Writers Association Player of the Year and Associated Press Player of the Year.

While these two players were recognized for their outstanding play, the championship run was a shining example of teamwork. The national accolades bestowed upon this team can only be attributed to Head Coach Geno Auriemma. Coach Auriemma has refined the meaning of success in college basketball in his 23 years as head coach of UConn.

During his illustrious tenure, Coach Auriemma has transformed the University of Connecticut program into the standard that all others are measured by, both on and off the court. Under his guidance, the Huskies have been transformed from a program with only one winning record to its credit to its current state, which includes six national championships, nine Final Fours and 16 Big East regular season and 14 Big East tournament titles since his arrival in 1985.

While athletic success is what brings us here today, we should take time to highlight academics as well. The University of Connecticut is the State's flagship institution of higher learning. It was founded in 1881 as the Storrs Agricultural School and became the University of Connecticut in 1939.

UConn is a research intensive university, a prestigious designation shared by only the Nation's top higher education institutions. They have more than 70 focused research centers where faculty, graduate students and undergraduates explore everything from improving human health to enhancing public education and protecting the country's national resources.

I extend my congratulations to the University of Connecticut President Michael Hogan, Athletic Director Jeffrey Hathaway, Head Coach Geno Auriemma and his staff, the hardworking players and, obviously, the fans.

I wish all continued success and ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the good gentleman from Wisconsin for supporting House Resolution 344.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 344.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1445

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL EARLY EDUCATOR WORTHY WAGE DAY

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 99) supporting the goals and ideals of a National Early Educator Worthy Wage Day.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 99

Whereas approximately 60 percent of the Nation's children under 6 are in nonparental care during part or all of the day while their parents work;

Whereas the early childhood industry employs more than 2,300,000 workers;

Whereas the average salary of early care and education workers is $18,917 per year, and only ⅓ have health insurance and even fewer have a pension plan;

Whereas the quality of early care and education programs is directly linked to the quality of early childhood educators;

Whereas the turnover rate of early childhood program staff is roughly 30 percent per year, and low wages and lack of benefits, among other factors, make it difficult to retain high quality educators who have the consistent, caring relationships with young children that are important to children's development;

Whereas the compensation of early childhood program staff should be commensurate with the importance of the job of helping the young children of the Nation develop their social, emotional, physical, and cognitive skills, and to help them be ready for school;

Whereas providing adequate compensation to early childhood program staff should be a priority, and resources may be allocated to improve the compensation of early childhood educators to ensure that quality care and education are accessible for all families;

Whereas additional training and education for the early childhood workforce is critical to ensuring high-quality early learning environments;

Whereas early childhood educators should receive compensation commensurate with such training and experience; and

Whereas the Center for the Child Care Workforce, a project of the American Federation of Teachers Educational Foundation, with support by the National Association for the Education of Young Children and other early childhood organizations, recognizes May 1 as National Early Educator Worthy Wage Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress supports the goals and ideals of National Early Educator Worthy Wage Day, and urges public officials and the general public to honor early childhood care and education staff and programs in their communities and to work together to resolve the early childhood education staff compensation crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 99 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support House Concurrent Resolution 99, which recognizes May 1 as National Early Educator Worthy Wage Day and urges public officials and the general public to honor early childhood care staff and programs in their communities.

Early childhood educators are among the lowest paid professions in education. More and more parents are tapping into early childhood education programs to meet their daycare needs and find the best opportunities to help their children get ready for their academic careers.

We place a lot of trust in early childhood educators to take care of the most vulnerable among us and charge them with great responsibilities to care for and to educate our children. Early childhood educators are highly skilled workers who are, unfortunately, rarely compensated at levels that are consistent with their skill and work ethic.

This resolution asks Congress to honor early childhood educators and programs in their communities and to work to resolve the early childhood education staff compensation crisis. Adequate compensation to early childhood workers should be a priority and they should receive compensation consummate with such training and experience.

Every day, approximately 60 percent of children under the age of six are cared for outside the home so that their parents can work. President Obama has spoken extensively about the need to further expand early education and childcare programs, including his proposal to include an early learning challenge grant initiative to promote quality care.

The committed individuals who nurture and teach these young children are undervalued despite the importance of their work. Children begin to learn at birth, and the quality of care they receive will affect their language, development, math skills, behavior and general readiness for school.

The grossly inadequate level of wages for childcare staff, roughly $18,917 a year, has made it hard to attract and retain high quality early childhood caretakers and educators. The turnover rate for childcare providers is 30 percent a year. This high turnover rate interrupts consistent and stable relationships that children need to have with their caregivers.

I join in recognizing the importance of the work early childhood professionals do and the need to increase their compensation accordingly. The Nation's childcare work force, and the families who depend on them, deserve our support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 99, supporting the goals and ideals of a National Early Educator Worthy Wage Day.

Over 11 million children under age 5 spend an average of 36 hours a week in nonparental care settings. Over 40 percent of children are in some form of nonparental care by the age of 1, and approximately 60 percent of the Nation's children under the age of 6 are in nonparental care during part or all the day while their parents work.

Parents place children in a variety of care settings, including informal, center-based and school-based environments. The majority of children remain in traditional childcare settings funded by a variety of sources, but a growing number are participating in private and State-funded prekindergarten programs. To date, 39 States and the District of Columbia have designed, implemented and funded their own prekindergarten programs on a large scale, compared to only seven States in 1980.

I support programs to promote early childhood education and efforts to ensure that our children are better prepared to enter kindergarten. The quality of early childhood education can be linked to the quality of our early childhood educators. Allowing for additional training and education for the early childhood workforce is important to ensure high-quality early learning environments.

Today, I rise with my colleagues to urge public officials and the general public to honor early childhood care and education staff and programs in their communities on May 1. I stand in support of this resolution, and ask my colleagues' support.

I have no requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 99. May I say that working with early educator teachers, they are terrific, and if we are going to have a strong Nation for the future, we must give them the recognition they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues support H. Con. Res. 99.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 99.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 337) supporting the observance of National Child Abuse Prevention Month, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 337

Whereas, according the most recent annual estimates, State and local child protective services investigated nearly 5,800,000 children in the United States who were reported to be abused or neglected in 2007;

Whereas, according the most recent annual estimates, 1,760 children died in the United States in 2007 from abuse and neglect;

Whereas, according the most recent annual estimates, 794,000 children in the United States were confirmed by protective services as being victims of child maltreatment in 2007;

Whereas 59 percent of the children were classified as victims of child neglect;

Whereas 4.2 percent of the children were classified as victims of psychological maltreatment;

Whereas 7.6 percent of the children were classified as victims of sexual abuse;

Whereas 10.8 percent of the children were classified as victims of physical abuse;

Whereas 1 percent of the children were classified as victims of medical maltreatment;

Whereas 13.1 percent of the children were classified as victims of multiple maltreatments;

Whereas more than three-quarters of the children who died due to child abuse and neglect were younger than four years old;

Whereas these figures represent only reported cases of abuse, many cases are not reported to police or social services;

Whereas child abuse and neglect have great long-term costs for children, families, and society which timely and effective community-based prevention services can reduce, improving the lives and prospects of thousands of children and families; and

Whereas observing National Child Abuse Prevention Month during the month of April provides a special opportunity to raise awareness about the serious threat that child abuse and neglect poses to our Nation's children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the observance of National Child Abuse Prevention Month in order to increase awareness of child maltreatment and encourage individuals and communities to support children and families;

(2) recognizes and applauds the national and community organizations for their work in promoting awareness about child maltreatment including identifying risk factors and developing prevention strategies; and

(3) urges families and individuals to report abuse or get help by calling the National Child Abuse Hotline at 1–800–4–A–Child (1–800–422–4453).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 337 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 337, which increases awareness of child maltreatment and urges communities to support children and families. Every April, the President issues a proclamation for National Child Abuse Prevention Month, and at the same time, he releases the previous year's data on child abuse and neglect. Last year's data was very unsettling.

In 2007, State and local child protective services investigated nearly 5.8 million cases of child abuse or neglect. Out of these cases, protective services confirmed that 794,000 children were victims of maltreatment in 2007. Of the nearly 800,000 cases in 2007, 59 percent of them were classified as child neglect, 4.2 percent of cases involved psychological mistreatment, 7.6 percent involved sexual abuse, 10.8 percent of the victims suffered physical abuse, and 13.1 percent of the children suffered from multiple mistreatments.

The reports of child deaths from abuse and neglect are even more startling. An estimated 1,760 children died in 2007 as a result of abuse and neglect. Of these children who died, a disturbing 75 percent were under the age of four. Over half of the child fatalities were a year or younger. These statistics, of course, are only cases of child maltreatment which have been reported to police or social services.

This month is a time not only to spread awareness of maltreatment, but also to recognize those organizations dedicated to preventing child abuse and neglect.

I would like to thank Representative GRANGER for bringing this bill to the floor. I urge my colleagues to take this serious issue into consideration and to support this measure and set aside time to create awareness of child maltreatment.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and rise today in support of H. Res. 337, recognizing the month of April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month.

Recognizing Child Abuse Prevention Month allows us to help to raise awareness of the tragic circumstances of abuse and neglect that many of our Nation's children face every day. Recognizing this month also highlights the importance of the prevention and awareness of child abuse, so that children can live safely and securely, free from abuse.

It is important that each of us knows how we can help prevent and stop ongoing child abuse. Understanding the causes of child abuse, learning to identify the warning signs that a child is being abused, reporting any known or suspected case of child abuse, being a friend to a child or parent in need and alerting others to the problem are all ways adults and other children can help prevent, and stop, child abuse.

Child abuse may include physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. In many cases, children are the victims of multiple forms of abuse. In 2007, approximately 794,000 children were found to be victims of some form of child maltreatment.

Child abuse prevention not only protects the Nation's children from years of physical, mental and emotional scars, it also lessens the costs associated with child abuse and enables funding to be used to assist children in other ways.

In 2007, child abuse had an estimated total annual cost of almost $104 billion in direct and indirect costs.

In 1974, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was enacted to address the issue of child abuse and neglect in this country and to underscore the importance of assisting children in abusive situations. Through this act, States receive grants to help with their child protective service functions, improve investigation and prosecution of child maltreatment, and to assist community-based family resource and support services.

April was first declared Child Abuse Prevention Month by presidential proclamation in 1985 by President Reagan. Since then, in the month of April, child abuse and neglect awareness and prevention efforts are promoted throughout the country.

As members of school systems, neighborhoods, families and communities, all of us can help to prevent child abuse and neglect. Child Abuse Prevention Month provides us with an opportunity to work together to keep children safe and to lend families the support that they need to raise happy children in a safe and secure home.

This is why I stand in support of this resolution and ask for my colleagues' support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, first of all I want to thank the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands for yielding and also salute him for his leadership on this important resolution, which is something as a Nation we just cannot stop in terms of all efforts to make sure that we eradicate child abuse.

But my purpose for standing up, Madam Speaker, is to speak in support of a resolution which was earlier discussed, H. Res. 344, recognizing the great accomplishment of the UConn Women Huskies.

My excuse for speaking out of order is actually I just left the White House, where our country's number one basketball fan, President Barack Obama, welcomed the Women Huskies, and again in a wonderful ceremony recognized the incredible achievement of an undefeated season and a national championship.

Madam Speaker, Vince Lombardi, the great football coach for the Green Bay Packers, said, ''Perfection is not attainable, but if we chase perfection, we may catch excellence.''

□ 1500

Those incredibly wise words maybe didn't even anticipate what was accomplished this year by the UConn women who, as I said earlier, went 39–0, won a national championship, did not win a game by less than double digits from the entire season, from start to finish, and led by a coach, Geno Auriemma, who, again, is somebody who is right in the Lombardi tradition, and secured his sixth national championship, something that, as a Hall of Fame coach, we're almost getting to expect too easily and take too much for granted in the State of Connecticut.

But aside from the great athletic accomplishment of these young women, I want to also acknowledge the fact that Maya Moore, who is the Naismith All-American Player of the country, is also someone who is an outstanding student, has received academic awards for her great work as an undergraduate. And she, along with Renee Montgomery, who's also graduating this year, again, is someone who excelled, not only on the basketball court, but also in the classroom.

Speaking of perfection, in the 24 years of the UConn women's basketball program, they have had a 100 percent graduation rate for the women who have been part of that team. And in many respects, at a time when, unfortunately, college athletics has been somewhat dominated by the power and might of money and big money, the fact that we have a program which truly embodies the ideal of student athletes, like the UConn women's basketball team, is something that not only the State of Connecticut but really our whole country can be proud of.

As a parent of a young, 14-year-old daughter, to be able to turn on the TV for sports or ESPN News Center and say, this is not just a guy show, it's also about women who can go out and excel at sports, they have provided a role model that, I think, has transformed athletics, again, for our whole country, for boys and girls, for young men and young women. And we are so proud of this team in the State of Connecticut. And it's a special day with them being recognized at the White House. And I certainly hope that, as a body today, we will recognize their accomplishment by adopting H. Res. 344.

And, again, I thank the Speaker and the gentleman for allowing me to speak out of turn and share these remarks which are so important to the people back home.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of my resolution recognizing the observance of April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month.

I'd like to thank my colleagues JANICE SCHAKOWSKY of Illinois, GWEN MOORE of Wisconsin, JOE COURTNEY of Rhode Island, and JIM MCDERMOTT of Washington for their support and for their work on child welfare issues.

Child abuse and neglect is a serious issue that affects thousands of American families. Every 11 seconds a child in the United States is reported as abused or neglected.

Last year 5,800 children were confirmed victims of child abuse in my home county of Tarrant County, Texas. Tragically, nine of those cases ended in death as a result of abuse or neglect.

I think of children like Darlene Diles who spent the first seventeen days of her life in her mother's care before an injury on January 30 left her with severe brain damage.

Darlene's nineteen-year-old mother told doctors that she accidently dropped her daughter on the kitchen floor. But doctors found no skull fracture or swelling consistent with a fall. Instead, they said Darlene's internal head injuries were consistent with being shaken.

The thirty-five-day-old infant died after her father decided to allow doctors to take her off life support.

Seven-month-old David Coronado Jr. was admitted to Children's Medical Center in Dallas with forty-two separate skeletal injuries, damage, to his brain and spinal cord, and numerous skin injuries that included human bite marks. David was recently removed from life support, but his prognosis remains uncertain.

Children like David and Darlene deserve so much better.

Observing National Child Abuse Prevention Month Provides us with the opportunity to highlight their stories, which demonstrate the importance of doing more to prevent child abuse and maltreatment.

Increasing public awareness of how important it is to ensure the safety and welfare of children led to the passage of the first federal child protection legislation—the child abuse prevention and treatment act in 1974.

In the thirty-five years since, advocacy groups across the country have been hard at work to raise awareness regarding child maltreatment.

And social workers and child protective service workers across the country have dedicated countless hours to children who have been abused and neglected.

One such dedicated child protective services employee in Texas is Debbie Pendergrass.

Debbie admits to ''fretting virtually nonstop about her charges.'' She provides the one constant for the children she works with who often get moved around from one foster home to another.

When Debbie visited a toddler born to a thirteen-year-old girl in foster care, Tarrant County foster parents James and Glenda Pell praised her professionalism. The Pells said there have been times during six years and a dozen foster children when they couldn't reach their CPS worker. But with Debbie, they have someone who responds quickly and moves the bureaucratic machinery forward.

In Texas, and in states across this country, child protective service caseworkers face an increasing workload.

In 2007, state and local protective services investigated nearly 5.8 million children who were reported as abused or neglected. The Texas Department of Child Protective Services where Debbie works as a caseworker has improved its caseload, but still needs to hire more caseworkers.

In a recent eighteen-month period, Texas workers who are responsible for visiting abused children saw only seventy-four percent of their children monthly. Federal law requires that at least ninety-five percent be seen monthly. But there are only so many hours in a day.

As the stresses on American families increase in the current economy, we need to work together to ensure that resources are available to provide families with support so that more children do not become victims of maltreatment.

And child protective services across the country need funding so that they can continue the work that they do to protect our most vulnerable children.

Observing National Child Abuse Prevention Month provides us with the opportunity to shine a light on an issue that continues to affect too many children and families.

It also provides us with the opportunity to thank the social workers, teachers, physicians, nurses, and community organizations for their work providing safe places for children. Groups like Prevent Child Abuse Texas, the Alliance for Children in Fort Worth, which is working to ''break the cycle of abuse one child at a time.'' And groups like CASA of Tarrant County, which matches guardian ad liteums with children to provide a voice for children in court.

These groups are working to prevent child abuse and neglect throughout Texas and I commend them for their efforts and important work.

The statistics on child abuse and maltreatment are alarming. Child Abuse and maltreatment is a topic few want to discuss, but most of us want to see the cycle of abuse end. By talking about this issue, I hope we can encourage parents to reach out and get the help they need in order to provide a safe and healthy place for their children.

I strongly encourage families and individuals to report abuse or get help by calling the national child abuse hotline at 1–800–4–A–CHILD.

Thank you, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin have any other speakers?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has yielded back the remainder of his time.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I also yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 337.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2009

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1746) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reauthorize the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1746

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Pre-Disaster Mitigation Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION.

(a) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 203(f) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133(f)) is amended to read as follows:

''(f) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall award financial assistance under this section on a competitive basis and in accordance with the criteria in subsection (g).

''(2) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—In providing financial assistance under this section, the President shall ensure that the amount of financial assistance made available to a State (including amounts made available to local governments of the State) for a fiscal year—

''(A) is not less than the lesser of—

''(i) $575,000; or

''(ii) the amount that is equal to one percent of the total funds appropriated to carry out this section for the fiscal year; and

''(B) does not exceed the amount that is equal to 15 percent of the total funds appropriated to carry out this section for the fiscal year.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 203(m) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5133(m)) is amended to read as follows:

''(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012.''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Section 203 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) is amended—

(1) in the section heading by striking ''**PREDISASTER**'' and inserting ''**PRE-DISASTER**'';

(2) in the heading for subsection (i) by striking ''PREDISASTER'' and inserting ''PRE-DISASTER'';

(3) by striking ''Predisaster'' each place it appears and inserting ''Pre-Disaster''; and

(4) by striking ''predisaster'' each place it appears and inserting ''pre-disaster''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 1746.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for generously managing on the Republican side. Thank you for your participation. And I want to welcome, Madam Speaker, the gentleman, once again to our committee. It's his first term in Congress, first term on our committee, and it's good to have his participation. Appreciate it very much.

I was delayed getting here to the floor because of a number of meetings, but the most particularly, and sort of fitting was a session with James Lee Witt, former administrator of FEMA, who did a superb job during his tenure at FEMA, and who actually initiated Project Impact, which was the predecessor of the legislation, or the predecessor idea for the legislation we bring to the floor today. It was called then Project Impact. And it was the idea of administrator James Lee Witt, after his experience with a number of tragedies that could have been prevented or substantially mitigated, that is, the effect of the natural disaster could substantially have been mitigated if cities, counties, States, local agencies, had taken a few practical steps that would be far lower cost in initial impact than the broader costs of a natural disaster, whether an earthquake, a flood, hurricane, or other tragedy.

Over 100 communities actually participated in Project Impact. One of the most significant beneficiaries of Project Impact was the City of Seattle, which was awarded a grant of $50 million for very specific actions to take in Seattle to strengthen buildings, strengthen bridges, strengthen portions of the Alaska Way Viaduct, a portion of Highway 5 that goes through the City of Seattle and is a focal point of a great deal of maritime activity and trucking and passenger vehicle activity.

For a $50 million investment, they put all of the strengthening activities in place, and a year later, the earthquake struck Seattle. And the Mayor of Seattle, I think it was Mayor Nichols at the time, said, if we had not made this investment, it would have cost the people of Seattle $500 million to repair the damage that the earthquake would have caused had they not made this very small investment. The irony of the event and of the announcement is that was also the day that the Bush administration chose to terminate Project Impact.

I have experience in my district of pre-disaster mitigation, when, in 1999, hurricane-like force winds blew through the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, a wilderness area on the U.S./Canadian border in my district that stretches nearly 110 miles along the Canadian border. They're called a derecho, D-E-R-E-C-H-O, derecho, from the Spanish. Straight line winds, 15 miles across, 40 miles in length, at 100 miles an hour, blew down 26 million trees.

The U.S. Forest Service did a computer analysis of all previous forest fires, and calculating with the amount of fuel on the ground, that when a lightning strike would hit that blowndown, drying out timber, it would create a fireball 50,000 feet into the air.

Action had to be taken in the areas outside the wilderness to protect homes and resort facilities and outfitter facilities, and within the boundary waters to do controlled burns, because timber harvesting is not allowed within a wilderness area.

We turned to James Lee Witt and FEMA for pre-disaster mitigation funding to support homes, to install sprinkler systems, and resorts to install sprinkler systems. Four years later, a fire known in the area as the Ham Lake fire, broke out. The local volunteer fire department, attempting to respond, found that their pumper truck was inoperative. They could have put the fire out in that little area, but they were unable to. It gathered force and burned 76,000 acres, half in the U.S. and half in Canada.

The homes that were spared were those that had installed the sprinkler systems from the FEMA pre-disaster mitigation program. The ones that didn't have the sprinkler systems, or who didn't maintain them, were burned; 148 structures in all burned, and 135 were saved.

This legislation will establish the pre-disaster mitigation program out into the future because, while the previous Project Impact was terminated, Congress, under the previous Republican years, re-established, reinstated Project Impact as pre-disaster mitigation, and the authority will sunset on September 30. So with bipartisan support, we bring this legislation to the floor to extend the program.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

First of all, I'd like to thank our chairman for his kind words, and more importantly, for your leadership on

this committee. This is a very important issue, and I'm proud to stand with you today in support of this bill.

And I do rise in support of H.R. 1746, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Act of 2009, which reauthorizes the successful pre-disaster mitigation programs for the next 3 years. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program was originally authorized by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as a pilot program to study the effectiveness of mitigation grants given to communities before a disaster strikes.

Prior to the creation of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, hazard mitigation primarily occurred after a disaster had occurred through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

We know that every disaster costs us in damages to homes, businesses and infrastructure and potentially to the loss of lives. Implementing mitigation measures against disasters has proven to go a long way in minimizing damage and saving lives. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program prevents damage and destruction by helping communities to act proactively through projects that reduce the costs and limit the adverse impacts of future disasters.

□ 1515

It has been shown that mitigation programs like the pre-disaster mitigation program also save taxpayer dollars. Both the Congressional Budget Office and the National Institute of Building Sciences have determined that, for every dollar invested in mitigation, $3 are saved in future losses.

Since their inception, mitigation programs have helped local communities save lives and reduce property damage through a wide range of mitigation projects, such as home elevations, buyouts, improved shelters, and warning systems. Ensuring this program continues and supporting mitigation efforts is critically important as our communities prepare for disasters.

In conclusion, mitigation works. It saves lives, limits future damage and reduces Federal disaster costs, and the pre-disaster mitigation program is an effective program that advances that goal.

Thank you again. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Chairman, do you have anymore speakers on your side?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I advise the gentleman we have no further speakers. If the gentleman is prepared to close, I will have some closing remarks, and then we'll conclude.

Mr. OLSON. In that case, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. The gentleman made a very thoughtful statement, Madam Speaker, about the pre-disaster mitigation program, and I very greatly appreciate his observations and the bipartisan spirit within which our committee brought this legislation forward.

Clearly, mitigation saves money. I gave an example of a situation in my district, but the devastation of flooding at the Red River in North Dakota is another example of the real impact of natural disasters, and the communities along the Red River of the North, on both the Minnesota and North Dakota sides, have benefited from pre-disaster mitigation funding. Nonetheless, they face huge challenges every year.

The Congressional Budget Office and the National Institute of Building Sciences have issued reports showing that, for every dollar spent on pre-disaster mitigation, future losses are reduced by $3 to $4. The Multihazard Mitigation Council, the advisory body of the National Institute of Building Sciences, said: ''A dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of $4,'' and that flood mitigation, according to the council, yields even greater savings. On average, future losses are reduced ''by about $3 for every dollar spent on those projects, including both Federal and non-Federal spending.''

I also cited the city of Seattle. I misquoted the mayor. It was not Mayor Nickels. It was Mayor Paul Schell who deserves great credit for wisely using pre-disaster mitigation funds just prior to the Nisqually earthquake hitting on February 28, 2001.

As for the Red River of the North, investments made by cities on both the Minnesota and North Dakota sides have resulted in far less damage than those communities experienced prior to making those investments. After the 1997 flood, FEMA spent $23 million to acquire vulnerable homes and move them out of the floodplain. In 2006, a flood came within 2 feet of the 1997 flood level, and those mitigation investments saved some $24.6 million, a return of 107 percent on the investment made.

Mitigation, clearly, is an investment in people, in property, in protection, and that's why the National Association of Counties, the International Association of Emergency Managers, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, the National Emergency Management Association, and the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies, as well as the Public Works Association, all have endorsed this legislation.

So I earnestly appeal for a strong vote, and I am now prepared to close, if the gentleman is prepared to yield back his time, Madam Speaker.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1746, ''Pre-Disaster Mitigation Act of 2009.'' I want to thank my colleague Congressman JAMES OBERSTAR of Minnesota for introducing this legislation.

While tragedy has ripped through our communities, from 9/11 to Hurricane Katrina, leaving an enormous amount of devastation, Americans continue to demonstrate yet again the amazing unity, strength and resilience that we possess. Whether rich or poor, black or white, young or old, Democrat or Republican, everyone has been working together to respond, recover, rebuild and move forward.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this vital piece of legislation that will amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reauthorize the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Stafford Act, is a Federal law designed to bring an orderly and systemic means of federal natural disaster assistance for State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to aid citizens. This law establishes a process for requesting and obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration, defines the type and scope of assistance available under the Stafford Act, and sets the conditions for obtaining that assistance.

It created the system in place today by which a Preside Disaster Declaration of an emergency triggers financial and physical assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA. The Act gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating government wide relief efforts. The Federal Response Plan it implements includes the contributions of 28 Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, such as the American Red Cross.

We must work together to improve access to housing and the critical infrastructure necessary to ensure that Americans and their communities are safe. Where unacceptable vulnerabilities remain, swift action must be taken to eliminate them. I am committed to ensuring the implementation of such action.

In the weeks that followed Hurricane Katrina, thousands of families struggled to survive with no electricity, including no air conditioning in the sweltering heat, which had a particularly severe impact on the elderly, disabled, impoverished and other vulnerable populations. Clearly, we need to invest substantial funds to improve our electric grids to ensure that the disparate impact on vulnerable populations are corrected and are never allowed to reoccur. I was particularly concerned that neither the utility companies nor the emergency management personnel had lists of or could expeditiously provide generators to the vulnerable individuals and communities residing in hospitals, clinics, senior housing, and assisted living communities who would be disparately impacted by the power outages in the aftermath of the storm. Accordingly, I have introduced legislation in Congress to ensure that utility companies are held accountable. I was also dismayed that creditors for healthcare providers interfered with the ability of hospitals to receive funds from insurance and business interruption claims that are vitally necessary to ensure that hospitals can be open to serve communities in dire need of healthcare.

Furthermore, the response efforts to Hurricane Ike in Texas, unfortunately similar to Hurricane Katrina in Louisiana but to a smaller extent, revealed breakdowns in communication between the State and local government on the one hand and FEMA and the Federal Government on the other hand. These communication failures resulted in unnecessary and avoidable delays in deploying vital resources in a timely fashion to individuals and families in need through Disaster Recovery Centers, DRCs, in locations which are accessible to the affected communities. I look forward to hearing from the panelists on how we can increase the role that FEMA along with local and State agencies can play in the response and recovery efforts to natural disasters in order to ensure the most expeditious

and efficient decision-making process possible. Whether it be through legislation or simply improved preparation and communication, we must take concrete steps to ensure that in the ongoing recovery effort, bureaucratic barriers are eliminated and minimized and that resources are deployed to individuals and families in need efficaciously.

As a senior member of the House Homeland Security Committee, which has oversight over the Federal Emergency Management Administration, FEMA, I am working to ensure that our communities are prepared to deal with natural disasters. I am committed to working with members of this Select Committee and the other panelists, Federal and State agencies, and the companies that manage Houston's critical infrastructure to ensure that Houston and Texas are prepared for the next natural disaster. The protection of our homeland and the security of our neighborhoods are at the forefront of my legislative agenda.

Madam Speaker, it is my hope that this legislation, which is necessary in policies, procedures, and protocols to ensure that: first responders and emergency management personnel across America are better prepared for future disasters; communication and coordination between local, State, and Federal agencies is improved; and all Americans can recover more quickly from a future disaster.

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, there being no Members wishing to speak on my side, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1746.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKER REPLACEMENT ACT

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1747) to authorize appropriations for the design, acquisition, and construction of a combined buoy tender-icebreaker to replace icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1747

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Great Lakes Icebreaker Replacement Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) five of the Coast Guard's Great Lakes icebreakers are nearing the end of their useful lives;

(2) two other Coast Guard icebreaking assets have experienced difficulty in heavy ice conditions;

(3) during the spring of 2008, United States-flag vessels operating on the Great Lakes suffered more than $1,300,000 in damages to their hulls because the Coast Guard did not have enough assets available to keep Great Lakes shipping lanes open;

(4) during the 2006–2007 ice season, shipments of iron ore, coal, and limestone on the Great Lakes exceeded 20,000,000 tons;

(5) during the 2006–2007 ice season, the transportation of 10,400,000 tons of iron ore on the Great Lakes helped support 100,000 jobs at steel mills and 300,000 jobs at supplier industries by keeping those industries working during the winter season; and

(6) the 6,400,000 tons of coal shipped on the Great Lakes during the 2006–2007 ice season kept the Great Lakes region supplied with electricity.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated $153,000,000 for necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for the design, acquisition, and construction of a combined buoy tender-icebreaker to replace icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes, to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1747.

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

There was no objection.

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

Despite all of the concern about global climate change and climate warming and of the melting of the glaciers—and the last great glacier did melt and retreat some 10,000 years ago—every November, it makes a comeback in the northern tier States, especially on the Great Lakes. As the cold winds sweep down from the Arctic regions across Canada and as the ice gathers on the shores and extends across, still occasionally, although it has been several years, Lake Superior does freeze completely over.

When it doesn't freeze completely over, an ice sheet extends a long distance out from the shoreline, clogging the navigation channels, making transit difficult on the Sault Sainte Marie, on the St. Mary's River and down into the lower lakes where, from mid-November through mid-January and then again in early spring, our Great Lakes' bulk carriers must make that transit to deliver iron ore to the steel mills in the lower lake ports and coal from the Potter River Basin in Wyoming-Montana that comes by unit train to the ports of Duluth and Superior; and they must transit that coal to lower lake coal facilities. The lowest cost, most energy-efficient and most environmentally friendly means of moving bulk commodities are by waterway, and this great waterway of the Great Lakes is absolutely critical.

During the 2006–2007 winter season, 10.5 million tons of iron ore moved during the winter shipping season. That ore supports 100,000 jobs at lower lake steel mills, 300,000 jobs at associated industries. In the same winter months, some 6.5 million tons of coal were shipped on the Great Lakes to supply the power plants in lower lake communities with their coal facilities, but we don't have enough icebreaking capacity to keep those channels open, to keep the ports open, to escort vessels through the heavy ice era in the fall and in the early spring.

The Coast Guard, which does its very best with the Mackinaw and with some smaller harbor icebreakers, has made a valiant effort, but the shippers on the Great Lakes, in particular in this past season, said they have frequently had a laker moving out but impeded by ice. The Mackinaw could break a channel, but then it would be on call in the lower lake ports, and the smaller harbor icebreakers couldn't keep the channel open for those 60,000-ton vessels to move iron ore or aggregate or sand and gravel or limestone as needed in the iron ore production process.

So the clear call from Great Lakes' port and shipping and shipper interests has been add an icebreaker, a real companion to the Mackinaw. The previous Mackinaw icebreaker was built in 1940 and served 60 years and, finally, was gracefully retired; but its replacement simply can't be in two places at once. If we're going to keep our economy moving and our economy functioning effectively, we need that icebreaking capability in the upper lakes and in the lower lakes, often at the same time on the same days. So with two icebreakers, our Great Lakes economy will be able to function effectively.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, while my home State of Texas doesn't have near the opportunities for icebreaking that the chairman's home State of Minnesota has, like him, I, too, rise in support of H.R. 1747 and this body's continued efforts to enhance the Coast Guard's operational capabilities in the Great Lakes and nationwide.

A new Coast Guard icebreaker of the Great Lakes would significantly enhance the safety and efficiency of maritime traffic in the region. The Coast Guard is aware of the need for further capabilities in the Great Lakes.

Earlier this winter, the Coast Guard temporarily stationed an ice-strengthened buoy tender in the Great Lakes for the end of the icebreaking season. This move, while greatly appreciated, is not a sustainable solution. H.R. 1747,

the Great Lakes Icebreaker Replacement Act, will address future icebreaking needs by providing a fully capable, multimission icebreaker to the Great Lakes. In addition to its role as an icebreaker, the new vessel will be equipped with capabilities to support all of the Coast Guard's many missions, which will greatly enhance the service's ability to carry out search and rescue, fishery enforcement, and maritime homeland security missions throughout the year.

I hope this bill is only the beginning of Congress' efforts to enhance the Coast Guard's icebreaking capability. As many Members know, the Coast Guard's seagoing polar icebreakers are in dire need of rehabilitation or of outright replacement. I would hope that we could address this issue through the Coast Guard reauthorization bill later this year.

Historically, polar regions have been closed off to vessel traffic for a significant amount of time. However, in recent years, we have seen an increase in the amount of open time and water and a corresponding interest in the commercial use of these waters. We have extensive scientific, national security, homeland security, and economic interests in the Arctic; but we do not have the vessels necessary to project a continued maritime presence in these regions. We must come up with a solution to address this gap to protect our national interests as other Arctic nations are racing forward to explore and stake claim to resources in the polar regions.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to the gentleman from Texas for his strong support and for his thoughtful statement about the Great Lakes icebreaker. I want to assure the gentleman, Madam Speaker, that we'll be happy to assure that the only ice you ever have to break in the Texas ports will be at cocktail hour, because you don't want to have to deal with the ice as we see it and as we experience it in the Great Lakes where I grew up and lived most of my life.

□ 1530

But I know the needs for the Houston ship channel, which I strongly supported. It's going to need more dredging, more improvement, as the Panama Canal, the second Panama Canal, is completed in the next few years and those 1,000-foot carriers carrying 12- to 13,000 containers make their way through Panama and into the gulf ports—all the ports in Texas and Louisiana and Alabama are going to need a channel deepening and port upgrades to accommodate those vessels. And we're going to support that activity in our committee. We're going to make sure that the gulf region is competitive in this ever-changing world of international commerce.

With regard to the polar icebreakers, the Recovery Act stimulus funding has provided for refurbishing and reintroduction in service of one of the polar icebreakers. I would advise the gentleman, Madam Speaker, the Coast Guard is doing an evaluation of the costs and how the costs of the polar icebreaker fleet can be contained. We have received testimony in the 110th Congress and information updated this year that the cost per icebreaker might run in the range of $1 billion. It seems to me that the Coast Guard ought to be able to contain that number and bring it down to something much more manageable.

Those original polar classes, the Polar Wind, the Polar Star—I remember very well serving with Mr. YOUNG, our former committee chairman on Transportation and Infrastructure, and we both served on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the seventies when those vessels were commissioned and then when they set out on their first voyage. My recollection is it was less than $100 million, and the cost has escalated enormously; and we have to be sure that the Coast Guard—and they, too, want to be sure they can contain those costs and assure a multimission activity for those icebreakers.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of all Texans, I think your solution to an icebreaker in Texas would be much appreciated there. And I want to thank you, too, for your kind and insightful remarks about the needs of our ports in the gulf coast, particularly the Port of Houston and Port of Galveston and Texas City.

As you alluded to, the ports there, unfortunately, have a lot of silt coming down from the rivers above. They fill up from time to time, and we need to keep them dredged out. And you have eloquently made the point that when the Panama Canal project is completed—widened and deepened—the ships that are currently coming across the Pacific Ocean and stop at our west coast are just going to continue right on through and come to our heartland.

So I look forward to working with you to make sure that the gulf ports are ready for that when it happens.

Mr. OBERSTAR. If the gentleman will yield?

Mr. OLSON. Yes, I will.

Mr. OBERSTAR. It is not only the silt from the rivers but the hurricanes that have devastated and in the last 5 years have brought enormous amounts of silt into those harbors. And we have worked with the Corps of Engineers to accelerate dredging. We had, actually, funding for an accelerated dredging program for the Corps of Engineers in the Recovery Act, and those funds have not yet been released by the Office of Management and Budget, but I am very hopeful that some of those funds, Madam Speaker, will be directed to the gulf coast ports to alleviate the adverse effects of hurricane movement of sand into the shipping channels.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. OLSON. I appreciate the gentleman's comments on that as well.

I was down at the Port of Texas City last month, and they brought a ship in early this year, as you alluded to, after the hurricane had come through. The way it rolled in, a lot of the way the storm was moving, it pushed the water, it brought the silt back towards the ocean, and they brought a ship in with 6 inches of clearance, a 5-, 600-foot boat and that much clearance. And I appreciate your commitment to work with that.

I see no one on my side of the aisle. I thank the chairman for his kind remarks.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks. We look forward to moving the Water Resources Development Act bill through the committee this year and addressing in that legislation whatever accelerated dredging needs may be beyond those we already have in the recovery program to address the imminent issue facing us, and that is vastly increased vessel capacity and size that needs to move into those gulf ports. And meanwhile, maybe the Coast Guard can get started—if the other body will move this bill—get started on an icebreaker replacement.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1747.

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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRIGHT) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 329, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1746, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 335, de novo.

Remaining postponed votes will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

RECOGNIZING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCIDENT OF SS SULTANA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 329, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 329, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 393, nays 0, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

YEAS—393

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guthrie
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—39

Barrett (SC)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Burgess
Carney
Clarke
Conyers
Costello
Dreier
Fortenberry
Garrett (NJ)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kilroy
King (NY)
Kingston
Larsen (WA)
Lipinski
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Neal (MA)
Pallone
Reyes
Rohrabacher
Shuler
Sires
Stark
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Wamp
Waxman
Weiner
Wu
Young (FL)

□ 1900

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1746, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1746.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 339, nays 56, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

YEAS—339

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fleming
Forbes
Foster
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guthrie
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Heller
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Jenkins
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon

McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Welch
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NAYS—56

Akin
Bachmann
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Broun (GA)
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Campbell
Cantor
Carter
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Culberson
Deal (GA)
Duncan
Flake
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Inglis
Issa
Jordan (OH)
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Linder
Lummis
Manzullo
Marchant
McClintock
McHenry
Miller (FL)
Neugebauer
Paul
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Price (GA)
Radanovich
Royce
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Stearns
Sullivan
Tiahrt
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—37

Barrett (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Burgess
Carney
Clarke
Costello
Dreier
Fortenberry
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kilroy
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Larsen (WA)
Lipinski
Moran (VA)
Neal (MA)
Pallone
Reyes
Rohrabacher
Shuler
Sires
Stark
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Wamp
Waxman
Weiner
Wu
Young (FL)

□ 1909

Mr. BURTON of Indiana changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 335.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 335.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MASSA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 396, noes 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

AYES—396

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guthrie
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—36

Barrett (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Burgess
Carney
Clarke
Costello
Deal (GA)
Dreier
Fortenberry
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kilroy
King (NY)
Kingston
Larsen (WA)
Lipinski
Moran (VA)
Neal (MA)
Pallone
Reyes
Rohrabacher
Shuler
Sires
Stark
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Wamp
Waxman
Weiner
Wu
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1917

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber today. I would like the record to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 207, 208 and 209.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state for the record my position on the following votes I missed due to flight delays as a result of air traffic control issues and runway repairs at LaGuardia Airport. I was in New York for a press conference with Mayor Bloomberg addressing the Swine Flu Pandemic.

On Monday, April 27, 2009 I missed votes on H. Res. 329, H.R. 1746 and H. Res. 335. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the following votes:

H. Res. 329—Recognizing the anniversary of the tragic accident of the steamboat ship SS *Sultana* (Representative SNYDER—Armed Services).

H. Res. 1746—Pre-Disaster Mitigation Act of 2009 (Representative OBERSTAR—Transportation and Infrastructure).

H. Res. 335—Supporting the goals and ideals of National Volunteer Week (Representative PLATTS—Education and Labor).

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. Con. Res. 49

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my name as a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 49.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORPORATE INJURY, ILLNESS, AND FATALITY REPORTING ACT OF 2009

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the 39th anniversary of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. While this law has resulted in great strides for workplace safety, too many workers are still at risk of injury, illness, or even death in their jobs. In fact, each year, 6,000 workers are killed on the job and thousands more are injured.

On the eve of Workers' Memorial Day to honor all the workers who have been injured or killed at work, I rise to introduce the Corporate Injury, Illness, and Fatality Reporting Act of 2009. This legislation would require America's largest employers to accurately report to the Department of Labor on the numbers and rates of work-related deaths, injuries, and illnesses at all of their work sites. They must also supply compliance data regarding OSHA inspections and citations that have occurred at any and all of their work sites.

OSHA is not currently required to conduct nationwide investigations into large companies with multiple establishments. Therefore, serial offenders can hide in the weeds and avoid making their workplace as safe as possible. This legislation would bring these companies into the light of day and provide OSHA invaluable data so they can protect workers in danger of illness, accidents, or worse.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance this legislation, ensuring safer and healthier working conditions to workers across the country.

REMEMBERING SARVELIO DEL VALLE

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, our south Florida community has suffered a deep loss with the passing of Sarvelio del Valle, a well-known sports commentator for Radio Mambi, part of the Univision family.

Sarvelio was respected not only for his encyclopedic knowledge of sports, but also for his great love of his family, especially his pride for his grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He was an outstanding sports commentator who was respected by all.

Every day on Radio Mambi, Sarvelio would get the latest sports news to our community, and his segments were indeed the most listened to of that station. Just a few years ago, in fact, he was actually voted as the ''Most Popular Radio Personality in Sports.''

He started his broadcast career in sports in Puerto Rico in 1962, moved to Miami in 1970, and was well-known for his Spanish language broadcast of the Miami Heat basketball games and the University of Miami football games. He also narrated boxing matches around the world, but it was in the Florida Marlins' games where he excelled.

My deepest sympathy goes to his family, his great and loving friend, Armando Perez-Roura of Radio Mambi, and his countless fans throughout the south Florida community.

Te vamos a extranar, Sarvelio—we will miss you, Sarvelio.

SINGLE-PAYER PLAN FOR THE STATES

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. As the effort to reform health care gathers momentum, States have taken it upon themselves to enact their own reforms out of desperation to increase quality, provide care for the uninsured and underinsured, and rein in uncontrolled cost increases. Many have turned to the model that has proven to meet those goals inside and outside the U.S., the single-payer health care model.

In the last 3 years, the California State legislature has twice passed a single-payer bill. Pennsylvania, Colorado, Illinois, Montana, New York, Washington, Ohio, and Minnesota are also home to single-payer bills with strong grassroots movements. Unfortunately, if the bills were to pass, Federal barriers would need to be overcome. ERISA could preempt the States from enacting their own health care reform. Waivers would need to be granted that would allow the States to redirect the Federal funds they currently receive for health care. Federal financial assistance, if necessary, could also be imperative.

Enabling the States to meet their own needs would be a strong complement to a national health care reform plan. Congress should call for language that allows the States to implement a single-payer plan if they so choose.

CONGRATULATING RENEE MONTGOMERY AND UCONN WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

(Mrs. CAPITO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the University of Connecticut women's basketball team for their incredible accomplishments on the court.

Led by head coach Geno Auriemma, the Huskies went undefeated to win their sixth national title by defeating the University of Louisville 76–54 in the NCAA Division I championship.

But today I want to commend one of West Virginia's most accomplished student athletes, a member of that team; a young woman I have seen play since she was a young girl, and someone that my daughters competed against since they were little girls. I would like to commend my congratulations to senior Renee Montgomery of Saint Albans, West Virginia.

During her high school career, she helped Capital High School win a State championship, and subsequently led South Charleston High School to three appearances in the State championship game. Her performance with the Huskies as a point guard was an integral part of the team's success this season. She was a 4-year starter for the Huskies, scoring an impressive 1,500 career points and 500 assists, one of only three players ever to do so. She is the only player in school history to rank in the top 10 in points, assists, steals, and 3-pointers.

Renee is from a wonderful West Virginia family. She is the best of West Virginia, and we are very proud of her and the Huskies.

NATIONAL HEALTHY SCHOOLS DAY

(Mr. TONKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Healthy Schools Day, which is being celebrated around the country today.

National Healthy Schools Day recognizes the importance of having a clean and healthy indoor environment in our Nation's schools. And today I introduced a House resolution officially recognizing National Healthy Schools Day.

Some 54 million children spend their days in our Nation's schools, half of which have problems with indoor air quality. Children are more vulnerable than adults to environmental hazards in their schools because of their developing immune systems and small bodies.

Poor indoor environmental quality has been linked to asthma and other illnesses in children. With one out of every 13 children suffering from asthma—the number one cause of missed school days—it is very important that we address this issue. Healthy and high-performance schools are the answer to this problem. They reduce indoor environmental hazards and are energy efficient.

I was proud to work with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to develop New York State's High Performance Schools guidelines, and I am proud to recognize National Healthy Schools Day.

AMERICAN FAMILIES DEMAND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, families in South Carolina are fed up with reckless Washington spending. They are fed up with the massive borrowing that threatens their children's future, their own retirements, and Social Security. They are concerned about future tax increases on American families and small businesses destroying jobs.

If we are to restore fiscal sanity to Washington, then Congress needs to listen to the American people because they get it. They have had to make tough decisions to balance their budgets, and it is past time that Congress put the taxpayers' checkbook down and make some tough choices too.

House Republicans have and will continue to offer our set of bold and fiscally responsible proposals to encourage job creation, limit growth in government, and help American families rebuild their savings. We stand ready to work with anyone who believes, as the American people do, that we cannot simply continue to throw money at the challenges we face.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th and the global war on terrorism.

WATER SAVES LIVES

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, what do six terrorist attacks, Gitmo, dead Americans, and Khalid Sheik Mohammed—also known as KSM—have in common? Waterboarding.

Last week, several top secret national security papers were released to the public. We learned from these documents that waterboarding is apparently saving American lives. After being waterboarded numerous times at Gitmo, KSM, the killer responsible for planning 9/11, started talking. He told the CIA about plans to hijack an airplane and crash it into a skyscraper in Los Angeles and kill Americans. He disclosed the 17-member terrorist cell charged with executing that plan. He also exposed plans of another terrorist cell in New York plotting to destroy the Brooklyn Bridge.

The enhanced interrogation encouraged KSM to disclose information by naming the ringleaders of four other terrorist attacks. Americans are alive because this individual was doused in water.

Terrorists are not victims. The only victims are thousands of people who have died at the hands of these outlaws. The CIA interrogators have saved American lives by baptizing these criminals in water.

And that's just the way it is.

REMEMBERING SARVELIO DEL VALLE

(Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay respects to a friend who passed away this weekend, Sarvelio del Valle. Sarvelio del Valle was the director of the sports department, sports broadcaster, and commentator for Radio Mambi, WAQI in Miami. He was also so much more.

A lifelong journalist, he possessed an unparalleled knowledge of sports and sports history. And he was also the personification of cordiality, grace, good humor, patriotism, decency, and friendship.

To his beloved wife, Yaya, and his entire family, my most sincere condolences. I will greatly miss Sarvelio del Valle. And like his many friends and the countless thousands who were his devoted listeners, I will never forget him.

May God bless the soul of my friend, Sarvelio del Valle.

□ 1930

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

BORDER WAR CONTINUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I bring you news from the second front, and that's the border war that the United States has on the border with Mexico down in the southern part of the United States.

I had the opportunity for the last couple of weekends to spend some time with our Texas border sheriffs and the Air National Guard. In fact, I got to fly with the Texas Air National Guard and their helicopters on a mission a couple of weeks ago, and I want to give my compliments and thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Drew Daugherty, Major Bill Taylor, and others yet to be named whose identities should remain confidential.

In any event, we had the opportunity to fly up and down the Rio Grande River at dusk and then at dark to see what has taken place on that border with Mexico. We saw a couple of incidents where individuals had crossed into the United States. They were later apprehended by the Border Patrol. We saw one incident where there was obviously a smuggling operation getting ready to take place on the Mexican side of the river, where we could see from the American side a drug cartel apparently, in my opinion, was loading up duffel bags so that they could move those into the United States. That information was given to the Border Patrol, and I suspect that the Border Patrol apprehended those individuals when they came across the United States. These low-altitude helicopters are very important in the fight against the drug cartels that come into the United States.

There are some issues, however. The Air National Guard, like the National Guard, does not have enough equipment. For this massive 1,800-mile border here in Texas, there are only four helicopters that the Air National Guard has. And when something else occurs in the State like a hurricane or like a fire, those helicopters are pulled off surveillance and they're taken somewhere else in the State.

So the first issue is that we as a Nation should support the National Guard and the Air National Guard in their work with the border sheriffs and with the Border Patrol, the ATF, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and anyone else in the Federal Government that's working to protect the dignities of our borders.

As I mentioned earlier, I had the opportunity also to be with our Texas

sheriffs. There are 16 counties on the Texas-Mexico border. All 16 of those sheriffs plus four other sheriffs are in what is called the Texas Border Sheriffs Coalition. And I talked to those individuals, specifically Sheriff Cuellar, who is the brother of our own Henry Cuellar from Laredo. He's the sheriff of Webb County. Sheriff Sigi Gonzalez from Zapata County, Sheriff Arvin West from Hudspeth County, and Sheriff Oscar Carrillo from Culberson County. And all of those individuals said basically the same thing, that they're concerned about what they call the ''cross-border travelers'' that come into the United States and commit crimes in the United States.

We hear a lot, Mr. Speaker, from all different sources about the crimes in Mexico coming into the United States. We have some that say they do occur. We have others that say, no, it's not really a problem over here. It's difficult to find out exactly what the truth is. So I asked the sheriffs of these counties who are responsible for the safety of their own community. These sheriffs patrol massive amounts of land, and I contacted them and asked them this question: How many people in your county jail are foreign nationals that are in jail charged with a crime in the United States, such as a misdemeanor or a felony, not foreign nationals who are in jail just on immigration violations? And it didn't make any difference what country they were from, but that was the question that I posed to these border sheriffs. And I will give you some of the statistics, Mr. Speaker, tonight.

In El Paso County, one of the largest counties on the Texas-Mexico border, the sheriff's department there said about 18 percent of the people in the county jail are foreign nationals. Hudspeth County right next door, which is a massive county that has really not enough sheriff's deputies, the sheriff told me personally that about 90 percent of the people in his county jail are foreign nationals charged with crimes in the United States. A massive amount of individuals.

Next door in Culberson County, it was about 22 percent. The four counties in the middle, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, and Terrell County, the statistics were not, shall I say, as accurate as the sheriffs wanted to give me; so I'm not going to give that information because I'm not sure about the exact percentage.

But if we move on down the Rio Grande River, and, of course, this is Mexico to the south and this is the rest of Texas up here, just going down the river, we have Val Verde County and about 39 percent of the people are foreign nationals. In Kinney County 71 percent of the people in the county jail are foreign nationals; Maverick County, 65 percent; Dimmit County, 45 percent; Webb County, that's where Laredo is, about 45 percent are from foreign countries; Zapata County, about 65 percent.

And moving on down the Rio Grande River to the Gulf of Mexico here, Starr County, 53 percent; Hidalgo County, 23 percent; and then Cameron County, where Brownsville matches or comes across from the river from Matamoros, about 28 percent.

So, Mr. Speaker, you can make statistics prove whatever you want them to prove, but it shows that people from foreign countries cross the Rio Grande River and come into the United States and commit crimes. These people need to be held accountable for that, and the way to do that is to secure our borders by using the National Guard, the Border Patrol, the sheriffs, the sheriff's deputies, and all the Federal agencies because the first duty of government is to protect our Nation.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MCHENRY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

GIVE AMERICA BACK TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, tonight as General Motors, Chrysler, and the United Auto Workers struggle with the imposed government deadlines that will determine their survival, I wish to share with you Harold Meyerson's article ''Break Up the Banks'' from The Washington Post last Friday.

You see, what has been holding up the deal to save the American auto industry, save America's jobs, and breathe life into communities where wealth is actually created and not just traded away is something not much talked about, and that is the megabanks, centered, yes, on Wall Street, again.

Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase that were huge Treasury bailout recipients, billions and billions and billions of dollars, who turned a profit this year, by the way, are the leading culprits for the rest of the banks in slowing down or impeding the Obama administration's efforts to restructure Chrysler. Currently, Chrysler's bonds found on the books of Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase are trading at 15 cents on the dollar. Despite increasingly better offers than that, Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase insist that they and their fellow banks are entitled to more, more of your money. More of our money. That is greed in its purest form. More, more, and more for them and their cronies, and less and less and less for everyone else. They have bilked America on the front end and then on the back end.

First, the front end by restricting the availability of credit to consumers looking to purchase cars and car dealers looking to finance their showrooms. Just squeeze them down out of existence by shutting off their credit. And now at the back end by denying the restructuring of GM and Chrysler's debt. Yes, they keep America's cash but then deny us the ability to access it in the marketplace to buy cars and furnishing dealers' showroom floors. Very clever. It's a tourniquet at both ends.

Wall Street's idea is to bleed Chrysler retirees, Fiat, and the American taxpayers dry. They care for their own interest at the expense of the national interest.

The American automobile industry is just one victim of Wall Street's meltdown. The industry is the lifeblood of so many communities, and they were just on the cusp of a new green engine era, and they have been forced to their knees.

Of course, the banksters bail out their friends, firms like AIG. Beyond mere life support, they were handed over $70 billion. That's putting all the auto bailout together and multiplying it times five. Not only does AIG have special access to policymakers and your tax dollars; they didn't have to take any haircuts.

Compare that to what is being asked of autoworkers: first, give up your job, move out of your community, cut your wages and your health benefits too, and, oh, by the way, we want to go after your retirement benefits, even the widows and retirees out of those firms.

Meanwhile, AIG pensioners, well, they're alive and well. Their health care benefits are not threatened. Their counterparties are kept whole. While hardworking blue collar America is squeezed dry, they're just as happy as clams.

Right now it's Wall Street versus the American people. Surely those that work hard and make things with their hands and end up with all the injuries to prove it, with bodily wear and tear, don't they deserve some regard? Don't they have some rights for three decades in an auto plant? Well, Citigroup, Bank of America, J.P. Morgan Chase, HSBC, Wells Fargo, and the rest of the high fliers up there on Wall Street, they want to deny these folks the right to their hard-earned benefits and wages.

American workers built and continue to build America, while Wall Street destroys not just capital; they destroy industries. They destroy communities. They destroy people's lives. Now, we can see who has that power. But that isn't what America was supposed to be

all about. When you work hard and you build something real for the Nation's might, you expect a fair deal. And that was supposed to be the American Dream, for the many, not just the privileged few. Today a real industry, auto production, gets stomped on, chewed up, spit out because Wall Street robbed the kitty. They stole our hard-earned money and continue to beg, borrow, and steal from American citizens. Sales in business after business, including the auto industry, have gone down because the bailout recipients didn't make loans. Credit is frozen. People can't buy cars. The Big Three is suffering. So what does Wall Street do? It gets its friends, its shills, on the op-ed pages and other media to shift the blame.

So who gets the blame for the strangled auto industry? Is it Detroit that's the problem? No, my friends. It's Wall Street that's the problem. And it's time that we put America back on its feet again. And as Mr. Meyerson suggests in his very last sentence, pass the anti-trust laws we need in order to scale down these banks and give America back to the American people.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 24, 2009]

BREAK UP THE BANKS

(By Harold Meyerson)

THIS WEEK IN BANKING

Our leading financial institutions announced that they had actually made a profit in the year's first quarter through the creative manipulation of rules and regulations, lobbied Congress to preserve their ability to raise credit card interest rates just for the heck of it and opposed the administration's plan for restructuring Chrysler, which would save some jobs and honor pension obligations, in the hope that they can redeem the company's bonds at a higher level than they're trading at just now. And, to round out the picture, the Wall Street Journal reported this week that lending at the 19 largest TARP recipients was 23 percent lower in February—by which time these banks had received hundreds of billions of dollars in public funds intended to enable them to lend more—than it had been in October, before the floodgates of tax dollars had been fully opened.

This is what our major banks are up to at a time when it is our largess that is keeping them afloat.

The week began with a burst of creative accounting. Citigroup, into which we've sunk more dough than any other company, with the possible exception of AIG, claimed a profit for the first quarter of this year because its bonded debt has lost value, which under the rules of accountancy enabled it to register a one-time gain equal to that lost value, because Citi could, in theory, buy back its own bonds for less. J.P. Morgan Chase, whose fire-sale purchase of Bear Stearns we taxpayers backed, declared a similar profit because of a similar decline in the value of its bonds.

As events would have it, the very same Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase are the lead negotiators for the banks that are objecting to the Obama administration's efforts to restructure Chrysler. Chrysler's bonds, which these banks hold, are trading at 15 cents on the dollar, the amount the government offered to pay the banks in its initial proposal to restore the company to viability. Yesterday, the government upped that amount to 22 cents, plus a 5 percent equity share in the company. Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase, however, insist that they and their fellow banks are entitled to more, though that ''more'' could only come at the expense of Fiat (the auto company that is providing the new car lines and technology without which Chrysler will fold) or the company's retirees (to whose health-care fund Chrysler is legally obligated) who built the company, or the taxpayers who are keeping Chrysler alive.

Instead of playing Scrooge (and a publicly subsidized Scrooge, at that), what the banks should do is lend Chrysler their accountants. Maybe they'd show that the company turned a profit last year.

The banks' lobbyists, meanwhile, have been hard at work, too. Bills to limit credit card fees and penalties—my favorite fee is the one banks charge some customers for making (not missing, making) a payment—are moving through both houses of Congress, but the Senate version has yet to receive any support from Republicans. A bill that would enable bankruptcy judges to modify mortgage terms has also hit a wall in the Senate, with Republican leaders claiming the backing of all 41 of their members to filibuster the bill when it comes to the floor.

President Obama told representatives of the major banks yesterday that he backs the limits on credit card charges. The question here is whether the administration and congressional Democrats will use this issue to go after the Republicans, whose decision to align themselves with the banks, particularly on the issue of credit card fees, is incomprehensibly dumb even by their standards. Socially liberal bankers may be a financial mainstay of the new-model Democratic Party, but if the Democratic Senate and House campaign committees don't run against the Republicans for backing the moral sewer and economic disaster that is our modern banking industry, they will be derelict in their political duties.

And that should just be the beginning. The Democrat in the White House and the Democrats on the Hill are committed to legislation that regulates our dysfunctional wards in the banking industry, but regulations by themselves won't solve the problem of the banks being too big to fail—and so big that they dominate campaign finance and, with it, much of the business of lawmaking. We need to amend our antitrust laws so we can scale down banks to the point that they no longer imperil our economic and political systems. As things stand now, it's we who are serving their needs, not they who are serving ours. It's time to turn that around.

□ 1945

PTSD/TBI GUARANTEED REVIEW FOR HEROES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has asked many of its military personnel to serve in Iraq and Afghanistan and other parts of the world.

Unfortunately, many of these servicemembers are returning with symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, known as PTSD, and traumatic brain injuries, known as TBI.

A 2008 study by the RAND Corporation found that nearly 20 percent of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans have symptoms of PTSD or major depression. This study also found that many servicemembers say they do not seek treatment for psychological illnesses because they feel it will harm their careers. When some servicemembers suffering from PTSD or TBI are not properly treated, they wind up self-medicating or experiencing changes in behavior that lead to serious legal issues and the threat of separation from their service without benefits or treatment.

One disturbing example involves a lance corporal who is stationed in my district at Camp Lejeune. The marine had been facing involuntary administrative separation due to misconduct. His fitness reports prove that he was an outstanding marine prior to his deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan.

His medical board reports, and it states, and I quote, ''His service in the Marine Corps caused his PTSD and, indirectly, his incidents/legal problems. The Marine Corps' failure to treat him in the past and treat him appropriately has done nothing but worsen the problem.''

If this marine would be administratively separated from service, he will not have a chance to be eligible for TRICARE benefits. He would have difficulty obtaining a job, and it is unlikely that a university would accept him as a student.

Fortunately, the Marine Corps has decided to give this marine another chance, and he will be transferred to a naval hospital for PTSD treatment. However, this is not an isolated problem. Many servicemembers have already lost their benefits due to an administrative separation from their service.

For this reason, I have introduced H.R. 1701, the PTSD/TBI Guaranteed Review for Heroes Act. H.R. 1701 attacks the issue from two angles.

First, the bill creates a special review board at the Department of Defense for servicemembers who were less than honorably discharged. And, second, the bill would mandate a physical evaluation board prior to an administrative separation proceeding if the servicemember has been diagnosed with PTSD or TBI by medical authority. Ultimately, the legislation would help preserve the benefits of the servicemember upon leaving the service.

At a news conference last week, I was grateful to be joined by representatives from the National Association for Uniformed Services, the National Military Family Association and the Military Officers Association of America, who spoke in support of this legislation.

The Air Force Sergeants Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of the Purple Heart and Marine Corps League have endorsed this bill. If our government and the military fail to address problems associated with PTSD, the situation will only grow worse in future years.

In 2007, President Obama and Vice President BIDEN joined Senator Kit Bond and others in writing President Bush about the need to ensure that any discharge a servicemember receives ''is

proper and provides for their subsequent care for all service-connected injuries, visible and invisible.''

Given his previous interest in the issue, I hope President Obama will make H.R. 1701 a priority for his administration.

I am very pleased to have Congressman GENE TAYLOR of Mississippi as lead cosponsor of the bill, as well as Congressman BILL PASCRELL and TODD PLATTS, both cochairmen of the Congressional Brain Injury Task Force. I hope that many of my colleagues in the House will join us as cosponsors of this important legislation for our Nation's military heroes.

Before closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform; I would like to ask God to please bless the families of our men and women of uniform; and, God, please bless the families who have given a child dying in Afghanistan and Iraq. And I close by asking God to continue to bless America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DURBAN II HATE-FEST IN GENEVA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, last week's Durban II hate-fest in Geneva reminded us once again of the anti-Semitic, anti-Israel bias that pervades the United Nations, and reinforced why the United States and several other responsible nations were right to stay away.

Given what amounted to a keynote speech, Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad reminded us of his regime's goals when he savagely attacked the U.S. and Israel and called for radical political and economic upheaval on his terms.

He added, ''World Zionism personifies racism'' and said that Israel is a ''totally racist'' regime.

But such statements by Iran's Ahmadinejad come as no surprise. The Iranian leader frequently pushes for Israel's destruction, saying that this sovereign state should be wiped off the map, calling it a disgraceful blot on the face of the Islamic world and proclaiming that anyone who recognized Israel will burn in the fire of the Islamic nation's fury.

On May 8 of last year, he said Israel is a ''stinking corpse'' and is on its way to total destruction. A few months later, on August 20, he referred to Israel as a ''germ of corruption'' that will be ''removed soon.''

A year prior, on June 3, 2007, Ahmadinejad stated, ''With God's help, the countdown button for the destruction of [Israel] has been pushed.''

In October of 2005, he asked ''Is it possible for us to witness a world without America and Zionism? You had best know that this slogan and this goal are attainable and, surely, can be achieved.''

Mr. Speaker, his words and actions do not merely reflect his own views or those of a few powerless extremists, but, rather, Iran's supreme leader, for example, said, ''This cancerous tumor of a state should be removed from the region.''

Rafsanjani, the former Iranian leader who continues to hold significant influence and who some mistakenly call a moderate, has threatened Israel with destruction by nuclear weapons, going on to say that even the use of one nuclear bomb inside Israel will destroy everything, while it will merely harm the Islamic world. Ahmadinejad's hatred for Israel, for the Jewish people, for the Great Satan, that is the United States, for freedom, for democracy and all that the United States and Israel represent, transcends rhetoric into policies and actions that threaten vital U.S. security interests and pose an existential threat to Israel.

Foremost are Iran's sponsorship of violent Islamic groups and its pursuit of nuclear, chemical, biological and missile capabilities. Responsible nations cannot accept the prospect of an emboldened nuclear Iranian regime. We must close loopholes in existing U.S. and international sanctions so as to deny the regime all remaining lifelines and compel it to abandon its destructive policies.

Likewise, we must learn history's lesson that we will not achieve peace by embracing Islamic militant groups like the Iranian proxy Hamas, or by recognizing a Palestinian Authority government that includes Hamas.

The proposed supplemental, which will be before the House in a few weeks, would provide hundreds of millions of dollars for assistance in Gaza. And this would amount to a bailout for Hamas, enabling them to divert their funds from reconstruction to the purchasing of arms.

We have tried unconditional funding to an unaccountable Palestinian leadership again and again, and it has not worked. There is no reason to expect a different outcome now.

Mr. Speaker, just today the Palestinian Authority leader Abu Mazen again refused to recognize Israel as a Jewish state. But the proposed supplemental before us would allocate $200 million in additional direct cash transfers to the Palestinian Authority.

In short, as we craft policy to protect our Nation, we must reward those who stand with us, compel those who threaten us to change their course, and demand accountability in exchange for our hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HUNTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INGLIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FIRST 100 DAYS OF OBAMA PRESIDENCY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, we celebrate today, shortly, I think in 2 days, we celebrate 100 days of President Obama's Presidency. His rankings are way up there, and we all respect him on his first 100 days, but I am going to talk about those 100 days because I have a little bit different viewpoint than others might. I highly respect the man but, in turn, you can view the world differently, and I certainly view the world differently than Mr. Obama and the majority party.

I am going to talk, and I hope I will be joined by some of my colleagues, a little bit about the way I look at the last 100 days and actually farther back than 100 days, the way I look at the last 6 months of what's going on in this country and where we are going and what concerns I have.

Now, I want to make it very clear that I am not doing this to get on Ms. NAPOLITANO's hit list. I am just doing this to express my opinion.

The first thing, when you start trying to look at this new administration and the direction we are taking the country, you have got to start, I think, with our foreign policy. And I think, literally, the first thing or almost first thing that the President of the United States did when he became President of the United States was to order the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay to be closed down and, of course, we are now having the debate as to what we are going to do with the prisoners that were there.

As a result of putting the spotlight on Gitmo, we put a spotlight on the argument of whether or not certain behavior is torture or not torture. And, clearly, this is a matter of opinion. And then we, as of yet, have not had official release of documents that tell us what resulted from these various procedures like waterboarding, as far as information gained by our intelligence folks.

But the argument is that this was a great thing to do, to close down Guantanamo Bay. I disagree. I actually think it was almost the perfect place for us to keep those folks because, quite frankly, I haven't seen anyone, certainly none of our European allies have stepped up yet and said that they were willing to take them. We have had a few that stepped up and their political leaders said, whoa, time out, we are not going to do that.

A fellow has got a private prison somewhere in the country said this morning he would take them, and then—I am not sure who the official was, who said, oh, no, you are not going to take them. So right now we don't have anyplace to put them.

I would volunteer the Williamson County jail, because I know that they would wish they were back at Gitmo, but I don't think they are willing to take them. So we are at a dilemma on that, and we are at a dilemma on whether or not what has happened to these folks that are in this detention facility is, in fact, torture.

I think that the general consensus in the press is that it is. But did it result in something that saved the lives of Americans, that's a good question.

Hopefully that information will be released in the very near future. I know the President and Senate requested it. And I hope that we get that full information so we, as Americans, can get a good picture of whether or not this is really a good thing that we did.

We certainly closed down something that was all over the news, it was all over the talking points of the Democratic Party. And, of course, that being the President who was elected from the Democratic Party, and as he says, he won, and he gets the opportunity to do that, and that's the first thing that he did.

Other things in foreign affairs that he has done, he has made some trips overseas to Europe, was very, very warmly received by our allies in Europe, and they cheered for him and patted him on the back.

□ 2000

But they didn't give him what he asked for. He asked for some help, some real help, in Afghanistan.

Let me say, I just came back from a meeting with the EU myself, and there are a lot of folks over there that certainly are standing in harm's way in Afghanistan. Most of those are Eastern European countries, but there are a few, like Great Britain, who certainly stand in the gap. But the President didn't get what he was looking for in the way of assistance over there, and, quite frankly, I think the Europeans should step up for him.

I do support their participation, and not just the participation, as I told them when I was over there. The way we look at it where I come from, when you are making ham and eggs, the chicken is involved, but the pig is committed, and we are looking for some folks that are committed. That means, if necessary, they will go there without restrictions in their ability to perform, as some of our allies have done when they have gone to the battle areas that we are fighting terrorists in.

Oh, by the way, one of the things that the Obama administration has done through Mrs. NAPOLITANO is we are not supposed to call these folks ''terrorists'' anymore, but I have a hard time remembering what I am supposed to call them, so I am going to call them that until I can remember what the new politically correct term she invented is.

The President went to visit with the Central and South American leaders. He has opened the doors, or is attempting to open the doors, to a regime that has been a very, very evil regime since I guess I was a freshman in high school, and, believe me, that is a long time ago.

Fidel Castro, we all thought he was going to be the savior of mankind when he came to the United States in, what was it, '56 or '57, until we got to know him and realized he was nothing more than what all dictators seem to be and they are, and that is a tyrant who totally and completely persecuted any opposition that might arise in his country of Cuba. He has slaughtered innocents for 50 years, and his brother doesn't seem to be moving in any other direction but backing up Fidel.

Yet we have opened the doors now to Cuba. We are saying we are going to let tourists go down there. We are going to work with these people. Of course, we asked them if they would release the political prisoners down there, some of whom have been there forever, and President Obama thought that he heard Fidel Castro say yes, he thought we could work something out. But now they have come out and officially said they thought maybe the President misunderstood what Fidel said, so we didn't get anything out of that. But let's hope that maybe this will be good for us.

But I always have a problem that when you acknowledge tyranny and you legitimize tyranny, then how do you fight against tyranny? It is an interesting dilemma to be in as a leader.

We have got Hugo Chavez, who has been probably the biggest hater of this country since he came into power of anybody in my remembrance. I don't believe that the dictators of the Second World War that we fought against said as many bad things about the United States of America as Hugo Chavez has said.

He has written a book called ''Open Veins of Latin America,'' which is a venomous attack on the United States blaming every woe that Central and South America has ever had on the United States of America. I think he gave an autographed copy of that book to the President of the United States when he was there, and they shook hands in agreement, not about the book, I am sure, about acceptance of the book.

From a foreign policy standpoint, I don't think we laid a good foundation there, not a foundation of being the voice for freedom in the world. But then good men of good character can disagree, and I certainly think that the President of the United States disagrees with that position, and certainly he is an American citizen and is rightfully able to do so, just like I am.

When the President, when we had visitors here from Great Britain, it was about the time we sent the bust of Winston Churchill back to England, which was supposed to be a permanent gift to this country, but somehow it got sent back. The President met the Queen. He shook her hands with both hands, and then bowed to the leader of Saudi Arabia, King Abdullah. The view of the world is just different from the heights that the President views it and from the lowly position here in Congress that we view it, at least from my standpoint.

That is enough to talk about the foreign policy. But the truth is we are trying to be open and we are trying to reach out to folks and we are asking them to let's all be friends, and hopefully we all will be.

If there is one thing that you have to look at this 100 days that the President has been President, that defines this 100 days more than any other thing, it is the new way we are going to handle an old problem that has been in the economic cycles of this country, that has been coming up for many, many years, and that is the idea of a recession and the possibility of a depression and how do you handle it.

The best guidance that some think we have ever had is the guidance that was given to us by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was elected in 1932 and served the longest of any President of the United States, which brought about the limiting amendments that we have had that limited us to two terms for President. He served many more than two terms for President, but he served from 1932 until basically 1940 when the world and the whole subject matter of the world at that time was the Great Depression.

The Great Depression, however, got overshadowed by the German invasion of Poland in 1939 and the beginning of the Second World War. So the periods as you define the Presidency of Franklin Roosevelt, you take the Great Depression, '32 to '40, and then the next phase in which the American soldier did an excellent job and the American President did an excellent job of defeating tyranny around the world.

I guess going back to a little bit of the history of the Great Depression, the interesting thing was that in 1932 the unemployment rate, and I am not good at getting figures, but it was double digits, somewhere in the 20s or 30s, something like 25 or 30 percent of the population was unemployed. In 1940, that same number was still unemployed. Yet we had gone on, we had adopted the Keynesian version of economics and we had leaped forward with the Keynesian version, and the biggest spending spree in the history of the country took place from 1932 to actually 1946.

But this administration has managed to have spent more than all of that and more than all the other Presidents combined in the first 100 days. Now, I don't want to be totally unfair, because part of that came at the tail-end of the Bush administration with the Democrat Congress, and so I don't think it is completely fair to lay all that off on President Obama. But the facts are just that the President's budget is going to create the largest single deficit a budget has ever created in the history of the Republic.

You know, one of the things that we discussed, there is a long debate, it was debated out pretty heavily in the Presidential election, was whether or not we were going to have earmarks. We still debate to this day in this Congress what is an earmark, is it good, is it bad. Everybody has got an opinion. We haven't resolved the issue. But the President said he would veto any bill that had an earmark in it, because he didn't believe in earmarks, and he is in a large crowd of people that continues to believe that way. And we have this debate on this floor, in committee, and elsewhere right now we have this debate. It goes on continuously. But the President did sign the omnibus spending bill, and he signed it with 9,000 earmarks in it. So as we look at this 100 days, we have got some promises, promises made and promises kept that we need to look at, and there is just a lot of different ways to view what is going on.

I will say this. I will tell you that the President has got as good a popularity rating as anybody that has ever held the office in the first 100 days, so I will give him absolute credit for that. He certainly knows how to be popular, and he is popular. But, you know, we had thousands of people take to the streets, I guess it was last weekend, the weekend before last, with the TEA parties, and although it was probably targeting the Congress as much as it was targeting anybody, but they were certainly not happy with the state of affairs in the United States.

We signed the stimulus bill with $787 billion. Obama's inauguration cost the taxpayers $49 million, which was triple the amount of money that was spent on the Bush administration's first inauguration. There is still a $50.5 million budget shortfall on the Democratic convention in Chicago. So spending has become something that identifies this Presidency; $1.5 trillion is this year's budget. Now we are looking at a new budget, $3.6 trillion. We talked about $1 trillion before on the floor of the House; $1 trillion is a stack of brand new $1,000 bills somewhere between 63 and 65 miles high. That is a whole lot of money, a whole lot of money.

So as we look at this 100 days, you can look at it in different ways. I will say this: The President has certainly kept his cool. He is an excellent speaker. He dazzles our allies and he makes people feel comfortable, and that is a lot that we need in this country.

My problem that I have with President Obama most of all is that I fear the kind of overwhelming expenditure that we have to deal with from the Obama administration. We are getting so far in debt that our great-great-grandchildren are going to have problems paying this bill.

I see I am joined by one of my colleagues, KEVIN BRADY. He is one of the people that I look up to in this building because he has always got good things to say. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Thank you, Mr. CARTER. Again I want to thank you for your leadership in the Republican Conference here in Washington, as well as the fact that you bring out issues that I think average Americans, middle class Americans, want to talk about these days.

To be fair, I don't know if 100 days into the administration is a very good gauge of how successful or unsuccessful they will be. It is sort of more like a PR date. It is like getting your high school graduation grade in the first grade. You know what I mean?

□ 2015

Here's the very beginning. We'll see how it goes. I guess some things that worry me are that so much of this administration has been basically designed, or the foundation is to blame President Bush for everything. And it just seems to me that this is President Obama's stimulus. It is President Obama's budget. It's President Obama's bailout. And at some point, you have to start taking responsibility for your own leadership. And I think that's important for our new President to do.

And I also take issue with the often-stated fact, supposedly, from the White House, that President Clinton inherited a surplus and President Obama a deficit, which is only partially true. What they don't say is that President Clinton inherited a surplus from a Republican Congress. And President Obama inherited a deficit from a Democratic Congress.

I was here in 1997 on this floor, about this time of the night, when Republicans sat down with President Clinton, worked out the balanced budget agreement that led to that surplus. And Democrats voted overwhelmingly against that balanced budget agreement. So the surplus that President Bush received didn't come from Democrats; it came from Republicans.

Admittedly, Republicans, especially led by the President, spent way too much. But I'd point out that the deficit when the Republicans left the majority in Congress they had whittled down to about $160 billion a year; still way to high, but the compass was moving in the right direction.

Here we are 2½ years later, under Democratic control of the House and Senate, the deficit is now 10 times that much, $1.18 trillion, the most in American history. And that's what worries our folks, Congressman CARTER, the most, you know, that we are on the biggest spending spree in American history; trillions and trillions and trillions of dollars of debt that seemingly can never be repaid; $1 billion extra new funding an hour in the first 50 days of this new administration. And the question they have for me is, who's going to pay for all this? I mean, they realize there is no free lunch. There is no free money. Someone somewhere is going to have to pay for it. And it won't be the wealthy. It's going to be middle class families and small businesses, our children and grandchildren, who ultimately will pay for all this massive spending.

I serve as the ranking House Republican on the Joint Economic Committee, and our economists pointed out that the stimulus bill really was a spending bill, had very little to do with creating jobs, would have very little to do with the economy recovering and may, in fact, be a drag on our economy in the out-years as we attempt to pay back where interest rights rise to catch up with all the monetary policy and fiscal policy occurring in Washington today.

We also worry, our economists believe that our debt, national debt, may not just double in the next 4 years, may well triple in the next 4 years, in that inflation could go to 8 to 10 percent a year, which really eats away at people's pocketbooks, families' paychecks, really is one of the greatest, I think, damagers to our economy.

And we see this spending. We see this national debt, all of it again blamed on President Bush. And I look forward to the day when our new President says, you know, this is my administration, this is my leadership.

And I see the mistakes that are being made on proposing tax increases on professionals and small businesses, tax increase is major on our independent energy producers in America. Tax increases, utility increases on every American as a result of this cap-and-trade scheme.

We see taxes on people who want to give charitable deductions or deduct their own mortgage rates from what they owe Uncle Sam, higher taxes on capital gains and dividends, which a lot of our seniors rely upon in their retirement days as well. And it just seems to me you cannot tax, borrow and spend your way to prosperity; that we're

going to see massive tax increases, but even then, you cannot tax your way back to a balanced budget.

In fact, I think and I believe that this budget that will be rushed through Congress this week, Congressman CARTER, if it is allowed to pass, I don't know if we'll even have time to read it, just like the stimulus bill may be rushed through Congress. If it passes, we may well not see a balanced budget again in our lifetime. It sets the path so far from what a balanced budget is.

In fact, you could double the taxes on every American, every taxpaying American in our country, you still wouldn't balance the budget under the Obama budget that we're looking at here this week. So all this debt, all this spending is scary, the direction we're headed.

I'm convinced there are some issues, perhaps, that the President would like to work with Republicans on. I know that we're anxious to do that. So far it's been highly partisan in Washington. But I think there are issues that, if the President says to the Speaker and the Senate majority leader, I really do want to find consensus, rather than just jam everything through, I can tell you there are a lot of Republicans who are willing and eager to sit down with him. That's not been the case so far. As a result, I think our country is worse off for it.

And I'd yield back again to the leader of this discussion.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, the issue of bipartisanship is one that every American wants, including every American, I believe, in this House. But the facts are that you have situations where some things are just so diametrically opposed to what you stand for that there's no place you can go there.

When you're talking about bipartisanship, you've got to come in and try to move to a compromise middle position. Most of the legislation that we've seen in Congress in the first 100 days hasn't really even been vetted with the committee system. It just almost comes directly from the Speaker's Office to the floor. So we don't have any input into all that. To get bipartisanship you've got to sit down and talk things out, work things out. That's why we have committees. That's why we have the smaller units that discuss these things.

You know, I was on, when I was, my first term in Congress I served on the then called Education and Workforce, now it's called Education and Labor Committee. And we had a group of African American women, and mostly women, but a few men, mostly grandmothers, but a few mothers, who came to express their desire to make sure that the voucher program that had been created before I got here for the D.C. schools was kept in place because, and they testified over and over and over how it was saving the lives of their children and grandchildren; that it was allowing them to select the school of their choice, and to put an effort forward to excel and be a superior student, because they were able to have gotten into the lottery system to get one of these vouchers for 1,700 students as an experimental program.

But I had never, I've never been up here where I saw just ordinary folks come in and, I mean, I saw a grandmother stand up there and cry: Please don't take this program away. This program is saving my grandchild's life. Please don't take it away.

And we didn't.

But, unfortunately, the administration has eliminated that program. Now, this program was just what a bunch of poor people wanted. It's just a shame we couldn't expand that program so that we could do something about the failed D.C. school system, to make sure that good, hardworking kids, no matter where they live or what their circumstances in life are, would have a place to go to have a chance to have a better education. I don't understand that. I don't understand why that would happen. But it has to do with, something to do with politics.

But when you're talking about little kids and their chance to go to a safe school and their chance to learn something, and you have a program that's giving them that chance and every one of their supervising parents and grandparents are there saying it's the greatest thing that ever happened to us, why in the world would you take that little token thing away, when you're spending trillions of dollars on other things?

Mr. BRADY of Texas. And if the gentleman would yield.

Mr. CARTER. I will yield.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I think you make an important point there because that issue wasn't decided on what was best for the children. That was just a political agenda that was being exercised. And yet you have—I'm one of these believers that we need to invest in and lift up public schools all across this country with accountability, with resources, helping them do their job.

But while we're improving the very worst of these schools, like in Washington, DC, you have to give those parents a choice, an option of getting their kids into a school, because if you're going to take, 5, 6, 7, 8 years to get a school up to standards, look, when you have little kids like we do, in kindergarten and fourth grade, my wife and I do, every year matters. You can't have them in a school that's still failing for 5 or 6 or 7 more years. And those parents who last week were told, yes, we're going to continue it, and then a day later it was yanked out from under them, you know, all they said was, all they were saying is, while you improve our schools, give us a chance to get our kids a better education while you're doing it. So trying to do it both at one time. But we've seen this a lot. Common sense, I think, principles and values, that seem to be ignored.

Last week, the Joint Economic Committee held a hearing with the Special Inspector General over the bailout funds. And he's very direct. And, basically, Barofsky, former prosecutor, respected, a lot of credibility, he said—he made two points at the hearing, Congressman CARTER. One was that he said, despite their repeated requests to the Treasury Department that all the money from the bailout be accounted for, and then banks put in place controls so you can continue to monitor, again, Treasury Department, time and time has said no, we'll not do that. We don't want to know and hold accountable where those bailout dollars are going.

And, secondly, they had just finished this, Inspector General, Special Inspector General, just finished a review of this new, some of the new programs, including taking these bad loans off the banks' books. And they said, it is ripe for abuse, collusion, conflict of interest, money laundering. They made a series of commonsense recommendations on how to prevent that from occurring. And to date, the Treasury Department still has not agreed to those commonsense protections of our tax dollars.

And we're seeing that, whether it is in lower income people who want their kids to have a good education, whether it is taxpayers who just want to know where their bailout money went, and they want to prevent abuses before they begin, whether it is—a lot of Americans are not convinced that a government-run health care system is the way to go in America, but they already feel like it's being shut, they're being shut out and it's being rammed through.

Same with this global warming cap-and-trade scheme. Again, rushed to the floor, rushed through Congress. We know, from the AIG bonuses and that fiasco of legislation that was on the House floor, when Congress rushes these things to the floor, when there is no debate, when it's shut off, when there's a gag rule where we can't even read the stimulus bill, and the public doesn't know about it, at the end of the day, America loses.

And I think that that's one of the reasons, Congressman, that this President, for all his personal skills, for all, I think, his sincere desire to do a good job, his poll numbers, while high, are the most polarizing in four decades. The country has never been this divided over what direction we're going. He can play, I think, a more important role in leading. And I just hope that he's not, you know, manipulated or directed by those around him; that he's able to step forward, because I think there is an opportunity to work together. But so far, the first 100 days have been very, very disappointing from that regard.

And I would yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, and I thank the gentleman for his comments. And let me say, so that everybody understands where I come from, when this all started, President Bush

was President of the United States. And we had a Treasury Secretary come running in here and say, oh Lord, oh Lord, oh Lord, the sky is falling. I need you to give me three-quarters of a trillion dollars, roughly, and I need it now. Don't ask any questions. Trust me.

Well, when that all happened, I thought to myself, now, the folks in Round Rock and Georgetown, Texas, are pretty decent, hardworking, honest people. But I don't believe, if a guy came running into their place of business in a big hurry and said, the sky is falling, the sky is falling, the world's going to hell, I just gotta have a couple hundred bucks. Give it to me. I'll pay you back. Trust me. I think they'd say, whoa, wait a minute. What do you need this $200 for in such a big hurry?

□ 2030

At least they'd say that: What are you going to do with it if I loan it to you, and I'm not going to get it back? That might be their best friend to whom they might be able to do that; but I believe any normal-thinking American would ask that kind of question.

We were talking about three-quarters of $1 trillion that he was asking for, and all he was saying was: Trust me. It's too complicated for you to understand. Trust me. So I voted against it because, quite frankly, I think that the man on the street manages his money with more commonsense than the Congress does in managing that money.

Now I hear this story from you, and you would know because you're on the Ways and Means Committee, which looks into these things. It shocks me to think that we are being told very clearly that the use of this money could be used for money laundering—that word jumps off the page—and they're not even doing it? Something is wrong. There's something wrong.

I've got friends who have arrived. My friend PHIL GINGREY has arrived here from the great State of Georgia. He was the first one here, so let's let him talk a little bit about the first 100 days.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman from Texas for yielding and for giving me the opportunity to join with him on the floor tonight as we talk to our colleagues about our impression of the first 100 days.

I was actually on ''Fox News Sunday,'' just yesterday, basically talking about the same thing, and my comment then was: well, you know, what bothers me more than the first 100 days and the performance of the President is the fact that yesterday was National Debt Day. It was the day on which the Federal Government had spent every bit of the money that we've taken in. All of the revenue has been spent on expenses, on discretionary spending and on mandatory spending, and now, for the rest of the year, it's borrowed money. We're going to be spending borrowed money for the rest of the year.

The striking—shocking almost—thing about that, Mr. Speaker, is that this is occurring 3½ months earlier this year, the gentleman from Texas, than it did last year. So, yes, there's no way that I could stand before my colleagues and say that I would give the President a good grade on this.

My worthy opponent in the majority yesterday, as we always have a Republican and a Democrat on these television shows, said: Well, you know, the President ought to be scored on a curve. I guess he meant compared to the last President—President Bush and the previous administration. In the opinion of this gentleman, the President should get an A on the curve. Now, he's a Harvard-educated lawyer, an accountant, and I think he, maybe, even has a Ph.D. In the Ivy League, I don't think they give anything, Mr. Speaker, but A's and B's. I went to Georgia Tech, and there is no curve. There is no grade inflation at Georgia Tech. I hope my friends at Georgia Tech won't get on to me about this. I'm a Georgia Tech graduate, and I speak only for myself, but I would give him at best a C-minus.

One of the things that bothers me the most is this recent release, this declassification and release of these memos that were written by attorneys in the previous Justice Department in regard to enhanced interrogation to try to make sure that anything we did as a country was done legally and within the bounds of the law and within the bounds of our great Constitution. I'm sure they struggled—it was a difficult thing to do—and in good conscience said to the President: This is what you can do. This is what you cannot do. We're in a desperate situation. We have just been attacked. Three thousand or more people were killed when the Twin Towers came crashing down after the Islamic extremists—the terrorists, global terrorists—I guess we call that overseas contingency operations now.

Mr. CARTER. That's the word. That's the word.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I guess we can no longer talk about terrorism.

We were in a desperate situation, Mr. Speaker, and to think that the President—I read this in the paper about how he spent 5½ hours with his top-level people over in the West Wing, debating pro and con whether or not to release these memos—to declassify them and to embarrass, I guess, the previous administration and our country to the world. After 5½ hours of debate, pro and con, the President made a decision to release those memos, and then of course said: But now, you know, we need to move forward. I'm a leader—and I hope and pray that he is—who wants to look to the future.

We've got a lot of problems. This economy is terrible. With everything we've done, we're just right back to where we were, you know, as far as the Dow goes and as far as continuing to lose jobs. So we need to move forward and not focus on the past. We're not going to be prosecuting these people because what they did they did in good faith. Then, what, 6 days later, all of a sudden, he said: Well, maybe I'm not so sure about that.

Mr. Speaker, this is dangerous stuff, and I think the President really needs to rethink this. This business of gotcha and saying that, you know, everything is the fault of the previous administration, I think, has got to stop. If he wants to get a good score on his first 100 days, well then, let's start thinking about the next 100 days. I'm ready to give him a good score if he—the President, Mr. President, the 44th President of the United States—doesn't try to take over our health care system and doesn't bring us towards socialized medicine and a single-payer system, if he doesn't tax the middle class to death with this carbon trade scheme, regime, European Union idea, that, I think, is crazy in these economic times. If he wants a decent score in the next 100 days—and I'll yield back to my colleague—then hopefully he will and this Congress will and this majority will reject these ideas as we move forward.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, I thank my friend from Georgia. That's exactly what I was talking earlier about. It's easy to talk about bipartisanship, but when you just really believe the policy is wrong, that it's the wrong policy at the wrong time and for the wrong purpose, how can you work in a bipartisan manner on something like this cap-and-tax system that's being proposed by the majority?

I mean, I'm going to tell you: unless I just don't understand it—and I'm not saying there's not a chance I might not understand it—but it seems to me that if your purpose is to keep people from putting carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and you've got a plant over here that's pouring out carbon dioxide and you've got a plant over here that's clean and that's saving carbon dioxide and planting 1,000 trees, then you say, well, this guy can loan to this guy some of his cleanness, and this guy will be in compliance, but, hey, he's still putting the stuff in the air. So how does that do anything?

Oh, by the way, there's a tax that goes with this that's estimated to raise about $1.5 trillion for the United States, a brand-new tax. Well, that's okay. That tax is going to be on the big oil companies and on the utility companies and all of those people. That's okay. Who cares about them. Do you think those people pay that tax? Go down and get out last month's utility bill. Open it up, and see whose name is on it. Then see what they tell you you've got to pay, and look at the bottom line, and see what it is, and write it down someplace because it's going up, and it's going up by the amount of that tax if they pass this bill. So it is a new way to tax Americans. Believe me, that bill is not going to say, oops, you're middle class, so we're not going to put it on your bill. It's not going to

say that. Oops, you're poor, so we're not going to put it on your bill. It's only going to go on the rich people's bills. It's not going to say that. It's going to be on everybody's utility bill and on everybody's gasoline bill and on everybody's fuel bill. It's all going up by the amount of that tax, and you, the American people, are going to pay this.

We—my friend Mr. WESTMORELAND and my friend Mrs. BACHMANN—we're all going to pay this.

I'd better recognize Mrs. BACHMANN. She's one of the bright lights of this conference. We're glad to have her with us.

Mrs. BACHMANN, I will yield to you such amount of time you wish to consume.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Judge, I thank you, and I thank you for holding this Special Order hour this evening on the first 100 days of the Obama administration.

This has been a great leap that we've seen. We have different historical shifts that occur in our Nation's history. This one has to be at least, not a shift but, I think, more a great leap that we've seen. To me, the question shouldn't be as much How is President Obama doing? as much as it should be How are the people doing? How are the American people doing after these first 100 days?

We were made great promises of hope, great promises of change. Yet I was listening over the weekend to the President's man, Larry Summers, and to what he was saying. He was saying it may be next year, 2010, before we see any shift in this economic climate. We were led to believe that we would see great change, immediate change, and all we're seeing is a prolonged effort, which is just what happened in the 1930s with FDR.

The more the government spent, the more the government regulated, the more the government put up tariff barriers—trade barriers—and the more government intervened, the longer the recession occurred. As a matter of fact, the recession that FDR had to deal with wasn't as bad as the recession Coolidge had to deal with in the early twenties. Yet, from history, the prescription that Coolidge put on that is lower taxes, a lower regulatory burden, and we saw the roaring twenties where we saw markets and growth in the economy like we had never seen before in the history of the country. FDR applied just the opposite formula—the Smoot-Hawley Act, which was a tremendous burden on tariff restrictions, and then, of course, trade barriers and the regulatory burden and tax barriers. That's what we saw happen under FDR. That took a recession and blew it into a full-scale depression. The American people suffered for almost 10 years under that kind of thinking.

Here we are now, boosting forward to the year 2009—the beginning of hope and change. So, again, the question is: How are the people doing?

Credit is tight. Banks aren't lending the way people had hoped they would lend. Job losses are going into the double digits. We have college and we have job losses approaching 20 percent in their districts. Minnesota, the State that I represent, is a fairly diverse State economically. We tend to have low unemployment. In areas of my district, I have unemployment of 10 percent. That may not seem like a lot, but that's a lot in the State of Minnesota.

I wrote down just a couple of things, Mr. CARTER, that we've seen just in the time that President Obama has been in office. He said quite often after he came into office that he inherited this mess. Now, one thing that we remember is that President Obama actually voted for all of these measures that got us into this mess. He voted for the bailout. He voted for all of these expenditures whether it was for Freddie and Fanny or Bear Stearns. He was voting for all of these measures all throughout 2008, but just since the time of his election in November of 2008 to the present day, he has increased the burden, and he has increased spending by 75 percent on his watch. So it's one thing to say you've inherited a mess. It's another thing to increase that mess by 75 percent. How has he done it?

Well, he passed an over-$1 trillion stimulus measure that he was only too happy to sign. He also proposed that we spend $75 billion in direct foreclosure money. Then he proposed $200 billion to banks for more mortgage bailout money. Hey, I thought that's what that $700 billion was supposed to go for. That wasn't enough. He proposed and passed another $200 billion.

Then we saw our Treasury Secretary, Tim Geithner, go over to Europe and before the G–20 say that we needed to get behind another $1 trillion of spending for the International Monetary Fund—$1 trillion of spending—and also have an international financial regulator so perhaps, for the first time in the history of our country, the U.S. would subsume our economic system under an international regulator. This is unheard of. Then we also heard talk about global currency called ''special drawing down rights'' on the International Monetary Fund. The Treasury Secretary assured me, personally, in the Financial Services Committee that he would categorically renounce taking the United States off of the dollar and moving us toward international global currency. Within 24 hours, the Treasury Secretary went 180 degrees different and said he would be open to an international global currency.

Then we saw the firing of the president of General Motors, and we saw the changing of the board of directors of General Motors. We saw this administration tell Chrysler they had to get married to another company, Fiat, and they had to have this all happen before June.

□ 2045

We saw yesterday again, as Dr. GINGREY said, national debt day, and again, what this means for the people back home, is that the United States, as of Sunday, as of April 26, we spent it all. We've spent everything that we planned to bring in. It's like you made out your household budget for the year for a hundred thousand dollars, and you have already spent it by this point. So at this point, now it's the credit card. And it's not a credit card that you and I are paying; it's a credit card that our kids are going to be paying. That's why I am concerned.

And that's why I am so glad you brought this up about this first 100 days with President Obama, because I think it has more to say, Judge CARTER, about what the kids under 30 years of age will have to live with than even more what you and I will have to live with, because this is a pretty big spending spree that we've seen happen in this last 30 days, one so big we can't possibly bail ourselves out of it even this year.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time for a couple of other facts.

It's so nice to have people that are on Financial Services and Ways and Means come in here because you get to see so much more of this stuff than we do. And we're supposed to be seeing it in Appropriations, but when it comes to spending, they sort of bypass Appropriations most of the time when it comes to spending.

The 10 days before President Obama was inaugurated, he said there were two different economic scenarios that were coming down the pike, and one was good and one was bad. The good one was the passing of the stimulus bill. The bad one was doing nothing. He said that if we did not pass the stimulus bill, that unemployment rate would go above 8 percent; but if we passed the stimulus bill, we wouldn't see 8 percent unemployment at any time until 2014.

Mrs. BACHMANN. What happened, Judge?

Mr. CARTER. Today, unemployment is 8.5 percent going on 9.

And in addition to the spending we're spending, the Fed is printing trillions of dollars into the economy.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I guess, according to that thinking, then, they ought to spend more money. Do you think that's what the prescription should be for the American people?

Mr. CARTER. That's what they're trying to do.

But the reality is our spending is not working, and now the worry we have to be worried about is the fact that we may be looking at inflation, maybe 10 percent a year. Now, young people who have lived through the last—grown up since the 1990s, which would fit a great deal of the young people that are out there today, they really don't know what we're talking about when we say ''runaway inflation.'' They really don't get it.

Mrs. BACHMANN. They didn't live through the Jimmy Carter years.

Mr. CARTER. They didn't live through the Jimmy Carter times.

But when you see your paycheck, you get a paycheck and you realize that your dollar gets—in a year gets worth 10 percent less, and the next year 10 percent less again, and just like interest compounds, so does inflation.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Pretty soon your money is worth half.

Mr. CARTER. So if it would have cost you $1 to buy this clip when you first started, it will end up costing you $2 to buy that clip—it's the same clip—because inflation is running away.

Mrs. BACHMANN. And your dollar is worth half of what you thought it was worth.

Mr. CARTER. President Obama promised the people at Caterpillar that if the stimulus bill passed, they would start hiring soon. The reality is they started laying off again because it wasn't the solution to the problem.

I have got another friend that's here to join us, Mr. WESTMORELAND from the great State of Georgia, and I am going to yield him so much time as he may wish to consume.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Thank you to the gentleman from Texas for yielding and for having this hour.

I think if I was going to grade President Obama on the first 100 days, that I would have to give him an ''A'' in public perception.

Mr. CARTER. Amen.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I think he is a great orator. I think he does a great job of reading a speech, and he has—his message, and he's still been on the campaign trail, has made the public's perception think that we are getting somewhere. But the gentleman from Texas makes an excellent point. I thought he said it would not rise above 7.5 percent.

I would also have to give him an ''A'' on blame shifting. And the gentleman from Texas mentioned that, too, that this seems to be all of our problems—all of our problems seem to be from the prior administration and the prior Congresses when the Republicans were in the majority.

Now, I am here to confess that I was only here one term while we were—the Republicans were in the majority and we spent too much money. And we did. And we were at fault. And the American people said, ''No, we're going to stop this train. We're going to make a change.'' And Republicans, we got what we deserved, but the American people did not get what they deserved.

In this last election, they were promised change, and we have had quite a bit of change. And Judge, the gentleman from Texas, I know you have talked about quite a bit of that, but we need to go forward.

And I have learned something in the past 3 or 4 months that bipartisanship means doing what the Democratic leadership in this House wants you to do. It doesn't mean getting different opinions or different proposals put into the legislation. In fact, I would have to say that this Congress has been one of the most closed Congresses in the history of this country, as far as bipartisanship.

So, the public perception is an ''A.'' He has sold his agenda in a way that the public has bought it, and one of those parts has been the bipartisanship. But the people that can create the real bipartisanship in the atmosphere of working together is Speaker PELOSI and Leader REID. And the gentleman from Texas knows we have not seen that. We have, in fact, been closed out of the process. So that's not a reality.

The reality is, as my colleague from Georgia mentioned, yesterday was debt day. After yesterday, we go forward spending our children and our grandchildren's money. We're putting everything we're doing on a credit card. I sat here for 2 years in this Congress and I listened to the minority, the Democrats then, complain about deficit spending, about going into debt, on and on and on. Yet today, that seems to be okay. That seems to be the way of this country: We're just going to put it on a credit card. If we don't have enough credit, then we will print the money.

But I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for doing this and for bringing about a report card, I guess, on what the first 100 days has been about in this administration. I hope the next 100 days will be better. I wish this President great success. I wish this country great success.

But I believe in order to achieve that success, we're going to have to get away from the blame shifting. We're going to have to get away from the public perception. We're going to have to get away from selling the snake oil that's sold here, and we're going to have to get down to working together, listening to ideas, and being able to come together and give every Member of this body, the people's House, an opportunity to put forth their ideas into making this a better country that we live in.

So I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding that time and for his willingness to come down and to bring this forth to the American people.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you. Those were wonderful comments.

You know, when you were talking about bipartisanship, I wanted to point out to you that you had it exactly right. It seems that bipartisanship means ''do what we say.'' You know, the worst demonstration of wanting to be bipartisan occurred in February when it was announced that the 2010 census would be moved out of the Department of Commerce and into the White House to politicize the accounting of the American public.

Now, why would I worry about that? Well, because we, Members of Congress, are the branch of this government that is represented by a number of people. We have a number of people that we represent. And we divide the population of this country by a number that is expected to be somewhere around 800,000–850,000 people, I understand it, after the next census. And then that decides how many congressmen and -women we get from each State.

This has always been done by independent people as nonpartisan as possible because the count matters. And so say you're moving it out of the department that it has been in and into the White House, there is nothing bipartisan about that. Absolutely nothing. The center of the universe of one party is the White House.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. PERLMUTTER (during the Special Order of Mr. CARTER) from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111–87) on the resolution (H. Res. 365) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

THE WORK OF THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL TASK FORCE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. Good evening, Mr. Speaker.

I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert supplementary materials on the topic of my Special Order this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Black Caucus, the CBC, is proud to anchor this hour. Currently, the CBC is chaired by the Honorable BARBARA LEE from the 9th Congressional District from California. My name is Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, representing the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

CBC members are advocates for the human family, nationally and internationally, and have played a significant role as a local and regional activist. We continue to work diligently to be the conscience of the Congress. But understand, all politics are local. Therefore, we provide dedicated and focused service to citizens of the congressional districts we serve.

The vision of the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus, to

promote the public welfare through legislation designed to meet the needs of millions of neglected citizens, continues to be the focal point for the legislative work and political activities of the Congressional Black Caucus today.

This week, the Caucus has joined to discuss one of the most important topics facing our country: the energy crisis. Rising global oil prices, concerns over energy security and the urgent need to address climate change has made energy a central concern of the 111th Congress and necessitated this message hour.

Mr. Speaker, I would now yield to our Chair, the honorable Ms. LEE from California, the gentlelady from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much.

First, let me thank Representative FUDGE from Ohio once again for holding the Special Order today as Congress continues to work to break away from this business-as-usual with regards to our Nation's energy future. Thank you Congresswoman FUDGE for selflessly each and every Monday night coming to the floor making sure that the voice of the Congressional Black Caucus is heard on each and every issue, day in and day out.

Let me also take a moment to thank the Chairs of the Congressional Black Caucus's energy and environmental task force, Representatives G.K. BUTTERFIELD, EMANUEL CLEAVER, and SHEILA JACKSON-LEE. I want to thank them for their leadership and their tireless efforts to promote proper stewardship of our communities by protecting the environment.

It's so important that we continue to call for action on these issues surrounding global warming and the continued degradation of our environment that is perpetrated by our perilous—and I mean our perilous—and I think the whole country understands what we mean now when we say ''perilous dependence'' on fossil fuels.

As I have said time and time again, there is no way that we can deny the interconnection between our stewardship of the environment and the state of the economy, public health and our communities. The drastic acceleration of greenhouse gas emissions has often been concentrated in low-income and in minority communities putting these vulnerable populations on the front lines, mind you, of the fight against environmental degradation and global climate change. In fact, 71 percent of African Americans live in counties in violation of Federal air pollution standards—that's 71 percent of African Americans—and 78 percent live within 30 miles or within the toxic perimeter of a coal-fired power plant. This is shameful.

□ 2100

Day after day, the communities in my district, for example, face the severe consequences of pollution, urban sprawl, and environmental injustice which harshly affects people of color and low-income families. Sadly, this epidemic is hitting our children the hardest. Back home in my district, children growing up in west Oakland are seven times more likely to be hospitalized for asthma than the average child in California.

None of us can afford to take this lightly. The health of our community and our neighbors affects us all. Simply put, climate change has and will continue to exacerbate the problems of poverty and inequality.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus Energy Task Force and myself recently wrote a letter to Chairman WAXMAN of the House Energy and Commerce Committee expressing support for comprehensive climate legislation and investments in the green economy. I won't read the letter in its entirety, Mr. Speaker, but I will insert the letter into the RECORD.

Basically, we talked about investments in the green economy, we talked about consumer protection, job leakage protection, adaptation, and of course we talked about why we thought this bill should move very quickly and move forward with these key elements in place. In this letter, we also stress the importance of shielding low-income households from price shocks to ensure that they do not bear a disproportionate burden as we transition to a low-carbon economy. We also called for the expansion of complimentary energy-efficient programs, and for regular and predictable funding for adaptation and mitigation assistance abroad.

By the year 2030, it is estimated that the cost of adapting to global climate change could amount to more than $100 billion annually, with up to $67 billion per year to meet the needs of the developing world alone.

Now, earlier this year, I introduced H. Con. Res. 98, a congressional resolution which recognizes the disparate impact of climate change on women and the efforts of women globally to address climate change. This resolution illustrates the disproportionate impact of climate change and environmental degradation on the world's most vulnerable populations. More importantly, it reflects the reality that any strategy to combat global warming and climate change will really need to include meaningful and equitable action on the international level.

The United States must provide support for adaptation and sustainable development abroad, as well as assistance to ensure affordable access to emerging clean technologies. It is time to think big, not small. And the challenge of addressing global climate change will require a truly comprehensive and transformative solution.

I am greatly encouraged by the actions already taken by the Obama administration to reengage with the international community in order to find solutions to this global challenge. And I also applaud the Environmental Protection Agency's recent finding that greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare, which finally recognizes the need to protect our communities and the global ecosystem by acting immediately to curb carbon pollution.

And, Congresswoman FUDGE, as I was listening to the other side talk a little earlier, I couldn't help but wonder really where they were for the last 8 years because, had some of these actions and initiatives been put in place in the last 8 years, perhaps we would be much further ahead in our overall climate change efforts. And the public health, of course, would be, I think, much better protected. I think we heard a little bit of revisionist history tonight, so I just have to say that as I move forward.

As Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, let me just say that we want to continue to work with the Obama administration—and all of my colleagues here in a bipartisan way—to help pass responsible and comprehensive climate change legislation that will spur the development of clean, renewable energy and the deployment of much needed energy-efficient technologies.

Legislation which sets us on a path toward energy independence and a new low-carbon economy will help to maintain the United States' position as a leader in innovation and create hundreds of thousands of good-paying green jobs, and finally, help us get off of this addiction that we have to oil, especially break the stronghold that really has been crippling us in terms of our dependence on foreign oil.

One of the most exciting and inclusive solutions to many issues facing environmental health is the possibility afforded to us by promoting green jobs training and the growth of the green economy in America. And I am very pleased to say that the President, in his economic recovery package—which, of course, the other side I don't think mentioned tonight—included $100 million for green job training. We have to have people prepared for the new world, the new jobs that are going to be provided by this industry. And so $100 million would get us started on that path. But again, we have to look at this in a bipartisan way, and I hope that at some point we will.

To that end, I recently reintroduced legislation entitled, the Metro Economies Green Act, or the MEGA bill. This is H.R. 330. This establishes grant programs to encourage energy-efficient economic development and green job training and creation of green jobs. This legislation would also create a national institute to serve as a clearinghouse for best practices in order to facilitate the successful expansion of green jobs on a national scale.

As a representative of California's Ninth Congressional District, I would also just like to take a moment to recognize the role that California's East Bay is playing at the forefront of the green jobs industry and the green jobs

movement. We have a number of innovative initiatives in my district in particular, including the East Bay Green Corridor Initiative, the Oakland Green Job Corps, the Joint BioEnergy Institute, the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab and the Energy Biosciences Institute at Berkley.

I recently visited the Oakland Green Job Corps with the special advisor to President Obama on energy and climate change, Carol Browner—who is doing a fantastic job in this position—and also with Mayor Ron Dellums, who is providing tremendous leadership in this area. We visited the Oakland Green Job Corps to show the Obama administration really a groundbreaking example of green-collar jobs, workforce development, and what we are doing in Oakland in terms of preparing our young people for these jobs of the future. This is already up and running in Oakland, California.

The Oakland Green Job Corps is a partnership of community organizations, trade unions, private companies, and the city of Oakland. It provides Oakland's residents with the necessary training, support, and work experience to independently pursue these careers in the new energy economy.

One component of the Corps is called the Cypress Mandela Training Center. This provides invaluable pathways out of poverty, which is extremely important to recognize that these positions provide this new industry. Also, it provides vocational training for Bay-area men and women, especially those with barriers to employment.

Green has already become the fifth-largest industry in the Nation. And with the proper support and funding, we will continue to see an explosion of innovation and the expansion of economic opportunities surrounding the green movement.

There is no doubt in my mind that a greener future will lead to a more prosperous future for our communities, the Nation, and the world, but it must be a movement that is inclusive of all and that leaves no community behind. So I urge my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis, to act swiftly to move America beyond its dependence on oil, address the climate crisis, and really help protect America's natural resources for our children's future. And as a person of faith, I just must say that we must preserve and we must protect God's creation, which is our planet.

Thank you, Congresswoman FUDGE.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS OF THE 111TH UNITED STATES CONGRESS,

Rayburn HOB, Washington, DC, April 9, 2009.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN,

Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WAXMAN, As you draft and consider comprehensive energy legislation to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, and to curb greenhouse gas emissions, we the undersigned Members of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) respectfully request your consideration of the issues discussed in this letter.

Climate change represents a tangible threat to the communities we represent as well as the United States as a whole and we, therefore, encourage and support your efforts to address this critical issue. We support science-based legislation to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. The United States must be a leader on this global issue, and this target is consistent with the proposals of the Obama Administration.

INVESTMENT IN THE GREEN ECONOMY

Comprehensive energy legislation will revolutionize our economy and energy infrastructure, spurring us to become more innovative and efficient. The growing ''Green Economy'' presents an opportunity to create large numbers of quality green-collar jobs for American workers, to grow emerging industries, and to improve the health of low- and middle-income Americans. Any public investment in the Green Economy should include serious efforts to train, employ and provide public service opportunities that lead to full-time employment in these industries. This is a significant opportunity to make cost-effective public and private investments to rebuild and retrofit our nation. We recommend the following:

Develop a career pipeline, particularly in low- and middle income communities, through training, job readiness and entrepreneurship programs, to ensure that people who most need work are prepared for the family-sustaining jobs and careers in energy efficiency and energy service industries. Ensuring local hiring practices will be critical to engaging these distressed communities.

Development of Green Energy Centers of Excellence at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to research and develop new green technologies as well as train implementers in the deployment of green innovation. HBCUs maintain unique relationships with communities of color, and we should use their expertise to educate these communities on the opportunities in green industries and the techniques needed to succeed.

Ensure local and national certification standards for technical jobs to ensure appropriate levels of expertise.

Apply large-scale energy-saving measures to the nation's building stock, which will create hundreds of thousands of green-collar jobs while dramatically reducing American's energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

A cap-and-trade system will increase the cost of energy derived from high-polluting production processes for all households. Low- and middle-income households spend a greater share of their budget on energy costs than higher income households. To help prevent climate change policy from being unfairly burdensome on these households, we recommend:

Measures to offset the disproportionate impact of increased energy costs that could take the form of a climate rebate equal to the loss in purchasing power extended to the lowest quintile, the second quintile and partially extended to the third quintile. For households that file no tax returns, the rebate could be administered through the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system. For all others, the rebate could be extended through a higher Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) or alternative tax mechanisms that make the connection with this increased cost.

Further investments in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and the Weatherization Assistance Program, and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program.

Prevent the creation of ''hot spots'' and ''outsourcing'' to communities of color and low-income or otherwise vulnerable communities domestically and abroad.

JOB LEAKAGE PROTECTION

Many manufacturing jobs in this country produce goods that compete in global markets. Under a domestic cap-and-trade program, these industries will face pressure from increased costs due to direct regulation of their emissions as well as higher energy costs.

If this is not addressed, these industries, as well as the workers and communities they support, will be forced to close or move operations to countries without similar regulations, producing the leakage of American jobs and emissions to foreign countries.

To protect the jobs of workers in the energy-intensive trade-exposed industries, the CBC recommends:

The United States should pursue international agreements on greenhouse gas reductions. Engaging industrialized nations in an agreement to combat this truly global problem will more effectively meet emissions reductions goals as well as ''level the playing field'' for American workers and business.

Until an international agreement can be achieved, climate legislation should include measures to protect against unintended disadvantages brought about as a result of global trading partners acting outside of a domestic or international greenhouse gas reductions scheme.

Provide assistance to ease and facilitate the transition of workers and communities dependent upon high emitting industries to the emerging low-carbon economy.

ADAPTATION

Regardless of our success in curbing greenhouse gas emissions, we can be certain that there will be ramifications as a result of global climate change. These may include rising sea levels, increased weather disasters, changes in precipitation, loss of biodiversity and the increased spread and range of tropical diseases. This will affect rural, urban and island communities domestically and abroad, with low-income populations being at greatest risk. Providing appropriate adaptation measures for these eventualities is imperative and this legislation should insure regular and predictable funding. We recommend:

An ecosystem-based adaptation both domestically and internationally, investing in conservation techniques to preserve wetlands, tropical forestland and critical ecosystems such as coral reefs and their relevant fisheries. Thriving ecosystems produce healthy communities, and promote sustainability.

Agricultural adaptation for areas experiencing shifting weather patterns. Subsistence farmers should be provided aid to manage temperature change and its effect on their growing season.

Medical adaptation to prepare and prevent the spread of disease. As temperatures rise, tropical-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever may proliferate in previously unaffected areas. Preventing and addressing this through vaccinations, improved sanitation measures, and other burgeoning technology should be a priority in the legislation.

It is with the utmost respect and appreciation for your efforts that we present these policy recommendations to you. We view these principles as essential to any climate change proposal. Please let us know how the Committee plans to incorporate these principles into the upcoming climate change legislation and how we can work with you to pass this critical legislation.

Sincerely,

Barbara Lee, CBC Chairwoman; Emanuel Cleaver, CBC Energy Taskforce Member; Sheila Jackson Lee, CBC Energy

Taskforce Member; Melvin L. Watt, CBC Energy Taskforce Member; Alcee L. Hastings, CBC Energy Taskforce Member; Sanford Bishop, CBC Energy Taskforce Member; Bobby Rush, CBC Energy Taskforce Member; C Butterfield, CBC Energy Taskforce Member; Donna M. Christensen, CBC Energy Taskforce Member.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, that our chairwoman has been so very supportive of this hour and of me continuing to be the anchor. But I also want to say to our chairwoman that I appreciate your kind of setting the record straight because I know that one of the things that our President talked about is, his priorities were education, health care, and energy. And he didn't say any of it would happen overnight, contrary to what our colleagues across the aisle said, that they thought it was going to happen right away. As a matter of fact, the President said it would take time. So I do thank you for helping me set the record straight, and I thank you for being here this evening. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Mr. Speaker, reliable predictions indicate that by the year 2050, the world's population will have nearly doubled from its present level. It will rise from around 6 billion to about 10 billion people. Most of this growth and much of the increase in energy consumption will occur in developing countries. Future increases in energy demand will exert even greater pressure on our finite reserves. If we are largely dependent on one fuel source, we risk price rises and supply disruptions. It is imperative for us to use our energy more efficiently and develop an energy supply that is both sustainable and diverse in order to improve our quality of life and protect our environment.

As a country, we can no longer depend on the cheap conception of gas and other finite resources. It is in the interest of our national security to become independent from our foreign sources of oil in politically unstable regions of the world. If we continue to invest in other finite resources, what is to prevent those costs from skyrocketing when the supply runs low? If we don't invest in renewable technologies now, we could be on the brink of a catastrophe, not to mention the health and environmental cost.

The best way to lower energy costs is to make homes, buildings, vehicles, and infrastructure more energy efficient. In the process, we create jobs. Doing nothing to curb carbon pollution means rising surface temperatures, rising sea levels, adverse health effects, and displaced populations. The longer we delay, the higher the cost.

As global warming becomes more threatening, addressing the future of America's environment becomes increasingly urgent. According to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the average global temperature could rise by an additional 2.5 to 10.5 degrees Fahrenheit by the year 2100. If the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere doubles as expected, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has acknowledged that without emission control policies, the amount of carbon monoxide in the air will far exceed today's levels with a 30 to 150 percent increase.

According to an assessment by the World Health Organization of possible health impacts of climate change, more than 150,000 deaths may have been caused in the year 2000 alone by global warming as a result of disease, malnutrition, and loss of shelter. This negative impact on world health will only increase as the climate changes.

Experts predict that one-fourth of the Earth's species will be headed for extinction by 2050 if the warming trend continues at its current rate. More than $100 billion worth of homes, businesses, and public facilities are at risk from extreme coastal storms if sea levels rise as anticipated. When we invest in renewable energies, we are not only creating jobs and strengthening our economic prospects for the future, we are protecting our increasingly more fragile environment as well.

The Congressional Black Caucus recommends that we support science-based legislation to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions at least 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050. The United States must be a leader on this global issue, and this target is consistent with the proposals of the Obama administration.

Any public investment in the green economy should include serious efforts to train, employ and provide public service opportunities that lead to full-time employment in these industries. We must develop a career pipeline, particularly in low- and middle-income communities, through training, job readiness, and entrepreneurship programs to ensure that people who most need work are prepared for the family-sustaining jobs and careers in energy efficiency and energy service industries.

When we talk about consumer protection, we have heard a lot about cap-and-trade. And sometimes I agree and sometimes I disagree with all of the things that are out there, but let me just say two things about cap-and-trade. A cap-and-trade system must be fair and must not be to the detriment of manufacturers and businesses. A cap-and-trade system will increase the cost of energy derived from high-polluting production processes for all households. Low- and middle-income households spend a greater share of their budget on energy costs than higher income households. To help prevent climate change policies from being unfairly burdensome on these households, we must remember to promote and support vital projects such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, better known as LIHEAP.

□ 2115

The LIHEAP program helps to pay the winter heating bills or summer cooling bills of low-income and elderly people. During extreme weather conditions, people living in poverty and low-income elderly should not have to choose between fuel to heat or cool their homes and buying food for themselves or their families. Two-thirds of the families receiving LIHEAP assistance have incomes of less than $8,000 a year, Mr. Speaker, $8,000. This program clearly helps the people who need help the most.

The Congressional Black Caucus recommends that we provide measures to offset the disproportionate impact of increased energy costs that could take the form of a climate rebate equal to the loss in purchasing power extended to the lowest quintile, the second quintile, and partially extend it to the third quintile. For households that file no tax returns, the rebate could be administered through the Electronic Benefit Transfer System. For all others the rebate could be extended through a higher earned income tax credit or alternative tax and make the connection with this increased cost.

In my home State of Ohio, Mr. Speaker, Ohio has lost more than 213,000 manufacturing jobs since the year 2000. In my neighboring State of Michigan, the figure is almost 497,000 jobs lost. Its industrial sector ranks fourth for energy consumption after Texas, Louisiana, and California. According to the Environmental Defense Fund, manufacturing is poised to grow in a low-carbon economy because economic opportunities exist within the supply chain that provide parts and labor for these industries. States that stand to benefit most from jobs in these sectors include Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

Ohio receives about 86 percent of its electricity from coal. We also have some energy-intensive industries in Ohio such as paper, plastics, and fertilizer that rely upon abundant and economically viable sources of energy to help them keep their prices competitive, which is especially important during this troubling economic time. A cap-and-trade program will likely gradually raise electricity rates over time for consumers and especially manufacturers like those in northeast Ohio. When developing legislation, it is critical for us to work to minimize the effect and to sustain the competitiveness of our crucial industries and not only provide my district with jobs but also provide the world with products.

Mr. Speaker, the President had the opportunity to visit my district the day before he was inaugurated. He came to the city of Bedford Heights. He visited a community in my congressional district. He came to visit the Ohio wind energy component manufacturer Cardinal Fasteners. President Obama pointed to Cardinal Fasteners

as an example of how a company struggling through tough economic times can reinvent itself and recover by recognizing opportunities in the renewable energy market. Rather than falling victim to the slumping economy, Cardinal has become the Nation's largest manufacturer of bolts, screws, and double-ended studs used in wind towers. Each wind tower installed requires approximately 1,000 products made by Cardinal. As a result, the company now earns half of its revenue selling products that support wind energy products. Driven by sales of wind turbine projects, Cardinal projects will add an additional 40 or more individuals to its workforce in 2009, increasing its total to more than 100 employees.

I tell you this story because it tells you of the potential that Ohio has to be an oasis of wind energy. Ohio has made enormous strides to take advantage of its wind potential and create good green energy jobs throughout the State. In fact, there are over 220 businesses in Ohio that are involved in the development and manufacturing of wind energy and over 440 companies involved in the renewable energy sector. The Ohio Department of Development estimates that there are more than 1,000 Ohio businesses that already have the capacity to become part of the wind turbine supply chain.

Comprehensive energy legislation will revolutionize our economy and energy infrastructure, spurring us to become more innovative and efficient. The growing green economy presents an opportunity to create large numbers of quality green collar jobs for American workers, to grow emerging industries, and to improve the health of low- and middle-income Americans. Any public investment in the green economy should include serious efforts to train, employ, and provide public service opportunities that lead to full-time employment in these industries. We must assure that we train and prepare our workforce for green jobs and technology. An item that I truly support from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is the nearly $3 billion in workforce investment formula grants and $750 million for green and health care training. Lori Atkins, the deputy director of the Cuyahoga County Department of Workforce Development, informs me that to make sure that my community is ready for all jobs that are coming our way, training dollars they will receive will go to approved advisers for in-demand occupations, including green energy. My community will stand ready for this significant opportunity to make cost-effective public and private investments to rebuild and retrofit our Nation. The CBC recommends the following:

We must develop a career pipeline, particularly in low- and middle-income communities, through training, job readiness, and entrepreneurship programs to ensure that people who most need work are prepared for the family-sustaining jobs and careers in energy efficiency and energy services industries. Ensuring local hiring practices will be critical to engaging these distressed communities. It is also extremely important that we do not leave minority- and women-owned businesses behind in this new industry. Therefore, we must be assured that they have their place at the proverbial table. This will also ensure that the work is spread to all citizens.

We must as well develop Green Energy Centers of Excellence at predominantly black institutions to research and develop new green technologies as well as train implementers in the development of green innovation. These institutions maintain unique relationships with communities of color, and we should use their expertise to educate these communities on the opportunities in green industries and the techniques needed to succeed.

We must ensure local and national certification standards for technical jobs to ensure appropriate levels of expertise. We must also apply large-scale energy-saving measures to the Nation's building stock, which will create hundreds of thousands of green collar jobs while dramatically reducing America's energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

It is important for us to remember that the only way we can achieve our goals as a country is to become more energy independent, and that can only happen if we have a skilled workforce proficient in science, technology, engineering, and math. I would like to briefly discuss and highlight the MC Squared School in my district, which is the first STEM facility in our Nation that is located in a corporate complex. The facility provides an environment fostering intellectual growth and stimulating curriculum geared toward science, technology, engineering, and math. The students are mentored by GE employees from a broad array of disciplines ranging from research, technology, and engineering to marketing, finance, global product management, and human resources. Most importantly, the teachers and staff are exceptional. It was no small feat to make the MC Squared STEM School a success. It took the hard work, ingenuity, and commitment of local civic and business organizations who came together and contributed nearly $3 million for the classroom renovations on the Nela Park campus in order to bring this idea to fruition. It also took the vision of the CEO of the Cleveland Public Schools, Dr. Eugene Sanders.

The STEALTH team of the MC Squared School meets once a week after school and is headed up by a science teacher who was the vice president of Johnson Controls for 26 years. They have created an apparatus called ''the thing,'' which collects sunlight and stores it in batteries which can be used to charge your cell phone, laptop, and any daily household item. They have refined it to do something that works effectively. Additionally, the STEALTH group has implemented green renovations to General Electric solar panels on the roof of its own facility.

The STEM School recently held a conference focusing on renewable energy at the Great Lakes Science Center in my district where many students came and were responsible for researching a specific topic. The STEM School then invited other children from the community to conduct a town hall discussion on energy issues.

The STEM School works in conjunction with the Washington Park Greenhouse, which is connected to the Cleveland Public School District through South High School. The STEM School students recently made some recommendations to increase energy efficiency of the greenhouse. General Electric staff worked with them hand in hand while using the suggestions of the students to renovate the greenhouse. The students then took measurements of humidity, temperature, and other levels before and after and compared the result to measure the progress of their work. The STEM students are currently working on developing automated watering systems for the greenhouse pumps to conserve energy and water for the plants. They are in the process of creating designs and testing to see which one works best.

I believe that the MC Squared STEM School has the ability to be a catalyst for change across our Nation. Children who are taught by educators with proper certification and mentored by professionals are more likely to succeed and prosper in an increasingly technologically advanced society. It is for this reason I plan to offer an amendment to the STEM Coordination Act of 2009 in the Committee of Science and Technology, which I am a member, with the intent to increase the members of certified teachers in low-performing areas of our country. Increasing the number of qualified teachers in our country in science and math will only help our Nation spur the renewable energy revolution.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, for allowing this important discussion on energy during our message hour. We must work to strengthen all facets of our society when discussing an unfolding energy revolution in the 111th Congress. We have a great opportunity to protect our environment and strengthen our economic interest through the creation of additional sources of energy such as biofuel, wind, and solar.

Mr. Speaker, I yield again to our Chair, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much for yielding.

And let me just thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for that very comprehensive, succinct, and very clear statement. I think it summarizes many of the issues that the Congressional

Black Caucus believes are important as we move forward with our comprehensive energy legislation.

And I must say you highlighted the involvement of minority- and women-owned businesses and entrepreneurs in this effort, also the role of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

The role of the Congressional Black Caucus, as many know, is to make sure that no one is left behind, that no community is left behind. And the Congressional Black Caucus historically has been and continues to be the conscience of the Congress.

So, Congresswoman FUDGE, I'm really pleased that you have laid out for us tonight what the Congressional Black Caucus sees as important in this energy legislation as we communicate it to our great chairman, who is doing a fantastic job, I must say, Chairman HENRY WAXMAN. And we have communicated this to him, and we are very confident that as this energy legislation moves forward that the Congressional Black Caucus's views and input and ideas to expand this legislation to make sure it's comprehensive and that it includes all communities in our country will be part of that.

Thank you for your leadership tonight. That was a very wonderful presentation, Congresswoman FUDGE. The Congressional Black Caucus is very proud of you.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you so much, Madam Chair.

□ 2130

HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAYSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, in the next 2 days we will be coming upon the 100 days, first 100 days of President Obama's Presidency, and the last few days we have already started to have some analysis, some discussion on those 100 days, what's happened, how does it compare to prior Presidents?

Of course, this is one of those traditions that seems to occur going back to the days of FDR. And I guess it's kind of ironic that a lot of these comparisons go back to FDR, because a lot of things that are happening today in our country have a lot of similarities to what happened back in the 1940s when FDR became President, when our country was in a depression, a depression that lasted for over 8 years. It didn't end until World War II got us out of it.

I think one of the things that seems to have symbolized the first 100 days more than anything has been the record levels of spending that's gone on here in Washington. All across our country we are facing tough economic times right now. Families are tightening their belts. Families are dealing with the problems that are existing in our economy, but they are doing it by trying to live within their own means.

I think one thing that's really symbolized this first 100 days has been the record levels of spending that's gone on with this new administration to run our country deeper into debt, adding more than 20 percent to the national debt in just the last 2½ months, and record levels of spending that I think have concerned many people across the country to the point where just a few weeks ago you saw thousands, hundreds of thousands of people taking the streets in these taxpayer TEA parties where people were literally showing up all throughout communities in this country to protest and send a signal. I think that they are frustrated with the record borrowing and spending and taxing, as well as these bailouts that are not working.

And so as we look at all of this, I think it hopefully is an indication that we need to pull back and refocus our country on those things that we truly need to take care of to address the problems that our country is facing and act in a fiscally responsible way to address those problems. So I think what we need to talk about now are the ways that the next 100 days can hopefully shape us in a different direction than first 100 days.

And as we look at some of these policies, we are debating right now in the Energy and Commerce Committee a major change in our Nation's energy policy. I think our Nation is severely lacking a national energy policy. There are good alternatives that are out there.

I am a cosponsor of a bill called the American Energy Act, which takes an all-of-the-above approach to fixing our national energy crisis, and a bill that would actually open up more areas of our own country's natural resources to drilling for oil, for natural gas, for developing clean coal technologies and then using that revenue not only to create good jobs and to reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, but to fund our ability to transfer into those alternative sources of energy like wind and solar power. But we also need to keep nuclear power as one of the components of a strong national energy policy.

On the other side of that, what we are seeing is the presentation of a bill called cap-and-trade. And the cap-and-trade energy tax is nothing short of that, a massive change of energy policy that the President has brought us in the first 100 days that would literally turn over our energy economy in this country to a Wall Street speculative market where companies would be limited in how much carbon they can emit in this country, but then they would have to pay taxes, in essence, on any more production that they would do.

Early estimates are this would raise $646 billion in new taxes, but it would saddle every American family in this country. Early estimates by the President's own budget director show that there would be over $1,300 a year more that every American family would pay in their own home energy bills, not in addition to all of the jobs that would be lost.

Early estimates by groups like the National Association of Manufacturers show that a cap-and-trade energy tax would literally ship 3 to 4 million jobs out of our country overseas to countries like China, India, Brazil and other nations that would not have the same kind of environmental regulations that we have today. So for people who are concerned about carbon emissions, the cap-and-trade energy tax wouldn't do anything to lower carbon emissions in the world.

What it would do is run off a lot of companies in the United States, ship those jobs, millions of jobs out to other countries like China, India, Brazil and others who will emit even more carbon. So it's a very counterproductive strategy from that standpoint but one that has a lot of support by some in Congress. And then hopefully there will be enough of us on this side to not only defeat that bill but then bring our alternative plan, like the American Energy Act, a plan that would put a comprehensive national policy in place to get our economy back on sound footing, but also to reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, something that has been a problem for a long time, something that hasn't been addressed by Congress adequately, but one that can be.

And so while we are talking about and evaluating these first 100 days, there are a lot of things that we can do to look at how to move us to a better place in our country. And if you will look at what has been happening with the budget, one of the interesting conversations that we hear about is how much debt was run up in prior administrations.

Frankly, I was not a supporter of the debt back then. I surely am not a supporter of the debt that's being added to our children and grandchildren right now.

And if that debt was bad, which I agree it was, then these proposals, in fact, the President's own budget that's going to be coming up on a vote here on this House floor probably later this week, would double the national debt, double the national debt in just 5½ years.

And so just about a week ago the President had met with some of his economic advisors and his Cabinet, he pulled in his Cabinet and he said, I want you to go out and find—in a $3.5 trillion budget, he called all of his Cabinet members in and gave them the task of cutting $100 million. Now, I think we can all find ways to cut $100 million in the budget.

But to bring all your Cabinet members as a task to figure out how to go and cut $100 million, just to equate that to an average American family, that's like a family of four who makes $35,000 saying, let's sit around the table. We have got tough economic times. We need to cut our budget. A

family of four making $35,000, if the best they could do is come up with a way to cut $1, that would be the same equivalent of the President's challenge to cut $100 million out of a $3.5 trillion budget.

So I don't think any family would be celebrating after they found that $1 amongst all of their expenses, $1 they could cut out of their entire $35,000 budget. That's, so far, the best that this administration has been able to come up with.

I think we can do better. I think the American people are challenging us to do better. Some people that are here will talk about ways that we can do better and have some good ideas of their own.

Dr. GINGREY from Georgia is one of them, and, Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield to Dr. GINGREY of Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding.

We thought we would spend a few minutes this evening talking about another problem, a huge, huge problem, and, of course, that is with our health care system in this country and the fact that the administration has made one of their top priorities for this Congress health care reform.

Those of us on the Republican side, Mr. Speaker, the loyal minority, feel that our health care system does need some reforming, but not in the way that the President has proposed, not in the way that the majority party has suggested the road in which they want to travel in regard to health care reform.

I have got an opportunity this evening to be joined by a number of doctors on our side of the aisle; in fact, we are part of a new caucus in the House, the Republican or GOP Doctors Caucus. We have about 12 members in that group, Mr. Speaker. And I was trying to get my staff to real quickly this evening estimate the number of years of medical provider experience that, in the aggregate, we have got in this group. And that estimate, as just given to me by one of my colleagues, 331 total years of medical practice among the GOP Republican Doctors Caucus. Let me repeat that, Mr. Speaker, 331 years.

Now, I am not going to say that that necessarily makes us experts, but it certainly does give us, in the Republican Doctors Caucus, a perspective, an experience that we should definitely be heard on this issue of how to best reform this health care system of ours that we love to say and proudly say is the best in the world.

We know that it's not perfect, and we know that when statistics are thrown out by the United States Census Bureau that 47 million Americans every day throughout the year go without health insurance, that is a staggering statistic, and I would say, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, an unacceptable statistic.

Now, the truth of the matter is, when you peel back that onion, though, of 47 million people that have been determined by questions of survey that's done in the typical Census Bureau fashion, what you find is that this is just kind of a snapshot, Mr. Speaker, of any point in time there may be 47 million people who are without health insurance. But many of them, in fact, it's estimated that as much as a fourth of that number or maybe even as much as 40 percent, within 2 to 3 to 4 months, at the most, will have insurance. They may have lost it temporarily because of a job change or an illness, or they just happened to let their premiums lapse, and they regain that health insurance.

But one of the things that's without question, as we look at the statistics, the 47 million, is that there are 18 million of them who clearly can afford—I am not saying they live in luxury, but they could afford to provide health insurance for themselves and probably for their family as well, because 18 million of the 47 million make more than $50,000 a year.

□ 2145

Eighteen million of the 47 million have an income more than $50,000 a year, and 10 million of that 18 million make more than $100,000 a year.

So there are people in this country that are just simply, they are probably, I would guess, demographically between the ages of 22 and 35, who are healthy and young and in many cases single, have good jobs, professionals, just don't want to spend the money and just feel like, well, if I get sick, I will pay it out of my pocket.

I think it is a mistake. I think it is a huge mistake, and I certainly don't recommend that. I think people are playing Russian roulette almost by doing that because of some catastrophic illness, a broken neck in a motor vehicle accident that would leave a person disabled for life. That is a worst case scenario I guess you could think of. But that just shows you that the number is not as bad, that 47 million. Then it is estimated that one fourth of those are people who are not even citizens of this country.

So you get down and you start peeling the onion, and you peel the onion, the layers peel back and you may have 15 million in this country, 10 or 15 million people who, through no fault of their own, they are not poor enough to be eligible for our safety net programs like Medicaid and maybe the CHIP program, Children's Health Insurance Program, and they are not old enough to be eligible for Medicare. They are not disabled, thank goodness, but they don't make enough money to be able to afford it.

We definitely need to do something about that, and I can tell you that every member of the Doctors Caucus, the Republican Doctors Caucus, agree that number is too high, and we want to do something about it, and we will do something about it. There are a number of things that need reform in our system, and we will talk about that tonight.

I have been joined by a couple of my colleagues as I look across the Chamber and I see Dr. MURPHY from Pennsylvania, and I see Dr. FLEMING from Louisiana, and I think others will join us as we get deeper into the hour. But I am going to engage sort of in a colloquy, maybe an open mike with my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, talking about what we feel needs to be done, but, more importantly, what we feel absolutely should not be done as we bring to you these 331 total years of medical experience and working with patients, constituents now, that we have morphed into proud Members of the Congress, but to understand what they want, what the doctor-patient relationship is all about.

Some of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, have not had that unique opportunity, and it is our obligation to share it with them as they share with us their experience in their professional lives. That is really why we are here. That is what we are all about.

Anyone that says Republicans are the party of no, they have no opinion, they just show up and vote no, that is absolutely an unfair characterization, Mr. Speaker. We do have a plan. We have a second opinion, as I point to this first slide before yielding to my colleagues. We have a second opinion, heck, on everything, on every issue.

We heard from Mr. SCALISE a few minutes ago about spending and a second opinion that we Republicans have on the budget, a second opinion that we Republicans have on the Energy and Commerce Committee in regards to what kind of comprehensive energy bill this country needs that is not this cap-and-trade and the silent hidden tax of $3,000 per family that hits middle class Americans so hard, and that is what the second opinion that Mr. SCALISE was giving in regard to that issue.

Well, by way of introduction, Mr. Speaker, that is what we are going to be talking about here for the next 45 minutes. I see my colleague from Pennsylvania is here and ready to go, and I want to yield 5 to 7 minutes to the good doctor from Pennsylvania, Dr. TIM MURPHY, my classmate and colleague.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I thank my friend Dr. GINGREY for yielding. Of course, Dr. GINGREY, you are well aware as a practitioner of how Medicare works. I want to lay out for a few moments here, as many people will start to say that we should use Medicare and Medicaid as examples of how to expand health care because they are run so well. I want to point out a few things about how I disagree with that premise and those that say that Medicare has a very low cost overhead.

In part, that is because some of the administrative fees are set, but there are several other things we need to know about that, and that is that they

pay very low fees to hospitals and physicians, and perhaps that is why so many physicians do not participate in Medicare-Medicaid payments. Another aspect too, is, understand that Medicare covers only about 58 percent of beneficiaries' health care expenses.

So when you leave that much in other fees on the table unpaid, what happens? Well, hospitals use some of their own coverage to cover that gap in Medicare coverage. Patients also carry their own supplemental insurance on their own to cover it, and many times it is left that the actual cost of Medicare that we are told does not anywhere near describe what the real cost is.

The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, otherwise known as MEDPAC, said the way Medicare is going, its well-known design deficiencies and financial problems will certain inhibit the delivery of high quality care, in its June 2008 report to Congress. They said, ''Without change, the Medicare program is fiscally unsustainable over the long term and is not designed to produce high quality care.''

Let me give you a couple of examples of where I think Medicare is a particular problem, and Medicaid as well.

A constituent of mine has multiple sclerosis, and some of you may know that multiple sclerosis affects nerve cells and really affects the ability of those nerve cells to communicate with one another. There is a membrane over the arm of nerve cells called a myelin sheath, and what happens is the sclerosis or scarring of that sheath affects the ability of one nerve to communicate with another.

In multiple sclerosis, a person may have discrete attacks or long-term attacks that may affect their motor skills, their muscle skills or their thinking and cognition. At times it goes away completely for long periods of time and then comes back.

The annual cost per patient, however, for treating such patients may be $30,000 or $40,000 or $50,000 a year. And yet how does Medicare and Medicaid handle that? Well, they have this strange notion that says, for example with Medicaid, if you want to have some payment for that, you must be disabled. But to be disabled you have got to go 24 months of disability, which is not a characteristic of this illness. And, of course, to be disabled means you can't work. If you are not working, you can't pay for your medication. If you stop working and they find out you really are without symptoms, it is a problem. So, you see, it is one of those catch-22s we put people in with this.

There is also something here that Medicare and Medicaid does not pay for: Disease management. This is particularly important, because disease management for people on Medicare is extremely important because of the complexities of their illness. And these complexities are not small.

Nearly 80 percent of Medicare beneficiaries have at least one of the following chronic conditions: Stroke, diabetes, emphysema, heart disease, hypertension, arthritis, osteoporosis, Parkinson's disease, urinary incontinence. And because of this, 5 percent of Medicare beneficiaries account for about half of all Medicare spending each year. Among this top 5 percent, nearly half had congestive heart failure and 35 percent had diabetes.

You see, there is such complexity among people with chronic illness, it is a wonder they can manage it at all. That is why people with severe illness do better if the doctors and nurses can work with the patients to manage this complex care.

You don't have to be a member of our GOP caucus to notice how difficult it is, and hopefully some of the comments made by some of my colleagues tonight can illustrate that. But I know patients that I have worked with, sometimes it is absolutely overwhelming for them to have multiple visits and dealing with so much with their illness, and yet Medicare and Medicaid won't pay one penny to have anyone from that medical practice work with that patient.

So what happens? They forgo their treatments, they make mistakes in the medications, there are many difficulties that come up, and it could lead to unnecessary hospitalizations. And those, Mr. Speaker, those issues are ones that cost so much in the area of health care. I am sure my colleagues, no matter what branch of medicine or health care they are from, know this full well. When you have a patient with multiple complications, if they cannot deal with it, well, the complications increase.

Part of the reason that this is even more of a problem is that what happens, these complexities go on. If you have Medicaid and Medicaid plans that say we are going to pay for what they call quality of care, and it is only based on a narrow measure of outcome, then what happens is that patients stop to be compliant and hospitals may discharge some of them early because they are not paying for actually managing these difficult cases.

This is a serious, serious problem, and one of the reasons why out of this $2.4 trillion health care system we have no less than $700 billion or $800 billion worth of waste. It is because of that, Mr. Speaker, that what we ought to do is, before we say let's have the government expand Medicare and Medicaid and make it available for all, we ought to say let's use all of our abilities to fix these broken systems. It is wasteful, it is harmful, it is difficult for patients, and it is not effective health care. And because of that, I would certainly encourage what Congress should do with all full speed is instead of saying let's just replicate this broken system and expand it for everyone, we ought to fix this system.

Medicare's hospital payment system doesn't encourage or reward hospitals to reduce readmissions. It is a matter that we almost have like 18 percent of admissions results in readmissions within 30 days of discharge. What is wrong with a system that has those kinds of problems?

So, Mr. Speaker and my colleague, Dr. GINGREY, I know, doctor, how you and I have talked many times about these difficulties and how they go on.

I might add this other point, if I may, doctor. You are aware that with Medicare, that as people lay this out as being this great cost-effective plan, one of my concerns is if it is so cost-effective, why is it going belly up? It is out of money in less than 10 years. Yet it is touted all the time of having this effective health care system. It is not that way. I think it is that way simply because it is not paying for effective health care along those lines. That is one of the issues that the GOP Doctors Caucus is trying to bring before the American public, and certainly before our colleagues here in the House.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Dr. MURPHY, if you would yield back to me just for a second on that point, this second slide, the cost of the current government-run health programs, well, on this first bullet, colleagues, look at this. CBO estimates that individual and corporate income tax rates would have to rise by about 90 percent through 2050 to finance projected increases in Medicare and Medicaid. That is what Dr. MURPHY is talking about. The cost of reductions in Medicare payments then are passed on to consumers who purchase their own care or get it from their employer, and that adds $1,500 annually or 10.6 percent to the annual cost of coverage for a family of four.

So, Dr. MURPHY, I agree with you completely that we are in a situation where if that is the model, then God help us, if that is the model that we are going to adapt for all Americans. ''Medicare for all'' I think is the way Senator KENNEDY put it.

I think there is a formality here, Mr. Speaker, in regard to who controls the time. Our colleague from Louisiana, he is not a physician, he is just a very smart Member of this body and my colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee where we deal with health care, as is Dr. MURPHY, where we deal with health care every day, and Mr. SCALISE, the professor from Louisiana, is controlling the time, and I yield back to him as he yields to other colleagues.

Mr. SCALISE. Well, I thank the gentleman and the doctor from Georgia. As you said, I am not a doctor, and I don't play one on TV, but I do enjoy serving with you on the Energy and Commerce Committee, where we do deal with the policies that actually address the health care issues in our country, which are very important.

One of our newest Members, somebody who I am proud to serve with in my State delegation, a new Member from Shreveport, Louisiana, who happens to be a doctor and a very able student on these issues, is my friend Dr.

FLEMING, who I am going to yield time to now.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, first of all, I want to thank my friend from Louisiana, Mr. SCALISE, or should I say Dr. SCALISE. We have made him an honorary doctor tonight. Also I want to thank Doctors MURPHY and GINGREY for their comments. I do want to follow up on some of these comments. I think they all fit together nicely.

You know, first of all, I would like to say that the United States delivers the best health care in the world, or at least among the best, arguably the best, but the financing of it is a basket case.

You heard, Mr. Speaker, Dr. GINGREY talk about the 47 million uninsured, which is a very fluid number. But, you know, I have often said through my experience that these 47 million are not the people you think they are. They are not the poor, because we do have programs for the poor. They are not the elderly. We have Medicare for the elderly. And they are not those in stable employment in corporate America.

They are, for the most part, small business owners and their employees. There are really several reasons why insurance is difficult to obtain or to afford for these people, and I won't go into all of that in detail, but I do want to hit eight points that I recommend in terms of health care reform.

□ 2200

Mr. FLEMING. Before I get to that, I want to contrast with you what I understand the Democrat offering is on this subject, and that is a, more or less, expanding Medicare, which we have today for the elderly and for the disabled to everyone. I think there are a lot of satisfied recipients of Medicare out there. However, I would remind everyone that Medicare exists only because it's propped up by taxpayers and by private insurance. So, if we expand Medicare to everyone, who is going to prop that large system up, perhaps as much as 17 percent of our total economy?

I really think that we can have our cake and eat it, too. I think, Mr. Speaker, that we can have excellent insurance coverage and that we can actually cut costs in the process. So here is point 1:

Despite the need for Federal and State governments to pay many of the health care insurance bills, the government, itself, should get out of the administration programs. Why is that?

Any politician who tells you that when he is elected or that when she is elected that he is going to do away with all fraud and abuse in government is either lying to you or really has no idea what he's talking about. The reason for that, as we apply that to health care, is: If you take, for instance, two physicians who are treating the same pneumonia, physician 1 treats it with an office visit, with maybe a follow-up office visit and with, perhaps, a prescription for antibiotics. The other physician admits a patient to the hospital, costing upwards of $7,000 to $10,000. The question is: Who is right?

The answer is they're both right, but one costs many times more than the other. We really, currently, don't have a way of saying, Well, what is the best and most efficient cost in every case for every patient?

I would submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that the Federal Government does not have the ability to micromanage care to its most efficient point. However, we can—if we are allowed to provide health care through administrative means, that is—pay the money to certain organizations of providers and allow them to make those decisions as to where they can cut the waste out, and to do so through competition, I think we could actually save money and see improvement in care and certainly in customer service.

Second and as part of that is: physicians and other health care providers should be allowed to come together in both vertical and horizontal integration so that, instead of having a reimbursement rate that's dictated by the Federal Government—it's the only part of the economy, incidentally, in which the Federal Government determines the actual price that anyone is paid, the so-called ''price regulation.'' If we move from that into price competition where you have groups of providers who come together and who group together and who compete for covered lives and, in doing so, work efficiencies into the system of lowering the cost and improving the quality, I think we would see much more for our money, and certainly our patients would.

Third, we need to provide basic health care insurance for every American, at least make it affordable. In doing that, remember that today, through the EMTALA laws passed in the 1980s, someone with or without insurance can appear to the emergency room, simply request care and will be provided care despite that person's ability to pay. Well, that's all well and good, but what often happens is it's a person arriving to the emergency room who's receiving the highest cost of care and oftentimes the lowest quality of care because it's provided at the wrong time during the illness. Ultimately, someone else, such as other subscribers and taxpayers, end up paying the cost.

If we had private insurance for those individuals who were uninsured, oftentimes they wouldn't need to come to the emergency room. They could simply receive early treatment, diagnostic treatment or even prevention therapy, before ever having the need to come to the emergency room.

Fourth, we should allow the public to be informed consumers with simple and transparent systems so that they can make wise choices.

Fifth, we should reform antiquated insurance laws and give incentives to the young and healthy to opt into private insurance so that we have large risk pools and so that we do away with the term ''preexisting illness.''

Sixth, we need to move forward on incentives for providers to move into the digital age with electronic health records. That will greatly enhance communication. At least in my own experience, I've had electronic health records in my clinic now for over 10 years. It has actually lowered our cost and has improved our efficiency.

Seventh, we should make family physicians the linchpin of our health care system. Supported by midlevels, they can have a tremendous effect on lowering the cost while improving care.

Finally, we need to provide strong incentives for patients to function as consumers and to behave in every way possible to prevent disease rather than enter the system at the worst possible time when cost is the highest and outcomes are the poorest.

So, you see, Mr. Speaker, while we are not hearing about these solutions from the other side of the aisle even though there's a placeholder for over $600 billion as a down payment towards health care reform, on our side, we're being very specific about what can be done and about what should be done. Many private and connected governmental agencies agree with these major points that I've discussed today.

So, with that, I thank the gentleman, Mr. SCALISE, for allowing me this time, and certainly, I yield back my time.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana. I yield back to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Well, I thank the honorary Dr. SCALISE for yielding time back to me because the point, before we go back to Mr. SCALISE and then hear from Dr. ROE, is this a point about a new government-run health plan that, I think, we want to emphasize to our colleagues because this is the one thing that we fear the most.

Well, I guess the one thing that we fear the most is, in one fell swoop, going to a single-payer system of socialized medicine like they have in Canada or in the United Kingdom or in other countries where there are major, major problems that some of my colleagues might want to address. That's the worst thing.

What we fear from the strategy of the Democratic majority, Mr. Speaker, is to get there in two steps. The first step, of course, would be to have a government plan, a government health insurance plan, to compete with the private market, but the question is: Will that government plan compete fairly? We think not, and we have a great fear that it would drive the private market out of a competitive position and that it would cause employers who right now cover 119 million lives through employment-provided health insurance to just simply drop that and say, Well, shoot. You all go get it from the government.

I will yield back to my colleague from Louisiana, Mr. SCALISE, so he can yield time to other colleagues in the doctors' caucus.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Georgia, and I think your concerns about a government-run system are very heartfelt. Obviously, we've got many other countries that have gone down that road and then have had the very bad experiences to show for it. I know what you all are doing here is a great service to be talking about alternative solutions, a better way to fix and to reform our health care system.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCALISE. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. MURPHY.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman.

I wanted to just take a moment to illustrate what Dr. GINGREY was saying as to the effect of the inefficiency of government-run health care.

The New York Times, just a couple of weeks ago in an article written by Julie Connelly, talked about a growing number of physicians—it's an article entitled ''Doctors Are Opting Out of Medicare''—particularly internists, who are dropping out of Medicare all together because of low reimbursement rates and the burden of paperwork and, I might add, because of some of the ridiculous policies sometimes.

It's noted in a Texas Medical Association survey that 58 percent of Texas doctors accepted new Medicare patients, but only 38 percent of primary doctors did so. Think of some of these absurd principles in some of these government-run plans.

For some patients, they might need home infusion therapy, that is, they may need antibiotics; but the strange thing about this is that the person has to come to the hospital to get them. They're sick. Instead of being at home and having a nurse or someone in the family trained to give some home infusion, they've got to get up, leave the house and go somewhere else. I know my colleague, Representative ELIOT ENGEL, and I are working on a bill to allow a part D drug benefit to cover some of these home infusion drugs because, right now, when you are denied access to home infusion therapy and are being forced into receiving infusion therapy in hospitals and in skilled nursing facilities, it's significantly higher in cost.

There is one other example I wanted to talk about, too. I've talked to some oncologists who have pointed out, when patients come in for chemotherapy, they need to be evaluated at that time to see if they're healthy enough or in the right condition—that they're not sick at that moment or have the flu or something else which would cause serious problems if they received chemotherapy. Yet what happens is, when they get to have those results and to have those tests and to have that treatment done, you have to do certain lab work, and they don't get reimbursed for that. So the medical practice eats that cost, once again, to supplement the Medicare and Medicaid plans.

I point that out as some of the many examples of how, anytime someone says Medicare and Medicaid are much cheaper, of course they're cheaper. They don't pay for treatments; they discourage comprehensive medical care, and they place the burden back on the patient and back on the States. That's not how we want to run a health care system; and I believe, in many cases, it leads to more difficult care.

□ 2210

God bless the doctors and hospitals who do the right thing and give of their time anyway.

With that, I yield back.

Mr. SCALISE. Before our committee just a few weeks ago, Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospital's Secretary, Secretary Levine, was testifying about exactly that problem about a Medicaid-type model being followed and used by Congress to replicate that throughout the country and the devastating impact it would have because, clearly, as you pointed out, there are serious drawbacks from having a Medicaid system. The lack of access to health care physicians is a big disincentive that many consumers would have if they found out that they were being shifted over to a system like Medicaid that's very broken right now, to have that system replicated for the entire country.

Again, I appreciate you pointing out these dangers, because before we go down that road, these are important things to lay out.

Somebody else that's going to help lay that out is our colleague, a doctor from Tennessee, Dr. ROE.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Thank you, Mr. SCALISE or Dr. SCALISE, whatever it is tonight.

I am going to share with you some of the experiences that—we've already done this experiment in the State of Tennessee. And as a physician from Tennessee and who has delivered babies in that State for over 30 years, we've seen our health care system change dramatically.

Remember back in the 1980s, early 1990s when managed care was going to be the be-all, save-all for us and obviously didn't slow the health care costs at all. And none of us here tonight, not a single person—there is well over 100 years' experience in this room tonight discussing this—defend the status quo. Not any of us do. Many of us have a tremendous program, I think, and we're here tonight to share these experiences, what is positive and negative about the system.

Let me turn the clock back about 15 or 16 years to a very noble cause in the State of Tennessee—not a wealthy State—to cover all of our citizens, and we went into a managed care plan. We got a Medicaid waiver called TennCare, and what happened was this was a very rich plan that was offered by the State to compete with other plans. And businesses made a perfectly logical decision: 45 percent of the people who ended up on TennCare had private health insurance but dropped their private health insurance to go on the State plan.

And I went to several of the hospital administrators, the providers there locally, and I said what percent of your cost did TennCare pay in your hospital system? It was about 60 percent. And Medicare, at least in our area—it varies in different areas—pays about 90 percent of the costs. And then you have the costs of the uninsured which pays somewhere in between, leaving a cost shifting to the private payers.

Well, what is going to happen—and this is so predictable because we've already done this experiment—we're going to have a plan that's going to be set forward—again, a noble plan—to cover everyone. If we have time tonight, I will go over some principles that I feel are important in the health care debate. What will happen is there will be a plan brought forth to compete with the private sector that will be subsidized by the taxpayers, that when you go to provide the care, it will pay less than the cost of care. And once again, businesses will make a perfectly logical decision to drop that, and over time, you'll end up with a single-payer system. That's how exactly it's going to work.

And what happened in Tennessee was this: In the State of Tennessee, you had a choice. In Tennessee, we can't borrow money. It's against the State Constitution, so we have to balance the budget. When the TennCare rolls got so big, the legislature and our Governor—who is a Democrat, different party—made a decision. We had to pare the rolls. So they rationed care by basically cutting the number of people on the system.

What happens in a system like in Canada and in England, what happens when you've spent all the health care dollars? The only other option you have is to create waits, and that's exactly what happened.

Let me share with you another statistic that hits me right in my heart, because when I started my medical practice, as did Dr. GINGREY, the 5-year survival rate of breast cancer was approximately 50 percent for women in America. Today, it's 98 percent. One of the great stories.

So when a patient comes to me or the physicians in this room, they can tell that patient, You're going to have a 98 percent survival rate. In 2003, the 5-year survival rate of breast cancer in England was 78 percent.

Now, in England, which is a single-payer system—and in that system, they quit doing routine mammography, and the reason for that was cost. The mammogram comes along and says the woman has a problem in her breast. You do a biopsy, and it shows up that it's negative. She doesn't have cancer, and that is a wonderful thing to be able to tell a patient. But these wire-guided needle biopsies are more expensive than the routine mammogram is, so

they quit doing those, and they wait now until a patient develops a mass in her breast which is approximately 2 centimeters, about three-quarters of an inch, of which a certain percentage of those women will have spread to a lymph node. We're not going to do that in this country. I cannot believe we're going to do that.

The survival rates of colon cancer are less in England than in this country, and the reason is because the screening takes place at a much later time. I, myself, had a screening colonoscopy at age 50. I had a lesion discovered, clipped out. I've had absolutely no problem whatsoever. If I had waited later in my life, I most likely would have had colon cancer.

So just from a personal testimonial here, those health care decisions, Mr. Speaker, should be made between a patient and the doctor, mutual decision made between both of them. That's where the health care decisionmaking should be made.

And I will yield back my time. I have some other things to talk about, Mr. SCALISE, and I appreciate the honorable gentleman for giving me this time to express my opinion.

Mr. SCALISE. I appreciate your comments, and hopefully we can hear more from you about the TennCare experiment as well as the other ideas that you've got that make a lot of sense.

I yield back for a few moments to Dr. GINGREY, until we go to the other side of Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Thank you very much.

Just momentarily, before we go to east Georgia and Dr. BROUN, I did want to show in graphic form on this next slide, this poster that I have—my colleagues, when I talked about the employment-based health insurance, the 119 million, here they are in this pretty green box here, chart, showing that 119 million in these private plans under this so-called public default plan will end up over here in this nice orange bar graph showing something like 132 million people on the government plan.

And as our colleague from Pennsylvania, Dr. MURPHY, was talking about earlier, if that's the model that we want, that's the model that right now, 33 percent of physicians have closed their practices to Medicaid, 12 percent have closed their practices to Medicare. Why? Because these artificially low reimbursement rates do not even cover the doctor's expenses.

Physicians want to give their time out of compassion and to treat the poor who cannot afford health care through no fault of their own, but they can't keep the doors open. They're small business men and women as well, and they have salaries to pay. They have insurance to provide. So it's just a matter of going down a road that's not sustainable.

Representative SCALISE, thank you for yielding me time, and I yield back to you so you can yield to Dr. BROUN.

Mr. SCALISE. The chart you showed gives us a good indication why we have the physician shortage in this country. It is a crisis in health care, and in part because of not only the high cost of medical education, but then when so many get out, they realize that these types of payment methodologies actually inhibit their ability to make that back and ultimately be able to pay back those student loans. And so these types of programs have very dangerous consequences that we're seeing today.

Somebody else that can talk about that is our good friend from Georgia on the east side, as you said, Dr. BROUN.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

He just brought up a good point about—Dr. GINGREY did also—about the reimbursement rates. I'm a general practitioner, and I've done a full-time house call medical practice prior to being elected to Congress 2 years ago. I would go see my patients at their home, at their work, and I did that full time.

□ 2220

Prior to that, though, I was in an office. And the reimbursement rate for all primary care physicians in this country is dismal. And that is the reason that, what Dr. GINGREY was saying, that even the physicians who have quit taking Medicare, a lot of those are primary care docs, family practitioners and internists, pediatricians—and there are some pediatricians that do see Medicare patients that are disabled. And so the physicians have had to quit practicing on patients that are on Medicare or Medicaid.

I want to make a point tonight—and I think you all are making great points—but we have two very different opinions of how to tackle this issue. On one hand, we have the Democratic Party's philosophy, which I have been describing as a ''steamroller of socialism'' that is being shoved down the throats of the American public. And it is going to strangle the American economy; it is going to actually slay the American people economically. And one of those issues that the steamroller of socialism is rolling over is health care.

What NANCY PELOSI and company here in the House and HARRY REID over in the Senate are proposing are policies that are going to destroy the quality of health care. On one hand, they want Federal bureaucrats making health care decisions. On the other hand, Republicans have plans—several, actually—that will allow the doctor/patient relationship to be how health care decisions are made.

On the Democratic Party's plan, government bureaucrats are going to be setting the fees. On the other hand, the Republicans' plans will allow the marketplace to set those fees. The Democratic Party's plan, on their hand, we see basically a monopoly controlled by the Federal Government. On the other hand, the Republican plan allows market decisions, marketplace factors to control the quality, quantity, and cost of all health care decisions, as it should be.

I believe very firmly in the marketplace, and I think the marketplace can make the quality of care be high. The cost of care—whether it is insurance, or doctors offices, or pharmaceuticals, or durable medical equipment, or infusion services, all these things—the marketplace is the best way to control the quality, cost, as well as the quantity of all the goods and services even in health care.

And so the American public have really two alternatives; one is the steamroller of socialism that is being fostered by the majority here in this House, the majority in the U.S. Senate, and the administration. They want to totally socialize health care. When they talk about health care reform and comprehensive health care reform, those are code words for them for socialized medicine.

When we talk about comprehensive health care, we are talking about changing the whole system to allow the doctor/patient relationship to be how health care decisions are made, to allow patients to own their insurance instead of the government owning their insurance. And we have plan after plan; but unfortunately, the Democratic majority are obstructing us being able to even present those plans here on the floor of the House.

The American people are going to have to demand of the Democrats, demand of their Members of Congress, Republican and Democratic alike, that we want an alternative, a private system alternative, an alternative that will allow me, as a patient, to make health care decisions so that I don't have some government bureaucrat rationing the care that me or my mom or my daddy or grandma gets, or my children. And those are the opportunities that the American public have; do we want a socialized health care system that is being mandated by the Federal Government, by the Democratic majority, or do we want to have comprehensive health care that makes sense, that is delivered in the private system where the doctor/patient relationship is how health care decisions are made, where patients own their own insurance, where patients make their decisions, not some government bureaucrat?

We have got to demand better than this plan that the Democratic majority is trying to force down the throat of the American people. And it is up to the American people to demand from the Democrats, say no, we don't want this socialized medicine. We want the Republican plan to be voted on in the U.S. House. We demand it. And that is the way we are going to see responsible, market-based health care decisions brought about.

Mr. SCALISE, I yield back.

Mr. SCALISE. And Dr. BROUN, I think the strength of the American system is the fact that the patient and the doctor, the two of them get to decide what their health care decision is

going to be, not some outside party, some government bureaucrat like we saw in the stimulus plan where they set up this health care czar, literally a Federal bureaucrat that would be able to interfere with the relationship between the doctor and the patient. Definitely the wrong road to go. That is why I think it is so important that you are bringing up this point.

And I will yield for one moment.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. If the gentleman will yield a moment, government regulation, government control—Medicare policy is driving the health care system. It is so expensive today because of government intervention in the health care decisionmaking process. Let me give you an example of how government regulation markedly increases the cost.

When I was in an office down in southwest Georgia, I had a small, automated lab. If a patient comes in to see me with a red sore throat with white patches, running a fever, coughing, runny nose, I would do a CBC to see if they had a bacterial infection and thus needed antibiotics, or had a viral infection because it looks the same. Don't need the expensive antibiotics, don't need the exposure of the antibiotics. I charge $12 for the test. It took 5 minutes to do it in my office. A totally automated lab with quality control because I wanted to make sure that the quality of the test was correct. Congress passed a bill, signed into law, called the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act, CLIA; shut down my lab—every doctor's lab across the country. The same test, I had to send the patient over to the hospital. It took 2 to 3 hours—which I could do in 5 minutes—cost $75. Now, you think about how that increased the cost across the whole health care system. It markedly exploded the cost of all insurance to everybody, government as well as the private sector.

We have got to get the regulatory burden off the health care system. We have got to put market-based solutions in the system. And we can solve these problems, but that is exactly what we need to do.

Mr. SCALISE. And reclaiming my time, that is why these policy changes can be so dangerous because they have serious ramifications if they are not done properly.

I want to go back for a moment to Dr. ROE before we wrap up with Dr. GINGREY.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Thank you very much for yielding.

I think, just to kind of emphasize what Dr. BROUN said, if you like the way the government managed AIG, you are going to fall in love with a government-run health care system.

I think there are a few principles that we all ought to abide by, and I think we have, and we have discussed this tonight. One is, above all, do no harm. Eighty-five percent of people have health insurance now. We have to help control the cost.

Again, as Dr. BROUN was talking, physicians and patients should be making decisions. And every American needs access to quality, affordable health care. I think we all agree on that, and we have brought up some ideas tonight about how to do this.

An illness should not bankrupt you; you shouldn't go bankrupt because you get cancer or another serious illness, and today it does. It should be portable. We have got several ways—and we can talk about this in the future. It shouldn't just be tied to your job. And the COBRA payments now, you have to be Bill Gates to pay for it. You would have to have an affordable way to do that.

And lastly, every single person ought to make an investment, ought to have some investment. Let me give you a very quick example. Let's say a patient on the Medicaid/TennCare system in Tennessee would come to my office to be treated for a cold, as he was talking about; a perfectly rational decision because it costs nothing to do that. If you go down to the local pharmacy to get some medicine, it might cost you $15 or $20 to be treated for the same cold.

With this system right here we are talking about, exactly what happened in that graph, Dr. GINGREY, is what is going to happen to the national system; you are going to push people out of a higher quality private system into the public system that we have seen.

I had patients who had to go to Knoxville—which is 100 miles from where I live—to see an orthopedist because no one would take the Medicaid-type insurance. And I can go on and on. And we will discuss this further, obviously, as this debate goes on.

I yield back my time, Mr. SCALISE.

Mr. SCALISE. Thank you, Dr. ROE.

I would like to have Dr. GINGREY wrap up this hour that we have had a great discussion on health care.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Representative SCALISE, I thank you for controlling the time, and I know we are getting very close to the end here.

But just to say we are not picking on our great neighbors to the north, Canada, or our great friends in the United Kingdom—they do wonderful things, they are wonderful people, but we don't necessarily feel that we want to adopt their health care system. And of course part of the reason is because so many Canadians come down to our country every year, they spend $1 billion annually on getting health care in the United States, so there must be a problem.

□ 2230

I think the main problem is a long cue because of rationing, and it's going to cost trillions of dollars to try to cover everybody under a single payer system, Mr. Speaker.

We Republicans, the Doctors Caucus on the Republican side, are here tonight to talk about better ways to do it and share that with all of our colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, and especially with the administration. And we hope that President Obama is listening because I know that he wants to do something to improve health care in this country. But, hopefully, we can talk him out of having a default plan that everybody morphs into a single-payer system.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2335

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GRAYSON) at 11 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. CON. RES. 13, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Mr. SPRATT submitted the following conference report and statement on 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:

CONFERENCE REPORT (S. CON. RES. 13)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House 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, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

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—RECONCILIATION
Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the Senate.
Sec. 202. Reconciliation in the House.
TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS
Subtitle A—Senate Reserve Funds
Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to transform and modernize America's health care system.
Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy and preserve the environment.
Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.
Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition and WIC.
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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: $1,653,682,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $1,929,625,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,129,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,291,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,495,781,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: $0.
Fiscal year 2010: −$12,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: −$159,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: −$230,792,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: −$224,217,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: −$137,877,000,000.

(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: $3,675,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,888,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,844,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,848,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,012,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,188,847,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: $3,356,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $3,001,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,967,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,881,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,019,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,174,814,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: $1,823,699,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $1,347,629,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $1,038,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $752,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $728,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $679,033,000,000.

(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: $12,016,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $13,233,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $14,349,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $15,277,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $16,159,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $17,022,631,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: $7,728,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $8,778,081,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $9,683,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $10,345,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $10,930,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $11,499,230,000,000.

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, $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, $47,866,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,668,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $51,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,423,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $52,205,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,078,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,899,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $54,928,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,777,000,000.

(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, $34,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $34,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $34,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,823,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $34,841,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,141,000,000.

(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, $4,989,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $5,037,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $4,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $5,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,758,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $5,280,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,121,000,000.

(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, $37,587,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,557,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $37,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $38,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $38,718,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,191,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $39,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,322,000,000.

(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, $24,726,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,025,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $21,640,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,545,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $22,449,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,026,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $23,116,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,090,000,000.

(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, $85,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $26,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $9,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,649,000,000.
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, $16,311,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,767,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $16,202,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $16,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,147,000,000.

(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, $384,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $388,885,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $363,778,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $367,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $367,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $367,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $386,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $382,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $395,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $396,541,000,000.
(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, $449,668,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $449,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $504,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $504,721,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $505,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $505,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $540,017,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $540,146,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $593,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $593,233,000,000.
(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, $536,740,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $540,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $509,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $512,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $451,472,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $452,176,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $455,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $455,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $455,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $454,858,000,000.
(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, $106,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $112,977,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $112,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $108,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $113,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $116,163,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $115,624,000,000.
(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, $53,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $53,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,589,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $53,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,569,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,537,000,000.
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, $22,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $22,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,689,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $22,396,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $22,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,167,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $288,952,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $288,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $284,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $323,325,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $323,325,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $387,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $387,488,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $470,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $470,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $558,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $558,265,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $7,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,788,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $1,157,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$14,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$8,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, −$14,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$13,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$16,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$14,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, −$16,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$15,235,000,000.
(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, $90,745,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $130,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,118,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,722,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,110,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

(b) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

(c) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than October 15, 2009, the Senate committees named in subsections (a) and (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Senate Committee on the Budget. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Senate Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE.

(a) HEALTH CARE REFORM.—

(1) 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) 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.

(3) 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.

(b) INVESTING IN EDUCATION.—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) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House, not later than October 15, 2009, the House committees named in subsections (a) and (b) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such changes without any substantive revision.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Subtitle A—Senate Reserve Funds

SEC. 301. 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 quality, affordable health care for all Americans;

(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 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; or

(4) promote payment policies that 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 or that reward quality and efficient care and address geographic variations in spending in the Medicare 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. 302. 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—

(1) reduce our Nation's dependence on imported energy;

(2) produce green jobs;

(3) promote renewable energy development (including expediting research on the viability of using higher ethanol blends at the service station pump);

(4) authorize long-term contracts for procurement of alternative fuels from domestic sources, provided that such procurement is consistent with section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140);

(5) 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;

(6) strengthen and retool manufacturing supply chains;

(7) create a clean energy investment fund;

(8) improve electricity transmission;

(9) encourage conservation and efficiency;

(10) make improvements to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program;

(11) set aside additional funding from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for Arctic oil spill research;

(12) implement water settlements;

(13) provide additional resources for wildland fire management activities (including the removal of the requirement for State matching funds); or

(14) 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 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—

(1) invest in clean energy technology initiatives;

(2) decrease greenhouse gas emissions;

(3) create new jobs in a clean technology economy;

(4) strengthen the manufacturing competitiveness of the United States;

(5) diversify the domestic clean energy supply to increase the energy security of the United States;

(6) protect consumers (including policies that address regional differences);

(7) provide incentives for cost-savings achieved through energy efficiencies;

(8) provide voluntary opportunities for agriculture and forestry communities to contribute to reducing the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere; and

(9) help families, workers, communities, and businesses make the transition to a clean energy economy;

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. 303. 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 private sector role in the student loan program, 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, 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. 304. 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. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) INFRASTRUCTURE.—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, 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.

(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 contract authority paid out of the Highway Trust Fund for surface transportation programs to the extent such new contract 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 AND 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 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, or provide for flood insurance reform and modernization, 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. 306. 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 manufacturing sector by increasing Federal research and development, by expanding the scope and effectiveness of manufacturing programs across the Federal Government, by increasing efforts to train and retrain manufacturing workers, by 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, or refundable tax relief, 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) 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) 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.

(e) 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, or assistance provided through the Housing Trust Fund created under section 1131 of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, 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) 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 that 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. 307. 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—

(1) expand the number of disabled military retirees who receive both disability compensation and retired pay;

(2) accelerate the phase-in of concurrent receipt;

(3) reduce or eliminate the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation;

(4) enhance or maintain the affordability of health care for military personnel, military retirees or veterans;

(5) improve disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans (including measures to expedite the claims process);

(6) 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; or

(7) 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. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JUDICIAL PAY AND JUDGESHIPS, POSTAL RETIREE ASSISTANCE, AND CERTAIN PENSION OBLIGATIONS.

(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 RETIREES.—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.

(c) PENSION OBLIGATIONS.—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 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, 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. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION AND FEDERAL 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) provide funding to the Department of Defense for additional activities to reduce waste, fraud, abuse and overpayments in defense contracting;

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

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

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

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

(6) reduce the use of non-competitive contracts and the continuation of task orders for logistics support;

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

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

(9) reform the processes for payment of bonuses to contractors and government executives responsible for over-budget projects and programs that fail to meet basic performance requirements; or

(10) achieve savings by requiring that Federal departments and agencies eliminate improper payments and increase the use of recovery audits;

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. 310. 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. 311. 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 these 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. 312. 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. 313. 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. 314. 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. 315. 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. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE TAX EQUITY FOR STATES WITHOUT PERSONAL INCOME TAXES, AND OTHER SELECTED TAX RELIEF POLICIES.

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 extend permanently the deduction for State and local sales taxes, extend incentives for enhanced charitable giving from individual retirement accounts, including life-income gifts, or enhance the employer-provided child care credit and the dependent care tax credit, 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. 317. 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. 318. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO 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 either the period of the total fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 319. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN.

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) make improvements to child welfare programs, including strengthening the recruitment and retention of foster families, or make improvements to the child support enforcement program;

(2) improve the Federal foster care payment system to better support children, improve family support, family preservation, family reunification services, address the needs of children prior to removal, during removal, and post placement or address the needs of children who have been abused or neglected; or

(3) provide funds to states for a program of home visits to low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families that will produce sizeable, sustained improvements in the health, well-being, or school readiness of children or their parents;

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

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 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 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.

Subtitle B—House Reserve Funds

SEC. 321. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM.

The chairman of the House 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. 322. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE ACCESS, AFFORDABILITY, AND COMPLETION.

The chairman of the House 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, or student loan reform, 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, and minimize disruption to schools, students, and the employees of the student loan originating and servicing industry.

SEC. 323. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.

The chairman of the House 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. 324. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would:

(1) expand the number of disabled military retirees who receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt);

(2) accelerate the phase-in of concurrent receipt;

(3) reduce or eliminate the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation;

(4) enhance or maintain the affordability of health care for military personnel, military retirees or veterans;

(5) improve disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans (including measures to expedite the claims process);

(6) 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; or

(7) 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 or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 325. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CERTAIN TAX RELIEF.

The chairman of the House 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 (such as expanding the refundable child credit), 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. 326. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A 9/11 HEALTH PROGRAM.

The chairman of the House 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. 327. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD NUTRITION.

The chairman of the House 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. 328. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFORMS.

The chairman of the House 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. 329. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD SUPPORT.

The chairman of the House 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. 330. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House 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. 331. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HOME VISITING.

The chairman of the House 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 of home visits to low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families which will produce sizeable, sustained improvements in the health, well-being, or school readiness of children or 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. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TRIGGER.

The chairman of the House 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. 333. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COUNTY PAYMENTS LEGISLATION.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393) or makes changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–565) by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for either time period provided in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 334. RESERVE FUND FOR THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION.

The chairman of the House 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.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Senate Provisions

PART I—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. 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, $1,082,250,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,269,471,000,000 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.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—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.

(ii) 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 (i).

(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.

(3) LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP).—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates $3,200,000,000 in funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and provides an additional appropriation of up to $1,900,000,000 for that program, 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 $1,900,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(4) ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT ONGOING OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, allocations to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates for one or more—

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

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

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

(D) conference reports;

making appropriations for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for overseas deployments and other activities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes (and so designated pursuant to this paragraph), up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 104(21) for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 and the new outlays flowing therefrom.

(5) REVISED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If after adoption of this resolution by the Congress, the President submits his budget pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) re-estimates the budget, 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 aggregate difference for discretionary appropriations and related outlays between the CBO re-estimate and the President's Budget.

(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. 402. 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 Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities 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. 403. 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 401 and 404 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 paragraph (2), 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. 404. 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) LIMITATION.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports for which the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, levels or limits contained in this resolution pursuant to Section 301(a) of this resolution.

(d) 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.

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

(f) 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. 405. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN LEGISLATION RELATED TO SURFACE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that extends the authority or reauthorizes surface transportation programs that appropriates budget authority from sources other than the Highway Trust Fund, including the Mass Transit Account of such fund.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS IN THE SENATE.—

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

(2) 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.

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

PART II—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 411. 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 Senate Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 412. 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 Senate Committee on Appropriation amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 413. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the Senate, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

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

(d) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels and limits 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. 414. 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. 415. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Senate adopts the provisions of this subtitle—

(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.

Subtitle B—House Enforcement Provisions

SEC. 421. ADJUSTMENTS FOR DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS FOR CURRENT POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the policies set forth in and not to exceed the amounts in paragraph (2), and subject to the condition specified in paragraph (3), when the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget evaluates the budgetary effects of any provision in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or the Rules of the House of Representatives relative to baseline estimates consistent with section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, he may exclude from his evaluation the budgetary effects of such provisions if such effects would have been reflected in a baseline adjusted for current policy.

(2) POLICIES AND AMOUNTS.—Paragraph (1) shall apply only to the following provisions:

(A) MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS.—An increase in the deficit of not to exceed $38,000,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and of not to exceed $38,000,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2019 by reforming the Medicare payment system for physicians to—

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

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

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

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

(B) MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF.—A decrease in revenues (or increase in outlays, as appropriate) of an amount not to exceed $512,165,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and of an amount not to exceed $1,294,476,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2019, resulting from extending certain provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 for middle class tax relief, including—

(i) the 10 percent individual income tax bracket;

(ii) marriage penalty relief;

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

(iv) education incentives;

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

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

(vii) small business tax relief.

(C) REFORM OF THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.—A decrease in revenues of an amount not to exceed $214,433,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and fiscal years 2010 through 2019 resulting from reform of the AMT so that tens of millions of working families will not become subject to it.

(D) REFORM OF THE ESTATE AND GIFT TAX.—A decrease in revenues of an amount not to exceed $72,033,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and of an amount not to exceed $256,244,000,000 in fiscal years 2010 through 2019 resulting from reform of the Estate and Gift Tax so that only a minute fraction of estates owe tax, by extending the law as in effect for 2009 for the Estate and Gift Tax.

(3) CONDITION.—Subsection (a) 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 House Committee on the Budget imposes such requirements and such bill is designated as providing statutory pay-as-you-go-requirements under this subsection.

(4) REVISIONS.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise or adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution to reflect current policy adjustments made pursuant to this section.

(b) DEPOSIT INSURANCE.—When the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget 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. 422. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the House, 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 House 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.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates $4,904,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service for Enforcement and provides an additional appropriation of up to $600,000,000 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 House 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.—In the House, 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 House 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.—In the House, 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 House 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) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House 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) LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP).—In the House, prior to consideration of any 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 provides additional appropriations of up to $1,900,000,000 for that program, if a mandatory trigger for LIHEAP is not enacted, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may allocate such additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority to the House Committee on Appropriations.

(c) REVISED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If after adoption of this resolution by the Congress, the President submits his budget pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) re-estimates the budget, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations by the aggregate difference for discretionary appropriations and related outlays between the CBO re-estimate and the President's Budget.

(2) SUBALLOCATIONS.—Following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the House 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.

SEC. 423. COSTS OF OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.

(a) OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—

(1) In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2009 or fiscal year 2010 for overseas deployments and other activities and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 104(21) for fiscal year 2009 or fiscal year 2010 and the new outlays resulting therefrom.

(2) In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2009 or fiscal year 2010 for overseas deployments and other activities above the amounts of budget authority and new outlays specified in paragraph (1) and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, 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.

(b) 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 pursuant to this subsection, 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. 424. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, 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.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2011 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in 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; and

(2) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

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

SEC. 425. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the House, all committees are directed 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 directed to make recommendations to reduce wasteful Federal spending to promote deficit reduction and long-term fiscal responsibility. Such recommendations should be submitted to the House 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. 426. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House 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. 427. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House, 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 House Committee on the Budget.

(d) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House 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. 428. 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 House Committee on the Budget shall adjust any appropriate levels and allocations in this resolution accordingly.

SEC. 429. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this subtitle—

(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.

In total, this resolution supports the extension of over $1,750,000,000,000 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, expanding the eligibility for the refundable child credit, 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 House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance, which are the tax-writing committees.

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 servicewomen;

(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 CONGRESS

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

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Congress 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 nondisabled 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, and increases to veterans beneficiary travel reimbursement are important; therefore, this resolution provides $673,000,000 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 CONGRESS ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

It is the sense of the Congress 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 resistive to attack; and

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

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

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Congress 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 Congress 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 CONGRESS REGARDING PAY PARITY.

It is the sense of the Congress 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 CONGRESS ON COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY AND STUDENT LOAN REFORM.

It is the Sense of the Congress that—

(1) nothing in the 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 and private lenders;

(2) private and non-profit lenders, originators, and loan servicers help students plan for, apply to, and pay for post-secondary education and training;

(3) any reform of the federal student loan programs to ensure that students have reliable and efficient access to federal loans should include some future role for the currently involved private and non-profit entities, including state non-profits with 100% FFEL lending in the State, and capitalize on the current infrastructure provided by private and non-profit entities, in order both to provide employment to many Americans during this time of economic distress and to maintain valuable services that make post-secondary education more accessible and attainable for many Americans; and

(4) therefore, pursuant to any changes to the student loan programs, loan processing, administration, and servicing should continue to be performed, as needed, by for-profit and non-profit entities.

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

It is the sense of the Congress that this resolution recognizes the need to address significant and long-standing problems affecting the major large scale aquatic, estuarine, and coastal ecosystems nationwide. This resolution includes funding for a new interagency initiative to address such regional ecosystems. It also includes funding to work with Great Lakes States, tribes, local communities, and organizations to more effectively address issues prioritized in the Great Lakes Regional Collaborative. This initiative could address issues such as invasive species, habitat restoration and conservation, non-point source pollution, and contaminated sediment. The resolution also supports the President's proposal to use outcome-oriented performance goals and measures to target the most significant problems and track progress in addressing these ecosystems.

SEC. 607. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the Congress 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.

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,
ROSA L. DELAURO,
ALLEN BOYD,
Managers on the Part of the House.

KENT CONRAD,
PATTY MURRAY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House 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, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck all of the Senate concurrent resolution after the resolving clause and inserted the House-passed concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 85) as a substitute text.

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment that is a substitute for the Senate concurrent resolution and the House amendment. The differences between the Senate concurrent resolution, the House amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

DISPLAYS AND AMOUNTS

The required contents of concurrent budget resolutions are set forth in section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The years in this document are fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

The treatment of budget function levels in the House-passed and Senate-passed budget resolutions and the conference report is as follows:

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate concurrent resolution includes all of the items required under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution includes all of the items required as part of a concurrent budget resolution under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act other than the spending and revenue levels for Social Security (which are not required for the House, but are used to enforce a point of order applicable only in the Senate).

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes all of the items required by section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

AGGREGATE AND FUNCTION LEVELS

Pursuant to section 301(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act, the budget resolution must set appropriate levels for each major functional category based on the 302(a) allocations and the budgetary totals.

The respective levels of the Senate concurrent resolution, the House concurrent resolution, and conference agreement for each major budget function, as well as revenue totals, are discussed in the section after the numerical tables. A summary of the overall budget policy is as follows:

Total spending is $3.444 trillion in budget authority (BA) and $3.555 trillion in outlays in 2010, and $17.783 trillion in BA and $18.031 trillion in outlays over 2010–2014.

Discretionary spending totals $1.226 trillion in BA and $1.376 trillion in outlays in 2010, and $5.958 trillion in BA and $6.521 trillion in outlays over 2010–2014. Excluding funding for overseas deployments and other activities, and for disasters accounted for in Function 920, discretionary spending for 2010 totals $1.086 trillion in BA and $1.273 trillion in outlays. These aggregate amounts (minus cap adjustments for program integrity initiatives and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program) are allocated to the Appropriations Committees to be suballocated among their respective appropriations subcommittees.

Mandatory spending totals $2.218 trillion in BA and $2.178 trillion in outlays in 2010, and $11.825 trillion in BA and $11.510 trillion in outlays over 2010–2014. This includes $2 billion in reconciled savings over 2009–2014. These savings are reflected in Function 920 and will be determined by the committees of jurisdiction. (The resolution assumes the instructions will be used for health care reform and investing in education.)

Revenue totals $2.322 trillion in 2010, and $14.157 trillion over five years. Specific policies will be determined by the Committee on Finance in the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House.

The conference agreement uses the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) March 2009 baseline.

The conference agreement reduces the budget deficit from $1.233 trillion in 2010 to $523 billion in 2014.

The following section describes the conference agreement's revenue levels and spending according to the budget's functional categories.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
CONFERENCE REPORT
Total Spending, Revenues, Deficit/Surplus, and Debt

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Summary							
Budget Authority	**4,201.576**	**3,444.158**	**3,420.344**	**3,444.688**	**3,634.668**	**3,839.044**	**17,782.902**
On	3,675.927	2,888.691	2,844.910	2,848.117	3,012.193	3,188.847	14,782.758
Off	525.649	555.467	575.434	596.571	622.475	650.197	3,000.144
Outlays	**3,878.897**	**3,554.647**	**3,540.931**	**3,475.520**	**3,638.517**	**3,821.368**	**18,030.983**
On	3,356.270	3,001.311	2,967.908	2,881.842	3,019.375	3,174.814	15,045.250
Off	522.627	553.336	573.023	593.678	619.142	646.554	2,985.733
Revenues	**2,185.688**	**2,321.890**	**2,624.489**	**2,855.646**	**3,057.185**	**3,297.947**	**14,157.157**
On	1,532.571	1,653.682	1,929.625	2,129.601	2,291.120	2,495.781	10,499.809
Off	653.117	668.208	694.864	726.045	766.065	802.166	3,657.347
Deficit (-)/Surplus	**-1,693.209**	**-1,232.757**	**-916.442**	**-619.874**	**-581.332**	**-523.421**	**-3,873.826**
On	-1,823.699	-1,347.629	-1,038.283	-752.241	-728.255	-679.033	-4,545.441
Off	130.490	114.872	121.841	132.367	146.923	155.612	671.614
Debt Held by the Public	7,728.718	8,778.081	9,683.425	10,345.343	10,930.977	11,499.230	--
Debt Subject to Limit	12,016.335	13,233.246	14,349.372	15,277.119	16,159.829	17,022.631	--
By Function							
050 National Defense							
Budget Authority	618.057	562.033	570.107	579.135	589.895	603.828	2,904.998
Outlays	646.810	606.043	587.945	576.023	584.670	595.476	2,950.157
150 International Affairs							
Budget Authority	40.885	47.866	51.505	52.205	53.553	54.928	260.057
Outlays	37.797	44.668	50.423	52.078	52.899	52.777	252.845
250 General Science, Space, and Technology							
Budget Authority	35.389	31.139	33.993	34.246	34.473	34.841	168.692
Outlays	30.973	32.467	34.532	33.532	33.823	34.141	168.495
270 Energy							
Budget Authority	43.919	4.989	5.037	4.995	5.272	5.280	25.573
Outlays	2.952	6.275	9.089	11.760	11.758	11.121	50.003
300 Natural Resources and Environment							
Budget Authority	56.009	37.587	37.859	38.579	38.718	39.338	192.081
Outlays	36.834	40.557	39.889	39.535	39.191	39.322	198.494
350 Agriculture							
Budget Authority	24.974	23.690	24.726	21.640	22.449	23.116	115.621
Outlays	23.070	23.951	24.025	17.545	22.026	22.090	109.637
370 Commerce and Housing Credit							
Budget Authority	699.092	64.375	28.248	9.533	17.224	11.209	130.589
Outlays	670.090	89.012	40.083	8.621	5.562	-2.517	140.761
On Budget Authority	694.439	61.113	26.181	9.561	17.247	11.226	125.328
Outlays	665.437	85.750	38.016	8.649	5.585	-2.500	135.500
Off Budget Authority	4.653	3.262	2.067	-0.028	-0.023	-0.017	5.261
Outlays	4.653	3.262	2.067	-0.028	-0.023	-0.017	5.261
400 Transportation							
Budget Authority	122.457	88.151	89.071	90.047	90.866	91.809	449.944
Outlays	87.784	95.695	96.474	95.851	96.150	96.793	480.963
450 Community and Regional Development							
Budget Authority	23.811	18.308	21.232	16.311	16.202	16.270	88.323
Outlays	29.983	29.303	27.530	24.767	21.945	19.147	122.692
500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Budget Authority	164.276	94.430	107.858	117.121	115.931	125.788	561.128
Outlays	73.219	140.624	141.412	118.480	118.911	120.959	640.386

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
CONFERENCE REPORT
Total Spending, Revenues, Deficit/Surplus, and Debt

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
550 Health							
Budget Authority	380.158	384.309	363.778	367.840	386.483	395.248	1,897.658
Outlays	354.397	388.885	367.412	367.391	382.172	396.541	1,902.401
570 Medicare							
Budget Authority	427.076	449.668	504.895	505.686	540.017	593.421	2,593.687
Outlays	426.736	449.798	504.721	505.436	540.146	593.233	2,593.334
600 Income Security							
Budget Authority	520.123	536.740	509.101	451.472	455.310	455.984	2,408.607
Outlays	503.020	540.202	512.335	452.176	455.184	454.858	2,414.755
650 Social Security							
Budget Authority	686.427	703.408	728.422	757.525	792.485	831.958	3,813.798
Outlays	682.849	701.400	726.144	754.782	789.302	828.315	3,799.943
On Budget Authority	31.820	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Outlays	31.264	20.378	23.513	26.628	29.679	32.728	132.926
Off Budget Authority	654.607	683.153	705.042	731.047	762.956	799.230	3,681.428
Outlays	651.585	681.022	702.631	728.154	759.623	795.587	3,667.017
700 Veterans Benefits and Services							
Budget Authority	97.705	106.498	112.977	108.839	113.942	116.163	558.419
Outlays	94.831	105.578	112.520	108.242	113.293	115.624	555.257
750 Administration of Justice							
Budget Authority	55.783	53.400	53.892	53.738	53.569	54.247	268.846
Outlays	49.853	52.043	55.589	55.468	54.537	54.058	271.695
800 General Government							
Budget Authority	30.405	21.979	22.264	22.620	22.396	22.898	112.157
Outlays	24.629	22.757	23.099	23.689	23.196	23.167	115.908
900 Net Interest							
Budget Authority	169.752	168.353	207.625	269.888	347.712	427.965	1,421.543
Outlays	169.752	168.353	207.625	269.888	347.712	427.965	1,421.543
On Budget Authority	288.952	284.153	323.325	387.488	470.412	558.265	2,023.643
Outlays	288.952	284.153	323.325	387.488	470.412	558.265	2,023.643
Off Budget Authority	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
Outlays	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
920 Allowances							
Budget Authority	7.150	1.157	-14.278	-14.914	-16.126	-16.670	-60.831
Outlays	1.788	2.548	-8.066	-13.147	-14.979	-15.235	-48.879
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Budget Authority	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
Outlays	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
On Budget Authority	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
Outlays	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
Off Budget Authority	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
Outlays	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
970 Overseas Deployments and Other Activities							
Budget Authority	90.745	130.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	330.000
Outlays	24.147	98.410	76.118	65.221	56.722	52.110	348.581

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
CONFERENCE REPORT
Discretionary Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Summary							
Total Discretionary							
Budget Authority	**1,489.366**	**1,226.236**	**1,158.062**	**1,171.073**	**1,189.577**	**1,213.359**	**5,958.307**
Outlays	**1,246.778**	**1,376.372**	**1,327.798**	**1,271.448**	**1,269.020**	**1,276.268**	**6,520.906**
Defense							
Budget Authority	614.426	556.128	564.293	573.612	584.421	598.249	2,876.703
Outlays	641.927	600.048	582.107	570.461	579.217	589.904	2,921.737
Nondefense							
Budget Authority	874.940	670.108	593.769	597.461	605.156	615.110	3,081.604
Outlays	604.851	776.324	745.691	700.987	689.803	686.364	3,599.169
By Function							
050 National Defense							
Budget Authority	614.426	556.128	564.293	573.612	584.421	598.249	2,876.703
Outlays	641.927	600.048	582.107	570.461	579.217	589.904	2,921.737
150 International Affairs							
Budget Authority	42.666	51.000	55.136	55.526	55.895	56.471	274.028
Outlays	41.300	47.487	51.781	53.701	54.723	54.975	262.667
250 General Science, Space, and Technology							
Budget Authority	35.264	31.014	33.868	34.121	34.348	34.716	168.067
Outlays	30.855	32.329	34.405	33.400	33.692	34.016	167.842
270 Energy							
Budget Authority	44.998	6.180	6.215	6.027	5.972	5.915	30.309
Outlays	5.350	9.039	11.486	13.418	13.236	12.719	59.898
300 Natural Resources and Environment							
Budget Authority	54.596	35.285	35.717	36.155	36.622	37.201	180.980
Outlays	36.252	38.973	37.734	37.099	36.786	37.165	187.757
350 Agriculture							
Budget Authority	6.349	6.131	6.204	6.275	6.345	6.445	31.400
Outlays	6.111	6.217	6.174	6.224	6.286	6.375	31.276
370 Commerce and Housing Credit							
Budget Authority	13.216	13.391	6.383	5.110	4.240	3.966	33.090
Outlays	6.253	13.459	9.302	7.159	5.917	4.520	40.357
On Budget Authority	12.963	13.129	6.116	4.838	3.963	3.683	31.729
Outlays	6.000	13.197	9.035	6.887	5.640	4.237	38.996
Off Budget Authority	0.253	0.262	0.267	0.272	0.277	0.283	1.361
Outlays	0.253	0.262	0.267	0.272	0.277	0.283	1.361
400 Transportation							
Budget Authority	79.061	31.436	31.925	32.443	32.933	33.295	162.032
Outlays	85.668	93.462	94.195	93.437	93.614	94.103	468.811
450 Community and Regional Development							
Budget Authority	23.006	17.930	21.059	16.118	16.187	16.255	87.549
Outlays	26.252	26.904	26.559	24.005	21.501	19.204	118.173
500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Budget Authority	188.508	89.417	97.440	103.135	107.416	111.357	508.765
Outlays	94.814	138.899	131.054	106.917	107.799	110.965	595.634
550 Health							
Budget Authority	75.483	58.556	59.034	59.515	59.951	60.636	297.692
Outlays	57.635	64.806	63.890	60.965	59.498	59.754	308.913
570 Medicare							
Budget Authority	5.390	5.600	5.766	5.974	6.199	6.455	29.994
Outlays	5.255	5.570	5.736	5.928	6.169	6.420	29.823

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
CONFERENCE REPORT
Discretionary Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
600 Income Security							
Budget Authority	74.067	64.678	65.488	66.022	66.505	67.265	329.958
Outlays	64.056	69.323	70.540	69.319	68.718	67.803	345.703
650 Social Security							
Budget Authority	6.386	6.072	6.568	6.895	7.223	7.599	34.357
Outlays	5.479	6.057	6.566	6.959	7.298	7.517	34.397
On Budget Authority	1.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.534	0.123	0.133	0.150	0.150	0.000	0.556
Off Budget Authority	5.296	6.072	6.568	6.895	7.223	7.599	34.357
Outlays	4.945	5.934	6.433	6.809	7.148	7.517	33.841
700 Veterans Benefits and Services							
Budget Authority	49.394	53.396	54.552	55.992	57.523	59.111	280.574
Outlays	46.757	52.584	54.101	55.622	57.073	58.663	278.043
750 Administration of Justice							
Budget Authority	54.099	49.306	52.426	52.378	52.307	53.022	259.439
Outlays	48.018	49.883	53.004	53.158	53.287	52.889	262.221
800 General Government							
Budget Authority	24.562	19.365	19.681	20.000	20.323	20.737	100.106
Outlays	18.861	20.196	20.536	20.919	21.177	21.069	103.897
900 Net Interest							
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
On Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Off Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
920 Allowances							
Budget Authority	7.150	1.351	-13.693	-14.225	-14.833	-15.336	-56.736
Outlays	1.788	2.726	-7.490	-12.464	-13.693	-13.903	-44.824
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
On Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Off Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
970 Overseas Deployments and Other Activities							
Budget Authority	90.745	130.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	330.000
Outlays	24.147	98.410	76.118	65.221	56.722	52.110	348.581

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
CONFERENCE REPORT
Mandatory Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Summary							
Total Mandatory							
Budget Authority	**2,712.210**	**2,217.922**	**2,262.282**	**2,273.615**	**2,445.091**	**2,625.685**	**11,824.595**
Outlays	**2,632.119**	**2,178.275**	**2,213.133**	**2,204.072**	**2,369.497**	**2,545.100**	**11,510.077**
On-Budget							
Budget Authority	2,192.110	1,668.789	1,693.683	1,684.211	1,830.116	1,983.370	8,860.169
Outlays	2,114.690	1,631.135	1,646.810	1,617.475	1,757.780	1,906.346	8,559.546
Off-Budget							
Budget Authority	520.100	549.133	568.599	589.404	614.975	642.315	2,964.426
Outlays	517.429	547.140	566.323	586.597	611.717	638.754	2,950.531
By Function							
050 National Defense							
Budget Authority	3.631	5.905	5.814	5.523	5.474	5.579	28.295
Outlays	4.883	5.995	5.838	5.562	5.453	5.572	28.420
150 International Affairs							
Budget Authority	-1.781	-3.134	-3.631	-3.321	-2.342	-1.543	-13.971
Outlays	-3.503	-2.819	-1.358	-1.623	-1.824	-2.198	-9.822
250 General Science, Space, and Technology							
Budget Authority	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.625
Outlays	0.118	0.138	0.127	0.132	0.131	0.125	0.653
270 Energy							
Budget Authority	-1.079	-1.191	-1.178	-1.032	-0.700	-0.635	-4.736
Outlays	-2.398	-2.764	-2.397	-1.658	-1.478	-1.598	-9.895
300 Natural Resources and Environment							
Budget Authority	1.413	2.302	2.142	2.424	2.096	2.137	11.101
Outlays	0.582	1.584	2.155	2.436	2.405	2.157	10.737
350 Agriculture							
Budget Authority	18.625	17.559	18.522	15.365	16.104	16.671	84.221
Outlays	16.959	17.734	17.851	11.321	15.740	15.715	78.361
370 Commerce and Housing Credit							
Budget Authority	685.876	50.984	21.865	4.423	12.984	7.243	97.499
Outlays	663.837	75.553	30.781	1.462	-0.355	-7.037	100.404
On Budget Authority	681.476	47.984	20.065	4.723	13.284	7.543	93.599
Outlays	659.437	72.553	28.981	1.762	-0.055	-6.737	96.504
Off Budget Authority	4.400	3.000	1.800	-0.300	-0.300	-0.300	3.900
Outlays	4.400	3.000	1.800	-0.300	-0.300	-0.300	3.900
400 Transportation							
Budget Authority	43.396	56.715	57.146	57.604	57.933	58.514	287.912
Outlays	2.116	2.233	2.279	2.414	2.536	2.690	12.152
450 Community and Regional Development							
Budget Authority	0.805	0.378	0.173	0.193	0.015	0.015	0.774
Outlays	3.731	2.399	0.971	0.762	0.444	-0.057	4.519
500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Budget Authority	-24.232	5.013	10.418	13.986	8.515	14.431	52.363
Outlays	-21.595	1.725	10.358	11.563	11.112	9.994	44.752
550 Health							
Budget Authority	304.675	325.753	304.744	308.325	326.532	334.612	1,599.966
Outlays	296.762	324.079	303.522	306.426	322.674	336.787	1,593.488
570 Medicare							
Budget Authority	421.686	444.068	499.129	499.712	533.818	586.966	2,563.693
Outlays	421.481	444.228	498.985	499.508	533.977	586.813	2,563.511

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
CONFERENCE REPORT
Mandatory Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
600 Income Security							
Budget Authority	446.056	472.062	443.613	385.450	388.805	388.719	2,078.649
Outlays	438.964	470.879	441.795	382.857	386.466	387.055	2,069.052
650 Social Security							
Budget Authority	680.041	697.336	721.854	750.630	785.262	824.359	3,779.441
Outlays	677.370	695.343	719.578	747.823	782.004	820.798	3,765.546
On Budget Authority	30.730	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Outlays	30.730	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Off Budget Authority	649.311	677.081	698.474	724.152	755.733	791.631	3,647.071
Outlays	646.640	675.088	696.198	721.345	752.475	788.070	3,633.176
700 Veterans Benefits and Services							
Budget Authority	48.311	53.102	58.425	52.847	56.419	57.052	277.845
Outlays	48.074	52.994	58.419	52.620	56.220	56.961	277.214
750 Administration of Justice							
Budget Authority	1.684	4.094	1.466	1.360	1.262	1.225	9.407
Outlays	1.835	2.160	2.585	2.310	1.250	1.169	9.474
800 General Government							
Budget Authority	5.843	2.614	2.583	2.620	2.073	2.161	12.051
Outlays	5.768	2.561	2.563	2.770	2.019	2.098	12.011
900 Net Interest							
Budget Authority	169.752	168.353	207.625	269.888	347.712	427.965	1,421.543
Outlays	169.752	168.353	207.625	269.888	347.712	427.965	1,421.543
On Budget Authority	288.952	284.153	323.325	387.488	470.412	558.265	2,023.643
Outlays	288.952	284.153	323.325	387.488	470.412	558.265	2,023.643
Off Budget Authority	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
Outlays	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
920 Allowances							
Budget Authority	0.000	-0.194	-0.585	-0.689	-1.293	-1.334	-4.095
Outlays	0.000	-0.178	-0.576	-0.683	-1.286	-1.332	-4.055
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Budget Authority	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
Outlays	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
On Budget Authority	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
Outlays	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
Off Budget Authority	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
Outlays	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
970 Overseas Deployments and Other Activities							
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
Total Spending, Revenues, Deficit/Surplus, and Debt

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Summary							
Budget Authority	**4,193.698**	**3,409.433**	**3,375.292**	**3,408.884**	**3,612.557**	**3,814.841**	**17,621.007**
On	3,668.049	2,853.966	2,799.858	2,812.313	2,990.082	3,164.644	14,620.863
Off	525.649	555.467	575.434	596.571	622.475	650.197	3,000.144
Outlays	**3,878.160**	**3,534.362**	**3,510.238**	**3,450.634**	**3,622.304**	**3,799.526**	**17,917.064**
On	3,355.533	2,981.026	2,937.215	2,856.956	3,003.162	3,152.972	14,931.331
Off	522.627	553.336	573.023	593.678	619.142	646.554	2,985.733
Revenues	**2,159.314**	**2,288.280**	**2,613.790**	**2,849.632**	**3,052.666**	**3,291.995**	**14,096.363**
On	1,506.196	1,620.072	1,918.926	2,123.586	2,286.601	2,489.829	10,439.015
Off	653.117	668.208	694.864	726.045	766.065	802.166	3,657.347
Deficit (-)/Surplus	**-1,718.846**	**-1,246.082**	**-896.448**	**-601.002**	**-569.638**	**-507.531**	**-3,820.701**
On	-1,849.337	-1,360.954	-1,018.289	-733.370	-716.560	-663.142	-4,492.315
Off	130.490	114.872	121.841	132.367	146.923	155.612	671.614
Debt Held by the Public	7,754.355	8,817.043	9,702.393	10,345.439	10,919.379	11,471.742	--
Public Debt	12,067.919	13,298.235	14,394.517	15,303.842	16,175.508	17,022.970	--
By Function							
050 National Defense							
Budget Authority	693.557	691.703	619.767	628.785	639.535	653.458	3,233.248
Outlays	671.725	695.628	662.705	642.223	641.425	646.834	3,288.815
150 International Affairs							
Budget Authority	55.333	50.667	48.186	50.421	53.324	55.992	258.590
Outlays	38.011	48.853	51.034	51.649	52.556	53.223	257.314
250 General Science, Space, and Technology							
Budget Authority	35.389	31.139	33.993	35.008	35.557	36.211	171.908
Outlays	30.973	32.467	33.032	33.749	34.971	36.066	170.285
270 Energy							
Budget Authority	43.919	4.489	4.404	4.427	4.619	4.540	22.479
Outlays	2.952	6.210	8.906	10.341	5.613	0.484	31.553
300 Natural Resources and Environment							
Budget Authority	56.009	37.687	37.914	38.376	38.256	38.602	190.834
Outlays	36.834	40.690	39.928	39.419	38.883	38.788	197.709
350 Agriculture							
Budget Authority	24.974	23.620	24.602	21.500	22.295	22.920	114.937
Outlays	23.070	23.881	23.914	17.410	21.877	21.906	108.987
370 Commerce and Housing Credit							
Budget Authority	699.092	64.375	27.998	9.277	16.962	10.941	129.554
Outlays	670.090	89.080	39.865	8.372	5.306	-2.779	139.844
On Budget Authority	694.439	61.113	25.931	9.305	16.985	10.958	124.293
Outlays	665.437	85.818	37.798	8.400	5.329	-2.762	134.583
Off Budget Authority	4.653	3.262	2.067	-0.028	-0.023	-0.017	5.261
Outlays	4.653	3.262	2.067	-0.028	-0.023	-0.017	5.261
400 Transportation							
Budget Authority	122.457	75.246	75.301	75.885	75.758	75.642	377.833
Outlays	87.784	95.695	96.147	95.184	95.017	94.972	477.016
450 Community and Regional Development							
Budget Authority	23.811	16.338	16.152	16.194	16.043	16.068	80.796
Outlays	29.983	28.924	25.574	22.263	19.640	17.870	114.272
500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Budget Authority	164.276	94.430	107.858	117.121	115.931	125.788	561.128
Outlays	73.219	140.624	141.412	118.480	118.911	120.959	640.386
550 Health							
Budget Authority	380.158	385.447	363.906	368.156	387.170	396.523	1,901.202
Outlays	354.397	389.191	368.001	367.749	382.650	397.368	1,904.959

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
Total Spending, Revenues, Deficit/Surplus, and Debt

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
570 Medicare							
Budget Authority	427.076	442.828	487.518	491.854	539.711	592.893	2,554.804
Outlays	426.736	442.959	487.336	491.626	539.862	592.733	2,554.517
600 Income Security							
Budget Authority	520.123	536.609	507.502	450.091	454.160	454.931	2,403.293
Outlays	503.020	539.949	511.314	450.856	453.935	453.726	2,409.780
650 Social Security							
Budget Authority	686.427	703.408	728.422	757.525	792.485	831.958	3,813.798
Outlays	682.849	701.400	726.144	754.782	789.302	828.315	3,799.943
On Budget Authority	31.820	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Outlays	31.264	20.378	23.513	26.628	29.679	32.728	132.926
Off Budget Authority	654.607	683.153	705.042	731.047	762.956	799.230	3,681.428
Outlays	651.585	681.022	702.631	728.154	759.623	795.587	3,667.017
700 Veterans Benefits and Services							
Budget Authority	97.705	106.490	112.806	108.643	113.722	115.929	557.590
Outlays	94.831	105.593	112.355	108.048	113.071	115.388	554.455
750 Administration of Justice							
Budget Authority	55.783	53.499	52.061	51.866	51.651	51.488	260.564
Outlays	49.853	52.064	54.204	53.839	52.679	51.635	264.422
800 General Government							
Budget Authority	30.405	22.324	22.483	22.715	22.445	22.812	112.779
Outlays	24.629	23.024	23.328	23.814	23.260	23.113	116.538
900 Net Interest							
Budget Authority	169.821	168.758	208.094	270.020	347.373	427.026	1,421.270
Outlays	169.821	168.758	208.094	270.020	347.373	427.026	1,421.270
On Budget Authority	289.021	284.558	323.794	387.620	470.073	557.326	2,023.370
Outlays	289.021	284.558	323.794	387.620	470.073	557.326	2,023.370
Off Budget Authority	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
Outlays	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
920 Allowances							
Budget Authority	0.000	-16.032	-16.046	-17.512	-19.097	-20.674	-89.360
Outlays	0.000	-7.037	-15.267	-17.655	-18.659	-19.891	-78.507
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Budget Authority	-92.617	-83.592	-87.628	-91.468	-95.343	-98.207	-456.238
Outlays	-92.617	-83.592	-87.628	-91.468	-95.343	-98.207	-456.238
On Budget Authority	-78.206	-68.444	-71.653	-74.620	-77.585	-79.491	-371.793
Outlays	-78.206	-68.444	-71.653	-74.620	-77.585	-79.491	-371.793
Off Budget Authority	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
Outlays	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
Discretionary Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Summary							
Total Discretionary							
Budget Authority	**1,481.419**	**1,210.886**	**1,142.921**	**1,162.047**	**1,180.705**	**1,203.369**	**5,899.929**
Outlays	**1,245.972**	**1,362.557**	**1,314.023**	**1,260.003**	**1,252.457**	**1,254.650**	**6,443.690**
Defense							
Budget Authority	689.926	686.128	614.293	623.612	634.421	648.249	3,206.703
Outlays	666.842	689.963	657.207	637.011	636.332	641.632	3,262.145
Nondefense							
Budget Authority	791.493	524.758	528.628	538.435	546.284	555.120	2,693.226
Outlays	579.130	672.594	656.816	622.992	616.125	613.018	3,181.545
By Function							
050 National Defense							
Budget Authority	689.926	686.128	614.293	623.612	634.421	648.249	3,206.703
Outlays	666.842	689.963	657.207	637.011	636.332	641.632	3,262.145
150 International Affairs							
Budget Authority	57.114	53.801	51.817	53.742	55.666	57.535	272.561
Outlays	41.514	51.672	52.392	53.272	54.380	55.421	267.136
250 General Science, Space, and Technology							
Budget Authority	35.264	31.014	33.868	34.883	35.432	36.086	171.283
Outlays	30.855	32.329	32.905	33.617	34.840	35.941	169.632
270 Energy							
Budget Authority	44.998	5.680	5.582	5.459	5.319	5.175	27.215
Outlays	5.350	8.974	11.303	11.999	7.091	2.082	41.448
300 Natural Resources and Environment							
Budget Authority	54.596	35.385	35.772	35.952	36.160	36.465	179.733
Outlays	36.252	39.106	37.773	36.983	36.478	36.631	186.972
350 Agriculture							
Budget Authority	6.349	6.131	6.150	6.205	6.261	6.319	31.066
Outlays	6.111	6.217	6.133	6.159	6.207	6.261	30.976
370 Commerce and Housing Credit							
Budget Authority	13.216	13.391	6.133	4.854	3.978	3.698	32.055
Outlays	6.253	13.527	9.084	6.910	5.661	4.258	39.440
On Budget Authority	12.963	13.129	5.866	4.582	3.701	3.415	30.694
Outlays	6.000	13.265	8.817	6.638	5.384	3.975	38.079
Off Budget Authority	0.253	0.262	0.267	0.272	0.277	0.283	1.361
Outlays	0.253	0.262	0.267	0.272	0.277	0.283	1.361
400 Transportation							
Budget Authority	79.061	31.436	31.310	31.686	31.440	31.117	156.990
Outlays	85.668	93.462	93.868	92.770	92.481	92.282	464.864
450 Community and Regional Development							
Budget Authority	23.006	15.960	15.979	16.001	16.028	16.053	80.022
Outlays	26.252	26.525	24.603	21.501	19.196	17.927	109.753
500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Budget Authority	188.508	89.417	97.440	103.135	107.416	111.357	508.765
Outlays	94.814	138.899	131.054	106.917	107.799	110.965	595.634
550 Health							
Budget Authority	75.483	59.694	59.162	59.831	60.638	61.911	301.236
Outlays	57.635	65.112	64.479	61.323	59.976	60.581	311.471

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
Discretionary Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
570 Medicare							
Budget Authority	5.390	5.600	5.828	5.862	5.893	5.927	29.111
Outlays	5.255	5.571	5.791	5.838	5.885	5.920	29.006
600 Income Security							
Budget Authority	74.067	64.698	64.153	64.986	65.782	66.669	326.288
Outlays	64.056	69.205	69.774	68.338	67.889	67.126	342.332
650 Social Security							
Budget Authority	6.386	6.072	6.568	6.895	7.223	7.599	34.357
Outlays	5.479	6.057	6.566	6.959	7.298	7.517	34.397
On Budget Authority	1.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.534	0.123	0.133	0.150	0.150	0.000	0.556
Off Budget Authority	5.296	6.072	6.568	6.895	7.223	7.599	34.357
Outlays	4.945	5.934	6.433	6.809	7.148	7.517	33.841
700 Veterans Benefits and Services							
Budget Authority	49.394	53.396	54.417	55.855	57.384	58.969	280.021
Outlays	46.757	52.607	53.972	55.487	56.932	58.519	277.517
750 Administration of Justice							
Budget Authority	54.099	49.405	50.595	50.506	50.389	50.263	251.157
Outlays	48.018	49.904	51.619	51.529	51.429	50.466	254.948
800 General Government							
Budget Authority	24.562	19.710	19.900	20.095	20.372	20.651	100.728
Outlays	18.861	20.463	20.765	21.044	21.241	21.015	104.527
900 Net Interest							
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
On Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Off Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
920 Allowances							
Budget Authority	0.000	-16.032	-16.046	-17.512	-19.097	-20.674	-89.360
Outlays	0.000	-7.037	-15.267	-17.655	-18.659	-19.891	-78.507
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
On Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Off Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
Mandatory Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Summary							
Total Mandatory							
Budget Authority	**2,712.279**	**2,198.547**	**2,232.371**	**2,246.837**	**2,431.852**	**2,611.472**	**11,721.078**
Outlays	**2,632.188**	**2,171.805**	**2,196.377**	**2,190.699**	**2,369.873**	**2,544.876**	**11,473.629**
On-Budget							
Budget Authority	2,192.179	1,649.414	1,663.772	1,657.433	1,816.877	1,969.157	8,756.652
Outlays	2,114.759	1,624.665	1,630.054	1,604.102	1,758.156	1,906.122	8,523.098
Off-Budget							
Budget Authority	520.100	549.133	568.599	589.404	614.975	642.315	2,964.426
Outlays	517.429	547.140	566.323	586.597	611.717	638.754	2,950.531
By Function							
050 National Defense							
Budget Authority	3.631	5.575	5.474	5.173	5.114	5.209	26.545
Outlays	4.883	5.665	5.498	5.212	5.093	5.202	26.670
150 International Affairs							
Budget Authority	-1.781	-3.134	-3.631	-3.321	-2.342	-1.543	-13.971
Outlays	-3.503	-2.819	-1.358	-1.623	-1.824	-2.198	-9.822
250 General Science, Space, and Technology							
Budget Authority	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.625
Outlays	0.118	0.138	0.127	0.132	0.131	0.125	0.653
270 Energy							
Budget Authority	-1.079	-1.191	-1.178	-1.032	-0.700	-0.635	-4.736
Outlays	-2.398	-2.764	-2.397	-1.658	-1.478	-1.598	-9.895
300 Natural Resources and Environment							
Budget Authority	1.413	2.302	2.142	2.424	2.096	2.137	11.101
Outlays	0.582	1.584	2.155	2.436	2.405	2.157	10.737
350 Agriculture							
Budget Authority	18.625	17.489	18.452	15.295	16.034	16.601	83.871
Outlays	16.959	17.664	17.781	11.251	15.670	15.645	78.011
370 Commerce and Housing Credit							
Budget Authority	685.876	50.984	21.865	4.423	12.984	7.243	97.499
Outlays	663.837	75.553	30.781	1.462	-0.355	-7.037	100.404
On Budget Authority	681.476	47.984	20.065	4.723	13.284	7.543	93.599
Outlays	659.437	72.553	28.981	1.762	-0.055	-6.737	96.504
Off Budget Authority	4.400	3.000	1.800	-0.300	-0.300	-0.300	3.900
Outlays	4.400	3.000	1.800	-0.300	-0.300	-0.300	3.900
400 Transportation							
Budget Authority	43.396	43.810	43.991	44.199	44.318	44.525	220.843
Outlays	2.116	2.233	2.279	2.414	2.536	2.690	12.152
450 Community and Regional Development							
Budget Authority	0.805	0.378	0.173	0.193	0.015	0.015	0.774
Outlays	3.731	2.399	0.971	0.762	0.444	-0.057	4.519
500 Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Budget Authority	-24.232	5.013	10.418	13.986	8.515	14.431	52.363
Outlays	-21.595	1.725	10.358	11.563	11.112	9.994	44.752
550 Health							
Budget Authority	304.675	325.753	304.744	308.325	326.532	334.612	1,599.966
Outlays	296.762	324.079	303.522	306.426	322.674	336.787	1,593.488

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET RESOLUTION
SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
Mandatory Spending

($s in billions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
570 Medicare							
Budget Authority	421.686	437.228	481.689	485.992	533.818	586.966	2,525.693
Outlays	421.481	437.388	481.545	485.788	533.977	586.813	2,525.511
600 Income Security							
Budget Authority	446.056	471.911	443.349	385.105	388.378	388.262	2,077.005
Outlays	438.964	470.744	441.540	382.518	386.046	386.600	2,067.448
650 Social Security							
Budget Authority	680.041	697.336	721.854	750.630	785.262	824.359	3,779.441
Outlays	677.370	695.343	719.578	747.823	782.004	820.798	3,765.546
On Budget Authority	30.730	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Outlays	30.730	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Off Budget Authority	649.311	677.081	698.474	724.152	755.733	791.631	3,647.071
Outlays	646.640	675.088	696.198	721.345	752.475	788.070	3,633.176
700 Veterans Benefits and Services							
Budget Authority	48.311	53.094	58.389	52.788	56.338	56.960	277.569
Outlays	48.074	52.986	58.383	52.561	56.139	56.869	276.938
750 Administration of Justice							
Budget Authority	1.684	4.094	1.466	1.360	1.262	1.225	9.407
Outlays	1.835	2.160	2.585	2.310	1.250	1.169	9.474
800 General Government							
Budget Authority	5.843	2.614	2.583	2.620	2.073	2.161	12.051
Outlays	5.768	2.561	2.563	2.770	2.019	2.098	12.011
900 Net Interest							
Budget Authority	169.821	168.758	208.094	270.020	347.373	427.026	1,421.270
Outlays	169.821	168.758	208.094	270.020	347.373	427.026	1,421.270
On Budget Authority	289.021	284.558	323.794	387.620	470.073	557.326	2,023.370
Outlays	289.021	284.558	323.794	387.620	470.073	557.326	2,023.370
Off Budget Authority	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
Outlays	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
920 Allowances							
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Budget Authority	-92.617	-83.592	-87.628	-91.468	-95.343	-98.207	-456.238
Outlays	-92.617	-83.592	-87.628	-91.468	-95.343	-98.207	-456.238
On Budget Authority	-78.206	-68.444	-71.653	-74.620	-77.585	-79.491	-371.793
Outlays	-78.206	-68.444	-71.653	-74.620	-77.585	-79.491	-371.793
Off Budget Authority	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
Outlays	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445

HOUSE-PASSED 2010 RESOLUTION: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
			Summary				
Total Spending:							
BA	4,200.782	3,447.528	3,441.763	3,509.887	3,718.179	3,936.332	18,053.689
OT	3,879.882	3,549.570	3,554.895	3,533.290	3,712.719	3,908.079	18,258.553
On-Budget:							
BA	3,675.133	2,892.061	2,866.329	2,913.316	3,095.704	3,286.135	15,053.545
OT	3,357.255	2,996.234	2,981.872	2,939.612	3,093.577	3,261.525	15,272.820
Off-Budget:							
BA	525.649	555.467	575.434	596.571	622.475	650.197	3,000.144
OT	522.627	553.336	573.023	593.678	619.142	646.554	2,985.733
Revenues:							
Total	2,185.688	2,327.733	2,627.690	2,915.833	3,127.173	3,309.681	14,308.110
On-budget	1,532.571	1,659.525	1,933.072	2,190.099	2,361.429	2,507.846	10,651.971
Off-budget	653.117	668.208	694.618	725.734	765.744	801.835	3,656.139
Surplus/Deficit (-)							
Total	-1,694.194	-1,221.837	-927.205	-617.457	-585.546	-598.398	-3,950.443
On-budget	-1,824.684	-1,336.709	-1,048.800	-749.513	-732.148	-753.679	-4,620.849
Off-budget	130.490	114.872	121.595	132.056	146.602	155.281	670.406
Debt Subject to Limit (end of	12,017	13,223	14,350	15,276	16,162	17,100	na
Debt Held by the Public (enc	7,730	8,768	9,684	10,344	10,934	11,577	na
			By Function				
National Defense (050):							
BA	618.057	562.033	570.107	579.135	589.895	603.828	2,904.998
OT	646.810	606.043	587.945	576.023	584.670	595.476	2,950.157
International Affairs (150):							
BA	40.885	45.320	49.146	53.742	59.160	64.388	271.756
OT	37.797	43.461	48.642	52.123	55.773	59.292	259.291
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	35.389	31.139	31.493	33.373	34.419	35.686	166.110
OT	30.973	32.467	32.407	32.465	33.614	34.835	165.788
Energy (270):							
BA	43.919	5.489	5.539	5.732	6.098	6.227	29.085
OT	2.952	7.267	11.322	13.400	12.133	10.512	54.634
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	56.009	37.387	38.600	39.249	39.348	40.017	194.601
OT	36.834	40.450	40.237	40.058	39.754	39.957	200.456
Agriculture (350):							
BA	24.974	23.690	24.691	21.644	22.497	23.182	115.704
OT	23.070	23.951	23.998	17.540	22.063	22.150	109.702
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	699.092	64.195	28.248	9.533	17.224	11.209	130.409
OT	670.090	88.900	40.021	8.617	5.562	-2.517	140.583
On-budget:							

HOUSE-PASSED 2010 RESOLUTION: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
BA	694.439	60.933	26.181	9.561	17.247	11.226	125.148
OT	665.437	85.638	37.954	8.645	5.585	-2.500	135.322
Off-budget:							
BA	4.653	3.262	2.067	-0.028	-0.023	-0.017	5.261
OT	4.653	3.262	2.067	-0.028	-0.023	-0.017	5.261
Transportation (400):							
BA	122.457	88.151	89.071	90.047	90.866	91.809	449.944
OT	87.784	95.695	96.474	95.851	96.150	96.793	480.963
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	23.811	18.308	21.232	21.311	21.202	21.270	103.323
OT	29.983	29.303	27.530	25.722	24.155	22.752	129.462
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	164.276	93.689	107.858	117.121	115.931	125.788	560.387
OT	73.219	140.300	141.108	118.391	118.888	120.959	639.646
Health (550):							
BA	380.158	383.911	364.910	369.852	389.719	400.451	1,908.843
OT	354.397	388.746	367.628	368.556	384.359	400.173	1,909.462
Medicare (570):							
BA	427.076	449.653	505.171	513.824	558.235	616.315	2,643.198
OT	426.736	449.784	504.962	513.591	558.381	616.150	2,642.868
Income Security (600):							
BA	520.123	536.169	510.575	478.039	483.386	485.396	2,493.565
OT	503.020	539.918	513.410	478.323	482.745	483.758	2,498.154
Social Security (650):							
BA	686.427	703.408	728.422	757.525	792.485	831.958	3,813.798
OT	682.849	701.400	726.144	754.782	789.302	828.315	3,799.943
On-budget:							
BA	31.820	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
OT	31.264	20.378	23.513	26.628	29.679	32.728	132.926
Off-budget:							
BA	654.607	683.153	705.042	731.047	762.956	799.230	3,681.428
OT	651.585	681.022	702.631	728.154	759.623	795.587	3,667.017
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	97.705	106.365	112.842	108.702	113.803	116.021	557.733
OT	94.831	105.468	112.386	108.103	113.151	115.480	554.588
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	55.783	52.857	53.892	53.738	53.569	54.247	268.303
OT	49.853	51.630	55.503	55.441	54.526	54.058	271.158
General Government (800):							
BA	30.405	21.979	22.316	22.737	22.750	23.415	113.197
OT	24.629	22.757	23.147	23.795	23.492	23.629	116.820
Net Interest (900):							
BA	169.755	168.285	207.566	269.883	347.752	429.837	1,423.323
OT	169.755	168.285	207.566	269.883	347.752	429.837	1,423.323
On-budget:							

HOUSE-PASSED 2010 RESOLUTION: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
BA	288.955	284.085	323.266	387.483	470.452	560.137	2,025.423
OT	288.955	284.085	323.266	387.483	470.452	560.137	2,025.423
Off-budget:							
BA	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
OT	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
Allowances (920):							
BA	14.450	9.422	8.052	6.518	5.543	3.865	33.400
OT	1.788	4.893	5.903	4.750	4.122	2.962	22.630
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
OT	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
On-budget:							
BA	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
OT	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
Off-budget:							
BA	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
OT	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):							
BA	82.648	130.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	330.000
OT	25.129	92.774	76.530	67.694	57.830	52.085	346.913

HOUSE-PASSED 2010 RESOLUTION: DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
			Summary				
Total Spending:							
BA	1,488.569	1,229.078	1,179.313	1,205.924	1,232.826	1,265.463	6,112.604
OT	1,247.760	1,370.565	1,341.264	1,298.562	1,302.648	1,317.342	6,630.381
On-Budget:							
BA	1,483.020	1,222.744	1,172.478	1,198.757	1,225.326	1,257.581	6,076.886
OT	1,242.562	1,364.369	1,334.564	1,291.481	1,295.223	1,309.542	6,595.179
Off-Budget:							
BA	5.549	6.334	6.835	7.167	7.500	7.882	35.718
OT	5.198	6.196	6.700	7.081	7.425	7.800	35.202
			By Function				
National Defense (050):							
BA	614.426	556.128	564.293	573.612	584.421	598.249	2,876.703
OT	641.927	600.048	582.107	570.461	579.217	589.904	2,921.737
International Affairs (150):							
BA	42.666	48.454	52.777	57.063	61.502	65.931	285.727
OT	41.300	46.280	50.000	53.746	57.597	61.490	269.113
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	35.264	31.014	31.368	33.248	34.294	35.561	165.485
OT	30.855	32.329	32.280	32.333	33.483	34.710	165.135
Energy (270):							
BA	44.998	6.680	6.717	6.764	6.798	6.862	33.821
OT	5.350	10.031	13.719	15.058	13.611	12.110	64.529
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	54.596	35.085	36.458	36.825	37.252	37.880	183.500
OT	36.252	38.866	38.082	37.622	37.349	37.800	189.719
Agriculture (350):							
BA	6.349	6.131	6.169	6.279	6.393	6.511	31.483
OT	6.111	6.217	6.147	6.219	6.323	6.435	31.341
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	13.216	13.211	6.383	5.110	4.240	3.966	32.910
OT	6.253	13.347	9.240	7.155	5.917	4.520	40.179
On-budget:							
BA	12.963	12.949	6.116	4.838	3.963	3.683	31.549
OT	6.000	13.085	8.973	6.883	5.640	4.237	38.818
Off-budget:							
BA	0.253	0.262	0.267	0.272	0.277	0.283	1.361
OT	0.253	0.262	0.267	0.272	0.277	0.283	1.361
Transportation (400):							
BA	79.061	31.436	31.925	32.443	32.933	33.295	162.032
OT	85.668	93.462	94.195	93.437	93.614	94.103	468.811
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	23.006	17.930	21.059	21.118	21.187	21.255	102.549
OT	26.252	26.904	26.559	24.960	23.711	22.809	124.943

HOUSE-PASSED 2010 RESOLUTION: DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	188.508	88.676	97.440	103.135	107.416	111.357	508.024
OT	94.814	138.575	130.750	106.828	107.776	110.965	594.894
Health (550):							
BA	75.483	58.158	60.166	61.527	63.187	65.839	308.877
OT	57.635	64.667	64.106	62.130	61.685	63.386	315.974
Medicare (570):							
BA	5.390	5.595	6.042	6.112	6.197	6.269	30.215
OT	5.255	5.566	5.977	6.083	6.184	6.257	30.067
Income Security (600):							
BA	74.067	62.778	65.488	67.210	68.878	70.734	335.088
OT	64.056	67.860	70.141	70.087	70.576	70.760	349.424
Social Security (650):							
BA	6.386	6.072	6.568	6.895	7.223	7.599	34.357
OT	5.479	6.057	6.566	6.959	7.298	7.517	34.397
On-budget:							
BA	1.090	---	---	---	---	---	---
OT	0.534	0.123	0.133	0.150	0.150	---	0.556
Off-budget:							
BA	5.296	6.072	6.568	6.895	7.223	7.599	34.357
OT	4.945	5.934	6.433	6.809	7.148	7.517	33.841
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	49.394	53.263	54.417	55.855	57.384	58.969	279.888
OT	46.757	52.474	53.967	55.483	56.931	58.519	277.374
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	54.099	48.763	52.426	52.378	52.307	53.022	258.896
OT	48.018	49.470	52.918	53.131	53.276	52.889	261.684
General Government (800):							
BA	24.562	19.365	19.733	20.117	20.677	21.254	101.146
OT	18.861	20.196	20.584	21.025	21.473	21.531	104.809
Allowances (920):							
BA	14.450	10.339	9.884	10.233	10.537	10.910	51.903
OT	1.788	5.442	7.396	8.151	8.797	9.552	39.338
Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):							
BA	82.648	130.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	330.000
OT	25.129	92.774	76.530	67.694	57.830	52.085	346.913

HOUSE-PASSED RESOLUTION: MANDATORY SPENDING

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
			Summary				
Total Spending:							
BA	2,712.213	2,218.450	2,262.450	2,303.963	2,485.353	2,670.869	11,941.085
OT	2,632.122	2,179.005	2,213.631	2,234.728	2,410.071	2,590.737	11,628.172
On-Budget:							
BA	2,192.113	1,669.317	1,693.851	1,714.559	1,870.378	2,028.554	8,976.659
OT	2,114.693	1,631.865	1,647.308	1,648.131	1,798.354	1,951.983	8,677.641
Off-Budget:							
BA	520.100	549.133	568.599	589.404	614.975	642.315	2,964.426
OT	517.429	547.140	566.323	586.597	611.717	638.754	2,950.531
			By Function				
National Defense (050):							
BA	3.631	5.905	5.814	5.523	5.474	5.579	28.295
OT	4.883	5.995	5.838	5.562	5.453	5.572	28.420
International Affairs (150):							
BA	-1.781	-3.134	-3.631	-3.321	-2.342	-1.543	-13.971
OT	-3.503	-2.819	-1.358	-1.623	-1.824	-2.198	-9.822
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.625
OT	0.118	0.138	0.127	0.132	0.131	0.125	0.653
Energy (270):							
BA	-1.079	-1.191	-1.178	-1.032	-0.700	-0.635	-4.736
OT	-2.398	-2.764	-2.397	-1.658	-1.478	-1.598	-9.895
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	1.413	2.302	2.142	2.424	2.096	2.137	11.101
OT	0.582	1.584	2.155	2.436	2.405	2.157	10.737
Agriculture (350):							
BA	18.625	17.559	18.522	15.365	16.104	16.671	84.221
OT	16.959	17.734	17.851	11.321	15.740	15.715	78.361
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	685.876	50.984	21.865	4.423	12.984	7.243	97.499
OT	663.837	75.553	30.781	1.462	-0.355	-7.037	100.404
On-budget:							
BA	681.476	47.984	20.065	4.723	13.284	7.543	93.599
OT	659.437	72.553	28.981	1.762	-0.055	-6.737	96.504
Off-budget:							
BA	4.400	3.000	1.800	-0.300	-0.300	-0.300	3.900
OT	4.400	3.000	1.800	-0.300	-0.300	-0.300	3.900
Transportation (400):							
BA	43.396	56.715	57.146	57.604	57.933	58.514	287.912
OT	2.116	2.233	2.279	2.414	2.536	2.690	12.152
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	0.805	0.378	0.173	0.193	0.015	0.015	0.774
OT	3.731	2.399	0.971	0.762	0.444	-0.057	4.519

HOUSE-PASSED RESOLUTION: MANDATORY SPENDING

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	-24.232	5.013	10.418	13.986	8.515	14.431	52.363
OT	-21.595	1.725	10.358	11.563	11.112	9.994	44.752
Health (550):							
BA	304.675	325.753	304.744	308.325	326.532	334.612	1,599.966
OT	296.762	324.079	303.522	306.426	322.674	336.787	1,593.488
Medicare (570):							
BA	421.686	444.058	499.129	507.712	552.038	610.046	2,612.983
OT	421.481	444.218	498.985	507.508	552.197	609.893	2,612.801
Income Security (600):							
BA	446.056	473.391	445.087	410.829	414.508	414.662	2,158.477
OT	438.964	472.058	443.269	408.236	412.169	412.998	2,148.730
Social Security (650):							
BA	680.041	697.336	721.854	750.630	785.262	824.359	3,779.441
OT	677.370	695.343	719.578	747.823	782.004	820.798	3,765.546
On-budget:							
BA	30.730	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
OT	30.730	20.255	23.380	26.478	29.529	32.728	132.370
Off-budget:							
BA	649.311	677.081	698.474	724.152	755.733	791.631	3,647.071
OT	646.640	675.088	696.198	721.345	752.475	788.070	3,633.176
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	48.311	53.102	58.425	52.847	56.419	57.052	277.845
OT	48.074	52.994	58.419	52.620	56.220	56.961	277.214
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	1.684	4.094	1.466	1.360	1.262	1.225	9.407
OT	1.835	2.160	2.585	2.310	1.250	1.169	9.474
General Government (800):							
BA	5.843	2.614	2.583	2.620	2.073	2.161	12.051
OT	5.768	2.561	2.563	2.770	2.019	2.098	12.011
Net Interest (900):							
BA	169.755	168.285	207.566	269.883	347.752	429.837	1,423.323
OT	169.755	168.285	207.566	269.883	347.752	429.837	1,423.323
On-budget:							
BA	288.955	284.085	323.266	387.483	470.452	560.137	2,025.423
OT	288.955	284.085	323.266	387.483	470.452	560.137	2,025.423
Off-budget:							
BA	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
OT	-119.200	-115.800	-115.700	-117.600	-122.700	-130.300	-602.100
Allowances (920):							
BA	—	-0.917	-1.832	-3.715	-4.994	-7.045	-18.503
OT	—	-0.549	-1.493	-3.401	-4.675	-6.590	-16.708
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988
OT	-92.617	-83.922	-87.968	-91.818	-95.703	-98.577	-457.988

HOUSE-PASSED RESOLUTION: MANDATORY SPENDING

(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
On-budget:							
BA.....	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
OT.....	-78.206	-68.774	-71.993	-74.970	-77.945	-79.861	-373.543
Off-budget:							
BA.....	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445
OT.....	-14.411	-15.148	-15.975	-16.848	-17.758	-18.716	-84.445

REVENUES

Summary

The revenue component of the budget resolution reflects all of the federal government's tax receipts that are classified as ''on-budget.'' This includes individual income taxes; corporate income taxes; excise taxes, such as the gasoline tax; and other taxes, such as estate and gift taxes. Taxes collected for the Social Security system—the Old Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) payroll tax—are ''off-budget.'' The Hospital Insurance payroll tax portion of Medicare, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act payroll tax, railroad retirement and other retirement systems are all ''on-budget.'' Customs duties, tariffs, and other miscellaneous receipts are also included in the revenue component. Pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Social Security payroll taxes are not included in the budget resolution.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate budget resolution includes $1.6 trillion in on-budget revenues for 2010, and $10.4 trillion over 2010–2014. (The corresponding revenue figures on a unified basis are $2.3 trillion for 2010 and $14.1 trillion over five years.)

The revenue level in the Senate resolution is $825.0 billion below the levels in the CBO baseline over 2010–2014.

The Senate resolution provides substantial tax relief for the middle class. Consistent with the President's budget, the Senate resolution assumes: the 10 percent bracket, child tax credit, marriage penalty relief are made permanent, as well as the related expansions of the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit included in the economic recovery package are extended; the American Opportunity Tax Credit providing a $2,500 credit for higher education is made permanent; an expansion of the existing ''savers credit'' and a new policy to require employers that do not offer 401(k)s to offer automatic enrollment in IRAs. The Senate resolution also follows the President's proposals to extend other 2001 and 2003 tax changes for couples with incomes under $250,000 and singles with incomes under $200,000, including the 25 percent and 28 percent brackets and the preferential rates for capital gains and dividend income.

The Senate resolution assumes three years of alternative minimum tax relief, through 2012, without offsets. It calls for permanent reform of the estate tax, reflecting continuation of the 2009 estate tax parameters, with an exemption of $3.5 million ($7 million for a couple) indexed to inflation and a top rate of 45 percent. The Senate resolution would extend through 2011 those tax provisions that are slated to expire in 2009 or 2010, but that have been routinely extended in the past. These provisions (referred to as ''extenders'') include, among others, the research and experimentation tax credit, the deduction for state and local sales taxes, the deduction for teacher classroom expenses, and the exception for active financing income.

The Senate resolution calls for small business tax relief. It assumes the permanent extension of the section 179 expensing provision for small businesses. In addition, it includes a new proposal to eliminate capital gains taxes for small businesses, going beyond the current 75 percent exclusion. It also calls for expanding the net operating loss carryback rules.

The Senate resolution includes several reserve funds that provide for tax relief, including refundable tax relief and the extension of expired and expiring tax relief, as long as the costs of these provisions are offset. One reserve fund would provide for comprehensive tax reform that would ensure a sustainable revenue base in a tax system that promotes simplicity, fairness, and competitiveness. Additional reserve funds address specific tax issues, such as extending the deduction for state and local sales taxes and the incentives for promoting charitable donations from individual retirement account funds, enhancing the employer-provided child care credit and the dependent care tax credit, among other things.

Finally, the Senate resolution assumes enactment of loophole closers and other revenue-raising provisions consistent with levels in the President's budget. The resolution assumes that the Finance Committee will work closely with the Administration to develop the proposals to achieve the revenue levels assumed in the resolution. To help close the tax gap and bolster Internal Revenue Service (IRS) enforcement, the resolution provides additional resources available through a discretionary cap adjustment that directs $890 million to IRS enforcement activities.

House-passed Resolution

The House budget resolution calls for reducing the revenues provided under CBO's baseline forecast by $613.2 billion over the 2009–2014 period and by $1,480.2 billion over the 2010–19 period. This reduction in revenues reflects the House budget resolution's extension of the elements of the 2001–2003 tax cuts benefitting middle class families (including, but not limited to the child tax credit, marriage penalty relief, the 10 percent bracket, education incentives, other benefits for families with children, reductions in other individual income tax brackets, and small business tax relief). The House resolution also extends the estate tax at 2009 levels—eliminating estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified tax credit. It also includes a one-year patch of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). The House resolution also accommodates additional AMT relief in a deficit-neutral manner. The House resolution further accommodates deficit-neutral extension of other expiring tax provisions and other proposals that support working families, businesses, states, or communities. It also accommodates other high priority deficit-neutral revenue adjustments, such as tax incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy, the deduction for State and local taxes, and a tax credit for construction of public schools. Decisions about specific revenue offsets are made by the Ways and Means Committee, which has a significant range of offsets that it can consider. However, unless expressly indicated otherwise, the House resolution does not assume any of the specific revenue offset proposals provided for in the President's budget.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes $1.654 trillion in on-budget revenues for 2010, and $10.500 trillion over 2010–2014. (The corresponding revenue figures on a unified basis are $2.322 trillion for 2010 and $14.157 trillion over five years.) The conference agreement provides for three additional years of AMT relief, without offset, a two-year extension of expired and expiring tax provisions, and a new incentive for retirement savings. The agreement supports the permanent extension of tax relief first enacted in 2001 and 2003 to benefit middle-income individuals and families—including extension of the child tax credit, the 10–percent bracket, and marriage penalty relief—and provides for estate tax reform. In addition, the agreement assumes the extension of other 2001 and 2003 tax changes for middle-income taxpayers, including the 25 percent and 28 percent brackets and the preferential rates for investment income. Further, the agreement includes several deficit-neutral reserve funds that accommodate a range of additional tax reform and tax relief proposals, such as expanding eligibility for the refundable child credit, among the most effective tax relief vehicles for working families with children.

The revenue level in the conference agreement is $764 billion below the levels under current law over 2009–2014. Revenue legislation is subject to House and Senate pay-as-you-go rules. In the House, section 421 of the conference agreement allows the chairman of the Budget Committee to make current policy adjustments before evaluating the costs of tax legislation for compliance with House budget rules and procedures, assuming the condition stated in that section is met.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: FUNCTION 050

Function Summary

The National Defense function includes the military activities of the Department of Defense (DoD), the nuclear weapons-related activities of the Department of Energy (DOE) and the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the national security activities of several other agencies such as the Selective Service, Coast Guard, and Federal Bureau of Investigation. The programs in this function include: the pay and benefits of active, Guard, and reserve military personnel; DoD operations including training, maintenance of equipment, and facilities; health care for military personnel and dependents; procurement of weapons; research and development; construction of military facilities, including housing; research on nuclear weapons; and the cleanup of nuclear weapons production facilities.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution fully funds the President's core defense budget request over the five-year budget window. Total national defense discretionary funding in the Senate resolution is $556.1 billion. This includes $533.7 billion in 2010 for the Department of Defense, $20.3 billion more than the 2009 enacted level exclusive of war funding and defense spending in the economic recovery package.

The Senate resolution reflects the President's request for additional 2009 overseas contingency operations funding of $75.5 billion for the Defense Department. If enacted, this will bring total war funding for 2009 to $152.6 billion. Under President Bush, the total cost of the wars reached $864 billion. The Senate resolution also provides for the 2010 war request of $130 billion. Including requested war funds and mandatory spending, the Senate resolution provides $691.7 billion in BA for defense in 2010.

The Obama Administration has demonstrated its commitment to budgetary transparency when it comes to funding for overseas contingency operations. The Bush Administration failed to honor its commitment to include war costs in its budget request and obscured the fiscal situation by seeking war funding as an emergency even after five years of war in Iraq. The Obama Administration, on the other hand, has provided a good faith estimate of war costs for 2010 and an annual allowance of $50 billion for potential future costs of overseas contingency operations from 2011 onward. These amounts are reflected in the Senate resolution.

In keeping with how the past two budget resolutions have handled war costs, the Senate resolution includes a $130 billion cap adjustment provision for 2010 that allows the Chairman to revise the discretionary spending cap for non-emergency appropriations related to overseas contingency operations such as the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Senate resolution assumes the use of this cap adjustment and allocates the amounts to the National Defense function. However, the cap adjustment would not prevent further war funding on an emergency basis if war costs exceed the allotted level.

The Senate resolution includes a reserve fund to facilitate enactment of the President's proposal to expand ''concurrent receipt'' of military retired pay and veterans disability compensation to retirees who were medically retired from active service. While full programmatic details will be provided later, the administration has indicated that the budget funds the expansion of the Army and Marine Corps in order to enhance military readiness and reduce the strain of multiple, extended deployments on current servicemembers. Additionally, the President's request includes funding to modernize military barracks and dormitories, and to improve medical care and housing for wounded servicemembers. The Senate resolution supports these objectives.

The Senate resolution also recognizes the serious inequity in how the military death benefits system treats widows and orphans whom our servicemembers and veterans leave behind. The Senate resolution provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the repeal of the law that requires a dollar-for-dollar reduction in Department of Defense Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) annuity benefit payments by benefits received under the Department of Veterans Affairs Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) program. Repeal of the offset would allow the widows and orphans whom our servicemembers and veterans leave behind to receive the full SBP amount due to them. Congress recognized the injustice of the SBP–DIC offset in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 when it authorized a special payment to SBP–DIC-affected survivors, but this payment is far below the full amount that is offset.

The ability of the United States military to project power worldwide depends on the aerial refueling tanker fleet. The backbone of this fleet is the KC–135, which is rapidly approaching its 50th year in service. Further postponement of the tanker re-capitalization program will have an adverse effect on our ability to achieve the requirements of the National Military Strategy. Accordingly, the Senate resolution assumes that the Air Force will receive not less than $2.37 billion in 2010, and not less than $13 billion across the Future Years Defense Plan to fund the development and procurement of a next generation aerial refueling tanker.

The National Guard has a long history of outstanding service to our nation, and our nation's reliance on the Guard has only increased since September 11, 2001. The Senate resolution encourages the Appropriations Committee to identify additional resources within the defense budget to address needs for National Guard equipment.

The Senate resolution also assumes no less than $5.55 billion in funding for the Defense Environmental Cleanup account. The environmental management program is charged with efficiently cleaning up the environmental damage resulting from 50 years of nuclear weapons production. The Senate resolution provides for increased funding at several major sites addressed under this program including Hanford, Idaho Falls, Oak Ridge, and Savannah River. This increase brings total environmental management funding for nuclear site cleanup (including amounts in other budget functions) to $6.5 billion.

Defense funding remains at record levels, even after adjusting for inflation. The Department of Defense has had serious trouble with cost growth in its weapons acquisition programs. The Government Accountability Office has found that the total acquisition cost of the Pentagon's 2007 portfolio of major programs has exceeded initial estimates by nearly $300 billion.

The Obama Administration has announced that it will make reform of the acquisition process a top priority in order to get the best possible value for defense spending. The Senate resolution supports that reform effort by including a reserve fund for defense contracting reform. Additionally, the Senate resolution assumes not less than $500 million for the Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, which is already showing great promise as a mechanism for enhancing the capability of the Department of Defense to oversee acquisition programs and get better value for our defense dollar. While the Senate resolution does not project savings from acquisition reform or the contracting reform initiatives announced by the President, successful implementation of those initiatives could result in significant savings in future years that should be reserved for deficit reduction.

The Senate resolution also includes a program integrity cap adjustment dedicated to reducing waste in defense contracting. The cap adjustment allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to increase the discretionary spending cap by up to $100 million to accommodate legislation appropriating funding for 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. When billions of dollars are wasted due to poor contracting practices, ordering of unneeded spare parts, or other waste, fraud and abuse, it is our troops that suffer.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution reflects a total of $562.0 billion in BA and $606.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and $2.9 trillion in BA and $3.0 trillion in outlays over five years.

There is no higher priority than the defense of our nation, and therefore this resolution makes the necessary investments and calls for the necessary reforms to ensure the country is able to meet the security challenges of the 21st century.

The House resolution includes specific defense policy assumptions in Title V, section 502. It recognizes that as the country faces its worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, DoD needs to get the most out of every dollar it spends by making tough but necessary tradeoffs to ensure resources are applied to the most effective and operationally viable programs, and by assessing national security needs in a comprehensive manner that includes all agencies involved in our national security.

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly referred to as the 9/11 Commission) identified terrorists with weapons of mass destruction as our number one threat. Consequently, it is the policy of the House resolution that non-proliferation programs, such as the Cooperative Threat Reduction program and the nonproliferation programs at the Department of Energy, be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat.

The House resolution recognizes that our most important security resource is our men and women who serve in uniform. To honor their service, it is the policy of the House resolution to not only ensure that they are properly equipped and trained to perform their mission, but that they also have the proper support in terms of health care, pay, and support for their families. The House resolution also includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund for an expansion of eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay.

In recent years, cost overruns on major weapons programs have worsened. According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the cost of major weapon systems on DoD's books as of 2007 increased nearly $300 billion above initial estimates. As a result, our military is not able to purchase equipment in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen. To put our defense plans on a sustainable path and to meet our military's equipment requirements, the House resolution affirms the Administration's calls to make acquisition reform a top priority.

According to GAO, government-wide spending on contractor services has more than doubled over the last ten years. DoD has expanded the use of contractors in its acquisition process to aid in program management functions and has relied heavily on contractors to carry out operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. This trend has implications for DoD in terms of accountability, operational effectiveness, and cost. Consequently, it is the policy of the House resolution that DoD 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.

GAO has performed numerous audits and has produced numerous recommendations regarding DoD's programs and processes that have produced billions of dollars of savings. According to a GAO report released in December 2008, DoD implemented 1,682 recommendations made by GAO from 2001 to 2007 that have resulted in financial benefits exceeding $89 billion. There are still 758 recommendations made over that period that DoD has not yet implemented that could yield billions of dollars in further savings. The House resolution continues to highlight the need for DoD to continue to make implementation of GAO recommendations a top priority and, to the extent possible, encourages DoD to use savings resulting from implemented GAO recommendations toward any upfront investments needed to implement the remaining 758 recommendations.

The House resolution encourages the committees with jurisdiction over defense to continue to conduct vigorous oversight with the objective of ferreting out wasteful practices, fraud, and abuse. It encourages the committees to require DoD to report to Congress on its progress in implementing GAO recommendations, the role contractors play in its operations, its assessment of the applicability of Cold War-era weapons to meet 21st century threats, and how well DoD's comprehensive Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) plan is moving the Department toward achieving a clean audit.

DoD spends billions of dollars on fuel and electricity for its planes, ships, vehicles and facilities each year and increasing world demand for energy could therefore have significant consequences for our military in the future. As a result, the House resolution calls on DoD to investigate the benefit of alternative energy sources and energy efficiency conversions. The Department should pursue those technologies that could reduce its energy needs, enhance expeditionary operations, achieve savings, and reduce dependence on unreliable energy sources.

The House resolution continues to recognize the need for the DoD to develop a shipbuilding plan that is viable in terms of providing an adequate number of ships for the Navy to perform its mission and that is viable in terms of sustaining the industrial base.

Our national security is not solely dependent on our military, and other agencies and programs are important to effectively address the threats of today and mitigate the possibility of future threats. Therefore, it is the policy of the House resolution that coordination is needed to ensure that all of our agencies involved in our national security work in a complementary way, and that when assessing security threats and the funding needed to counter them, the Administration should do so in a comprehensive manner that includes all agencies involved in our national security.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement for Function 050 includes a total of $562.0 billion in BA and $606.0 billion in outlays in 2010, and $2.9 trillion in BA and $3.0 trillion in outlays over five years. Consistent with both the House- and Senate-passed resolutions, the conference agreement affirms the importance of reforming the defense acquisition and contracting processes to achieve better value for the American taxpayer.

For mandatory programs, the conference agreement provides $5.9 billion in BA and $6.0 billion in outlays in 2010, and $28.3 billion in BA and $28.4 billion in outlays over five years.

The conference agreement reflects the cost of overseas deployments and other activities in Function 970, as in the House-passed resolution. Consistent with the Senate resolution, the conference agreement allows the discretionary spending caps to be adjusted to accommodate appropriations for such costs.

The conference agreement includes deficit-neutral reserve funds addressing defense-related matters. Both chambers have deficit neutral reserve funds to accommodate initiatives related to meeting our commitments to the nation's military personnel, veterans, and survivors. The Department of Defense and congressional committees of jurisdiction are encouraged to reverse the decision to eliminate credit toward DOD retirement pay for service in the Alaska Territorial Guard during World War II.

The conference agreement also includes a Senate deficit-neutral reserve fund providing for legislation that would reform defense contracting and acquisition policy in order to achieve better value for taxpayer resources. The reserve fund would accommodate legislation that provided 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, among other purposes.

The conference agreement includes a statement of policy on defense issues (section 502) that outlines key priorities to be funded within the defense allocation and the need for the Department of Defense to reform its acquisition process and to do a better job of reining in wasteful spending, particularly with regard to contracting practices and continuing funding of Cold War-era weapons systems that may not be as effective against today's threats. It also highlights the need for DoD to place greater emphasis on implementing GAO recommendations, which could yield billions of dollars in savings.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: FUNCTION 150

Function Summary

Function 150 covers funding for U.S. international activities, including: operating and securing U.S. embassies and consulates throughout the world; providing military assistance to allies; assisting refugees; aiding developing nations; dispensing economic assistance to fledgling democracies; promoting U.S. exports abroad; making U.S. payments to international organizations; and contributing to international peacekeeping efforts. The major agencies in this function include the Departments of State, Agriculture, and the Treasury; the U.S. Agency for International Development; and the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Senate-passed Resolution

The President's request for international affairs activities, as re-estimated by CBO, is $53.8 billion. This represents an increase of $15.6 billion above the non-emergency 2009 level. However, the size of the year-over-year increase requested by the President's budget reflects a change in concept, as the President seeks to transfer international affairs funding in support of overseas contingency operations and programs with predictable and recurring funding requirements that have previously been funded in supplementals to the base budget. This more transparent budgeting is commendable.

Typically, the baseline used for year-over-year comparisons in the Congressional budget resolution excludes all supplementals and emergency funding. Therefore, the President's decision to reduce or eliminate emergency requests for international affairs in 2010 artificially inflates the year-over-year increase. A more realistic comparison, including enacted bridge funding in the 2009 level, shows a year-over-year increase of $11.5 billion for the President's request.

The Senate resolution calls for $53.8 billion for the international affairs function and assumes that the top priorities in allocating the increase for international affairs will be related to core national security concerns such as counter-proliferation and anti-terrorism, as well as enhancing the capacity of the State Department and USAID to assume responsibilities that have been taken on by the military.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $45.3 billion in BA and $43.5 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $271.8 billion in BA and $259.3 billion in outlays over five years. The total BA level for 2010 reflects discretionary BA of $48.5 billion and mandatory BA of −$3.1 billion. This function has negative mandatory BA and outlay levels. These levels reflect receipts of the foreign military sales trust fund, the repayment of loans and credits by foreign nations, and the liquidation of economic assistance loans, foreign military financing loans, Export-Import Bank loans, and housing and other credit guaranty programs.

The 2009 level of discretionary BA includes $4.5 billion in enacted supplemental appropriations. It does not include an additional $7.1 billion in supplemental appropriations for 2009 that the President has requested for international affairs, which is included under Function 970 (Overseas Deployments and Other Activities).

For 2010, the House resolution provides $10.2 billion (26.8 percent) more discretionary BA than the 2009 level, excluding supplemental funding, and $5.8 billion (13.6 percent) more funding than total enacted funding for 2009 so far. The House resolution provides $5.4 billion (9.9 percent) less than the President's 2010 budget, which includes his proposal to provide in the regular budget request funding that has in recent years been requested and appropriated as supplemental funding. Pursuant to the House resolution, funding designated as an emergency or for overseas deployments and other activities does not count against the House Appropriations Committee's allocation provided in this resolution.

The House shares the President's commitment to reduce global hunger and poverty. The House resolution provides funding in this function to help achieve the goal of cutting it in half by no later than 2015.

The House notes the strong support for H.R. 44, the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, which the House approved on February 23, 2009. The House also approved this legislation during the 110th Congress (H.R. 1595). The bill authorizes compensation to the Guamanian victims of the Imperial Japanese military occupation during World War II.

Conference Agreement

International Affairs discretionary spending under the conference agreement totals $51.0 billion in BA and $47.5 billion in outlays for 2010. This represents an increase of $12.8 billion in BA above the non-emergency 2009 level and $8.7 billion above the 2009 level adjusted to include enacted supplemental funding (other than American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding).

Including negative mandatory spending, the conference agreement provides an overall total of $47.9 billion in BA and $44.7 billion in outlays for 2010, and $260 billion in BA and $253 billion in outlays over five years.

GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY: FUNCTION 250

Function Summary

The General Science, Space, and Technology function includes funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), except aviation programs, the National Science Foundation (NSF), as well as programs in the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution provides an increase above the President's requested level over the five-year window by providing $31.1 billion in BA and $32.5 billion in outlays for 2010, and $171.9 billion in BA and $170.3 billion in outlays over five years.

The Senate resolution funds the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) at $18.7 billion for 2010. This level of funding recognizes the importance of our nation's space program and endorses the agency's balanced goals of exploration, science, and aeronautics. This level of funding also reflects the vital role our space program plays in driving scientific and technological advancements critical to our economy.

NASA currently intends to retire its Space Shuttles at the end of 2010. The criteria for Shuttle retirement, however, remains the completion of scheduled flights, and a fixed retirement date could create dangerous scheduling pressures. Consequently, the Senate resolution recognizes the possibility that currently planned Shuttle missions may continue beyond the end of 2010, and provides $2.5 billion above the President's request for 2011 with additional resources for NASA in the outyears.

Currently, NASA projects a five-year gap in U.S. human space flight capability. During that gap the United States will need to purchase space flight services from Russia, costing in excess of $500 million. The Senate resolution recognizes the strategic importance of uninterrupted access to space and supports efforts to reduce or eliminate this five-year gap in U.S. human space flight.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $31.1 billion in BA and $32.5 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $166.1 billion in BA and $165.8 billion in outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution total for this function equals the level requested by the President for FY 2010, and for all five years in the budget window. Funding for scientific research and education is also included in Function 270 (Energy), Function 300 (Environment and Natural Resources), Function 350 (Agriculture), Function 370 (Commerce

and Housing Credit), Function 400 (Transportation), Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services), and Function 550 (Health). This funding will support the science and technology goals of the House Leadership's Innovation Agenda and the America COMPETES Act: to put NSF funding on a path toward doubling, to train more qualified science and math teachers, and to invest in basic research on energy technologies.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes $31.1 billion in BA and $32.5 billion in outlays in 2010, and $168.7 billion in BA and $168.5 billion in outlays over five years.

The conference agreement provides additional resources throughout the five year budget window, as requested by the President, for COMPETES Act and other Innovation programs in Function 250 as well as in other functions.

The conference agreement recognizes the scientific and technological contributions of our nation's manned and unmanned space program and the strategic importance of uninterrupted human access to space, and supports efforts to reduce the impending gap in US human spaceflight. The conference agreement matches the President's request for NASA in 2010 (while acknowledging that an additional $400 million was appropriated for NASA exploration in the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act) and provides $2.5 billion above the President's request in 2011. The additional funding is provided in 2011 in anticipation that the funding is needed for the remaining eight space shuttle missions to safely fly and to complete the construction and equipping of the international space station.

ENERGY: FUNCTION 270

Function Summary

Function 270 covers energy-related programs including research and development, environmental clean-up, and rural utility loans. Most of these programs are within the Department of Energy (DOE). This function covers a portion of the appropriated funding for DOE but does not include DOE's national security activities, which are in Function 050 (National Defense), or its basic research and science activities, which are in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology). This function also includes the Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $4.5 billion in BA and $6.2 billion in outlays for 2010, and $22.5 billion in BA and $31.6 billion in outlays over five years.

Our nation's economic and national security are directly linked to our energy policy. We must confront the challenges of global climate change and our nation's addiction to foreign oil. By doing so, we can also create the green jobs that will drive our nation's economic recovery. To meet these challenges, President Obama and the Congress have responded with a historic investment of resources in a strategy to reduce our dependence on imported energy.

The economic recovery package included $38.7 billion to fund important energy priorities such as modernizing the electric grid, renewable energy and transmission loan guarantees, local government energy efficiency and conservation grants, weatherization assistance, carbon capture and sequestration technology, energy efficiency and renewable energy research and development, and advanced battery development. When the emergency funding provided in the stimulus and other bills is included, overall funding for the Department of Energy climbed from approximately $24 billion in 2008 to $73 billion in 2009. This $73 billion 2009 funding level represents the largest budget in the history of the Department of Energy.

The Senate resolution builds on the investments in the economic recovery package by fully funding the President's request for 2010 energy discretionary funding. The energy funding level in the Senate resolution will provide increases for the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program. These increases will accommodate investments in important priorities such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass and biorefinery R&D, hydrogen, vehicle/building technologies and the weatherization assistance program. The Senate resolution supports increased funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program. The resolution also includes increases to invest in the development of low carbon coal technologies such as carbon capture and sequestration. The resolution supports continued funding increases for the Department of Energy's loan guarantee program.

The Senate resolution would increase funding for electricity delivery and energy reliability. The funding increase could be used to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to energy supply.

The Senate resolution supports the reclassification of receipts for the annual operating expenses of Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Area Power Administrations (PMAs). By reclassifying the receipts from mandatory to discretionary, power rates will become more closely linked to the annual appropriations they fund. This direct link will promote long-term planning and improve the overall efficiency and reliability of the Federal power program.

The Senate resolution includes an energy reserve fund to accommodate legislation that advances important priorities such as reducing our Nation's dependence on imported energy, producing green jobs, promoting renewable energy development, improving electricity transmission, creating a clean energy investment fund, and encouraging conservation and efficiency. The legislation could also include energy tax proposals. This reserve fund could be used for legislation such as a proposal to extend the permissible term of power purchase agreements used by federal agencies to acquire renewable energy. It could also be used for a proposal to expand the economic recovery package's investments in transmission infrastructure and smart grid technology. Additionally, the reserve fund could accommodate a proposal to create a Clean Energy Investment Fund. That type of proposal could aid in the transition to a low-carbon economy by using financing tools such as direct loans and loan guarantees to invest in clean energy technologies.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $5.5 billion in BA and $7.3 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $29.1 billion in BA and $54.6 billion in outlays over five years. The total BA level for 2010 reflects discretionary BA of $6.7 billion and mandatory BA of −$1.2 billion.

The 2009 level of discretionary BA includes $39.4 billion in emergency appropriations from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and other legislation. The House resolution for 2010 builds on this funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency, emerging energy and vehicle technologies, and other important investments to increase the United States' energy independence and create new jobs. The House resolution provides $1.0 billion (18.4 percent) more in appropriated funding for 2010 than the 2009 level of regular appropriations. The House resolution recognizes the importance of continuing adequate funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program, which helps lower-income families to reduce their energy bills and increase the comfort and safety of their homes.

The House urges the Appropriations Committee to include language in its appropriations bill to implement a ''net zero'' policy for the annual expenses of the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs). The President's budget also supports this proposal. Reclassifying these receipts would more closely link the PMAs' annual appropriations with payments from their customers.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement provides a total of $5.0 billion in BA and $6.3 billion in outlays for 2010, and $25.6 billion in BA and $50.0 billion in outlays over five years. The conference agreement provides $6.2 billion in 2010 for discretionary programs in this function. This is $500 million more than the President's proposed discretionary funding level for 2010. (The total BA and outlay levels are lower than the discretionary BA and outlay levels because this function has negative mandatory BA and outlay levels, reflecting the fact that the U.S. government collects more money than it spends marketing federally produced power and collects fees from commercial nuclear reactors.)

The conference agreement includes a significant commitment of resources to invest in emerging energy technologies, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, and reduce our nation's dependence on imported energy. The conference agreement includes deficit-neutral reserve funds to accommodate energy legislation. Like the Senate-passed and House-passed resolutions, the conference agreement supports reclassifying the receipts of the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) to more closely link the PMAs' annual appropriations with payments from their customers.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT: FUNCTION 300

Function Summary

The Natural Resources and Environment function consists of funding for water resources, conservation, land management, pollution control and abatement, and recreational resources. Major departments and agencies in this function are the Department of the Interior (including the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Minerals Management Service), conservation-oriented and land management agencies within the Department of Agriculture (including the Forest Service), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration at the Department of Commerce, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $37.7 billion in BA and $40.7 billion in outlays for 2010, and $190.8 billion in BA and $197.7 billion in outlays over five years.

The Senate resolution recognizes that we have an obligation to current and future generations to take meaningful action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The resolution includes a reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would invest in clean energy technology initiatives, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, or help families, workers, communities, and businesses make the transition to a clean energy economy. The resolution includes no specific assumptions regarding the policy details of such a proposal.

The details of the proposal will be left to the committees of jurisdiction and the legislative process.

If climate change legislation brings new revenues into the Treasury, the Senate resolution would support the President's proposal to invest $15 billion per year in a variety of clean energy technology initiatives. These initiatives would accelerate the widespread deployment of energy efficient technologies, increase our reliance on clean and renewable energy sources, and move America forward on the path to energy security.

The Senate resolution fully funds the President's request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The resolution includes $3.9 billion for EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. The overall EPA funding level could accommodate significant increases for Superfund, the brownfields program and a variety of other EPA programs. The resolution would accommodate increases for water infrastructure priorities at the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Senate resolution recognizes the importance of the Bureau of Reclamation rural water program to support ongoing Municipal, Rural, and Industrial (MR&I) systems for the Great Plains Region. The Bureau of Reclamation supplies drinking water to 2.6 million people in the Great Plains region and is encouraged to prioritize the completion of the Pick Sloan-Missouri Basin Program—Garrison Diversion Unit, Mni Wiconi, Lewis and Clark, Perkins County, Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie, and Rocky Boys/North Central rural water system projects. The Senate resolution supports funding these vital rural water development projects at a level that is as close to $292 million as possible.

The Senate resolution includes increases for the Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Interior which are sufficient to fully fund ongoing Everglades Restoration activities, including construction of authorized projects contained in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and the Everglades National Park Expansion Act.

The funding levels in the Senate resolution allow for increases for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). In addition, the resolution includes a reserve fund which would accommodate legislation to preserve or protect oceans or coastal areas.

The Senate resolution assumes increases for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. The resolution also includes the President's proposal to increase funding for land acquisition programs. The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund which could be used for legislation that preserves or protects public lands. This could include, but is not limited to, legislation that protects national parks, national monuments, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national recreation areas.

The Senate resolution fully funds wildfire suppression activities at the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The resolution commends the President for taking steps to budget for growing annual fire suppression costs. It provides the 10-year average for fire suppression costs and assumes that an additional $357 million will be provided if appropriated funds are exhausted and the severity of the fire season requires additional funding. The Senate resolution also included increases in funding for hazardous fuel reduction.

The Senate resolution recognizes the need to address significant and long-standing problems affecting the major large scale aquatic, estuarine, and coastal ecosystems nationwide. The Senate resolution includes funding for a new interagency initiative to address such regional ecosystems. It assumes the President's request of $475 million to work with Great Lakes states, tribes, and local communities and organizations to address issues prioritized in the Great Lakes Regional Collaborative. This initiative could address issues such as invasive species, nonpoint source pollution, habitat restoration and contaminated sediment. The resolution also supports the President's proposal to use outcome-oriented performance goals and measures to target the most significant problems and track progress in addressing these ecosystems.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $37.4 billion in BA and $40.5 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $194.6 billion in BA and $200.5 billion in outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution matches the President's total discretionary funding request for this function, and provides increased resources for programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, and other EPA programs. The House recognizes the need for maintaining and upgrading water infrastructure in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and other U.S. territories, and encourages relevant federal agencies to work with territory governments on this issue. The House resolution also allows for additional funding for other programs at NOAA, the Department of the Interior, and the Forest Service.

For mandatory spending, the House resolution assumes levels provided by current law.

The House resolution includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund that accommodates legislation to increase investments in renewable energy and energy independence, encourage new technological development, take steps to provide for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and help families, businesses, the environment and industries adapt to the new energy economy.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes a total of $37.6 billion in BA and $40.6 billion in outlays for 2010, and $192.1 billion in BA and $198.5 billion in outlays over five years. The conference agreement provides $35.3 billion in 2010 for discretionary programs in this function. This is $200 million more than the President's proposed discretionary funding level for 2010.

The conference agreement includes significant increases for natural resources and environment programs, including a variety of programs at the Environmental Protection Agency. The agreement provides additional resources for agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to invest in national water infrastructure priorities. It also increases funding for a number of other programs throughout the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The funding levels in the conference agreement include the President's proposal to provide additional funding for wildland fire suppression activities at the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The conference agreement could also accommodate increases in funding for hazardous fuel reduction activities. The conference agreement includes deficit-neutral reserve funds which could be used for legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

AGRICULTURE: FUNCTION 350

Function Summary

The Agriculture function includes farm income stabilization, agricultural research, and other services administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The discretionary programs include research and education programs, economics and statistics services, administration of the farm support programs, farm loan programs, meat and poultry inspection, and a portion of the Public Law 480 international food aid program. The mandatory programs include commodity programs, crop insurance, and certain farm loans.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution reflects a total of $23.6 billion in BA and $23.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and $114.9 billion in BA and $109.0 billion in outlays over five years. During Committee consideration, an amendment was adopted assuming $70 million in savings per year in crop insurance over the next five years. The amendment dedicated $175 million for child nutrition and $175 million for deficit reduction. Besides these changes, the Senate resolution leaves all other nutrition, conservation, renewable energy, and farm safety net improvements included in the 2008 Farm Bill unchanged.

Given our current fiscal situation, the Senate resolution recognizes that all areas of the federal budget need to be examined for savings. Even though the 2008 Farm Bill received over 80 votes in the Senate and was fully paid for, the Senate resolution would support targeted savings in agriculture, including some savings in the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and the federal crop insurance program.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $23.7 billion in BA and $24.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $115.7 billion in BA and $109.7 billion in outlays over five years. The House resolution provides resources for commodity support, agricultural research, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, including activities to support eradication of the Asian Longhorn Beetle.

For mandatory spending, the House resolution assumes levels provided by current law. For discretionary programs, the House resolution matches the levels in the President's budget.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement calls for a total of $23.7 billion in BA and $24.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $115.6 billion in BA and $109.6 billion in outlays over five years. For discretionary spending, the conference agreement assumes $6.1 billion in BA and $6.2 billion in outlays for 2010. For mandatory spending, the agreement matches CBO's baseline estimate for March 2009 (assuming levels provided by current law), leaving all of the nutrition, conservation, renewable energy, and farm safety net improvements made in the 2008 Farm Bill unchanged.

COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT: FUNCTION 370

Function Summary

The Commerce and Housing Credit function includes mortgage credit, the Postal Service, deposit insurance, and other advancement of commerce (the majority of the discretionary and mandatory spending in this function). The mortgage credit component of this function includes housing assistance through the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), and rural housing programs of the Department of Agriculture. The function also includes net Postal Service spending and spending for deposit insurance activities of banks, thrifts, and credit unions. Most of the Commerce Department is

provided for in this function, including the International Trade Administration, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Patent and Trademark Office, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Bureau of the Census. Finally, the function also includes funding for independent agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the majority of the Small Business Administration.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $64.4 billion in unified BA and $89.1 billion in unified outlays for 2010, and $129.6 billion in unified BA and $139.8 billion in unified outlays over five years. (The corresponding on-budget figures are $61.1 billion in BA and $85.8 billion in outlays for 2010, and $124.3 billion in BA over five years and $134.6 billion in outlays over five years.) The Senate resolution includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund that would allow for additional investments in housing assistance, including low-income rental assistance and assistance provided through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. The Senate resolution provides $880 million for the Small Business Administration and adopts the Administration's budget level for the Manufacturing Extension Program (MEP), which is authorized in the America COMPETES Act.

House-passed Resolution

For the unified budget, the House resolution calls for a total of $64.2 billion in BA and $88.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $130.4 billion in BA and $140.6 billion in outlays over five years. (The budget resolution provides only the on-budget amounts, which are $60.9 billion in BA and $85.6 billion in outlays for 2010, and $125.1 billion in BA and $135.3 billion in outlays over five years.)

The discretionary function total for 2010 includes significantly increased funding to ensure that the Bureau of the Census has the necessary resources to hire workers and to complete the 2010 Census. The 2010 total also fully accounts for funding to support Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and other mortgage credit programs in order to respond to the current housing crisis.

The House notes that the goal of the Treasury's Troubled Assets Relief Program is to help stabilize credit and housing markets, not to use eventual returns to support additional, non-related spending. Proceeds from the sale of troubled assets, repayments of loans, or other resulting revenues to the Treasury from Federal assistance provided under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Public Law 110–343, should be available to reduce the Federal deficit and the public debt.

Conference Agreement

For the unified budget, the conference agreement calls for a total of $64.4 billion in BA and $89.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $130.6 billion in BA and $140.8 billion in outlays over five years. (The conference agreement provides only the on-budget amounts, which are $61.1 billion in BA and $85.8 billion in outlays for 2010, and $125.3 billion in BA and $135.5 billion in outlays over five years.) The discretionary function total includes significantly increased funding for the Bureau of the Census, reflecting execution of the 2010 census, and continues to support the Small Business Administration and the Manufacturing Extension Program. The 2010 total also fully accounts for funding to support Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and other mortgage credit programs in order to respond to the current housing crisis.

The conference agreement supports efforts to provide additional investment in and oversight of housing assistance. Both the Senate and the House include reserve funds that allow for investments in the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. The Senate economic stabilization reserve fund also allows for additional investments in low-income rental assistance. The conference agreement also supports efforts to increase the capacity of HUD's Inspector General to investigate cases of FHA loan fraud. The HUD Inspector General's office has not expanded even as the number of FHA-approved lenders has doubled over the past two years.

The conference agreement notes that the goal of the Treasury's Troubled Assets Relief Program is to help stabilize credit and housing markets, not to use eventual returns to support additional, non-related spending. Proceeds from the sale of troubled assets, repayments of loans, or other resulting revenues to the Treasury from Federal assistance provided under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Public Law 110–343, should be available to reduce the Federal deficit and the public debt.

TRANSPORTATION: FUNCTION 400

Function Summary

The Transportation function consists mostly of the programs administered by the Department of Transportation, including programs for highways, mass transit, aviation, and maritime activities. This function also includes two components of the Department of Homeland Security: the Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration. In addition, this function includes several small transportation-related agencies and the research program for civilian aviation at NASA.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $75.2 billion in BA and $95.7 billion in outlays for 2010, and $377.8 billion in BA and $477.0 billion in outlays over five years. The Senate resolution includes an infrastructure reserve fund that would be available for surface transportation programs and multimodal transportation projects. The reserve fund anticipates that future surface transportation investments will be paid for and the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund will be maintained for the length of the surface transportation authorization. The Senate resolution understands that the surface transportation reauthorization will augment current investments, and provides funding levels for highways, transit, and safety programs which will be adjusted when a reauthorization bill is reported. The Senate resolution does not adopt the administration's proposed change to scoring of contract authority. The Senate resolution continues the unprecedented commitment to high speed rail made in the economic recovery package by providing $1 billion for high speed rail in 2010.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $88.2 billion in BA and $95.7 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $449.9 billion in BA and $481.0 billion in outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution recognizes that transportation programs are charged with helping to pull the economy out of the recession. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act made significant investments in highway construction, mass transit, passenger rail, and aviation. In addition, as the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA–LU) expires, the House will craft a new highway and transit bill for the 2010–2015 period.

The House's task of reauthorizing highway construction programs is made more difficult by a large set of current law rescissions to contract authority, a form of mandatory budget authority. Beginning in 2010, the House resolution restores the mandatory baseline for the federal-aid highway program so that its funding authority is in line with current projections of obligation limitations. The House resolution retains current scorekeeping practices for contract authority programs.

In order to address the highway and transit programs during reauthorization, the House resolution includes a surface transportation reserve fund that provides further increases to highway and transit contract authority if the future legislation maintains a solvent Highway Trust Fund.

Finally, as a part of the reauthorization of the Federal Aviation Administration, the House resolution accommodates increases to the Airport Improvement Program (AIP).

Conference Agreement

The Conference agreement calls for a total of $88.2 billion in BA and $95.7 billion in outlays for 2010, and $449.9 billion in BA and $481.0 billion in outlays over five years. The conference agreement recognizes that this year's economic recovery package made significant investments in highway construction, mass transit, passenger rail, and aviation that will create badly needed jobs to help sustain the recovery. The conference agreement recognizes that continued investment in infrastructure programs is important and includes House and Senate infrastructure reserve funds to accommodate legislation to reauthorize surface transportation programs and ensure the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund for the length of the surface transportation authorization.

The task of reauthorizing highway construction programs is made more difficult by a large set of current law rescissions to contract authority, a form of mandatory budget authority. Beginning in 2010, the conference agreement restores the mandatory baseline for the federal-aid highway program so that its funding authority is in line with current projections of obligation limitations. In the Senate, it will not be in order for legislation that extends or reauthorizes surface transportation bills to appropriate budget authority for those programs outside of the Highway Trust Fund. The conference agreement also does not adopt the administration's proposed change to scoring of contract authority and does not assume increases to fuel taxes.

The Senate infrastructure reserve fund would also accommodate legislation that makes additional investments in multimodal transportation projects, passenger and freight rail and could also accommodate legislation regarding the Denali Commission, an independent federal agency focusing on rural Alaskan communities.

The conference agreement continues the unprecedented commitment to high speed rail made in the economic recovery package by providing $1 billion for high speed rail in 2010. Finally, as a part of the reauthorization of the Federal Aviation Administration, the conference agreement accommodates increases to the Airport Improvement Program (AIP).

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: FUNCTION 450

Function Summary

The Community and Regional Development function includes federal programs to improve community economic conditions, promote rural development, and assist in federal preparations for and response to disasters. This function provides appropriated funding for the Community Development Block Grant, Department of Agriculture

rural development programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (including homeland security grants), and other disaster mitigation and community development-related programs. It also provides mandatory funding for the federal flood insurance program.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $16.3 billion in BA and $28.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and $80.8 billion in BA and $114.3 billion in outlays over five years.

The Senate resolution recognizes the importance of providing investments in our communities and protecting the homeland. The Senate resolution includes increased funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the largest source of federal grant assistance in support of state and local government housing and community development efforts, and for grants to local governments to revitalize closed manufacturing plants. The Senate resolution also supports funding for Department of Homeland Security grant programs and BIA programs.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $18.3 billion in BA and $29.3 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $103.3 billion in BA and $129.5 billion in outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution provides increased funding to accommodate urgent community development and homeland security needs, which could include full funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), similar to the President's budget. Function 450 also accommodates funding for a new National Infrastructure Bank, capitalized with federal funds, to direct public and private dollars towards infrastructure investments of national or regional significance. However, because a National Infrastructure Bank is not yet authorized, the House resolution includes initial funding in 2010 and larger amounts over the 2011–2014 period.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes a total of $18.3 billion in BA and $29.3 billion in outlays for 2010, and $88.3 billion in BA and $122.7 billion in outlays over five years.

The conference agreement provides increased funding levels that will provide needed investments in our communities and homeland security. The agreement provides increased funding, which could include full funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and for grants to local governments to revitalize closed manufacturing plants. The conference agreement also includes $2.0 billion in 2010 and $5.0 billion in 2011 for a National Infrastructure Bank, if authorized, with an understanding that at least one quarter of the funding would be targeted to rural areas. The conference agreement also supports funding for Department of Homeland Security grant programs and BIA programs.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES: FUNCTION 500

Function Summary

The Education, Training, Employment and Social Services function includes funding for the Department of Education, as well as programs in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Labor. This function provides funding for elementary and secondary, career and technical, and post-secondary educational programs; job training and employment services; children and family services; and statistical analysis and research related to these areas. It also contains funding for the Library of Congress and independent research and arts agencies.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $94.4 billion in BA and $140.6 billion in outlays for 2010, and $561.1 billion in BA and $640.4 billion in outlays over five years.

Building on the investments in education and training provided in the economic recovery package, the Senate resolution fully funds the President's request for education and training programs over the five-year budget window. Investments in education and training programs have sound economic benefits and the Senate-passed resolution provides Americans a complete and competitive education from cradle to career.

There is increasing evidence that investing in high quality early childhood education programs, such as Head Start, is a solid investment, yielding $10 in reduced social costs for every dollar invested. Despite these benefits, many preschool students do not have access to quality early education programs. The Senate-passed resolution provides expanded resources to invest in the long-term returns of early education.

Moreover, decreased federal funding for education has implications at the state and local level. When the federal government reduces its share of funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, state and local governments have to cut programs to cover the decreasing share of special education.

The Senate resolution calls for a significant investment to build our human capital through programs targeting low-income students, such as Title I, and for innovative and effective strategies to reduce achievement gaps and improve student learning in grade schools, middle schools, and high schools. The competitive educational advantage we used to enjoy, relative to other nations, has eroded significantly in recent years.

The Senate resolution proposes to reduce barriers to higher education by including provisions that could accommodate the President's student aid proposals, such as expanding Pell grants. The President has challenged our students to commit to at least one year of post-secondary study. However, many low- and moderate-income high school graduates who are fully prepared to go to college do not because of financial barriers. Employers indicate that we are not producing enough trained workers with the skills for the modern workplace, particularly in high-growth sectors such as health care and green energy technologies. Increasingly, these sectors require some form of post-secondary education or job re-training.

The Senate resolution recognizes that effective education and training programs are necessary to restart U.S. economic growth and allow our citizens to compete in the global economy. It makes this effort a high priority. The Senate resolution also provides the President's requested level for the Corporation for National and Community Service to encourage Americans to serve their community and country.

The Senate resolution provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education to facilitate enactment of legislation to make college more accessible and affordable.

The Senate resolution adopted three amendments to the Higher Education reserve fund which would maintain a competitive student loan program; facilitate expanded funding for programs that provide need-based grants and community work-study programs; and facilitate expanded funding for programs that provide outreach to low-income students to prepare for college. The Senate also adopted an amendment to the Economic Stabilization and Growth reserve fund to provide specialized training for workers in emerging industries. In addition the Senate adopted an amendment to provide a reserve fund for after-school programs.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $93.7 billion in BA and $140.3 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $560.4 billion in BA and $639.6 billion in outlays over five years.

The 2010 House resolution supports the President's investments in education from early childhood through post-secondary education and training and shares the President's goal of improving American education and creating a workforce that is prepared to compete and succeed in the global economy. The House resolution supports the President's plan to make a new investment in early childhood education, improve student achievement in elementary and secondary education through both proven strategies and innovative approaches, and increase the number of high school graduates that attend and complete higher education by making college more affordable and accessible. The House resolution also accommodates the President's support for strong job training services that will prepare Americans for stable and high-paying jobs.

The 111th Congress has already made significant new investments in education in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided about $100 billion that states will use primarily to maintain elementary, secondary, and higher education services. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act targeted significant funds to Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged), Head Start, and special education, where the funding can be used to train more teachers to provide needed services in the future. The House budget resolution builds upon that start by providing the level of funding in the President's request for education, job training, and social services for 2010.

The House resolution's funding could support services that will help students meet high standards and will provide effective teachers and principals, including investments in key programs such as Head Start and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. It also could support the No Child Left Behind Act programs that work to close the achievement gap and ensure that all children learn, including Impact Aid and after-school services. The funding could be used as a down payment on a comprehensive literacy initiative for the nation that encompasses early childhood, elementary, and secondary education.

This year Congress increased the maximum Pell Grant award by $619—the largest annual increase for a program that helps more than seven million students pay for college. The House resolution provides discretionary funding to support the President's Pell grant increase for 2010. Going forward, the House resolution could accommodate the President's proposals to provide additional assistance to help more low-income high school graduates attend and complete college, provided they are enacted in a fiscally responsible way. Further assistance could include expanding access to Historically Black Colleges and Universities as well as Hispanic-serving institutions and other minority-serving institutions, which continue to make important contributions towards increasing the percentage of minority students gaining a college degree.

The House urges the Committee on Education and Labor to review options for the student loan program that will maintain a role for FFELP lenders in the student loan program, and to look to ways to achieve savings that capitalize on current infrastructure and minimize the disruption to students

and the employees of FFELP lenders who currently serve 75 percent of loans at American colleges, universities, and community colleges.

The House resolution continues to support two-year advance funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and recognizes that public television and radio stations are experiencing financial distress as a result of the recession.

The House resolution contains a reserve fund to accommodate legislation that makes college more affordable, consistent with the House pay-as-you-go rule. It also contains fiscally responsible reconciliation instructions directing the Committee on Education and Labor to report a bill that invests in education while reducing the deficit by $1 billion over the 2009–2014 period.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement calls for a total of $94.4 billion in BA and $140.6 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $561.1 billion in BA and $640.4 billion in outlays over five years.

The conference agreement recognizes the importance of investing in education and training programs to build a highly skilled workforce that can compete in the global marketplace and provides the President's requested level for education, training and social service programs in every year over the five-year budget window. The increased funding will assist Americans from cradle to career with job training programs, access to higher education through Pell grants and state programs targeted to low-income students, elementary and secondary education programs such as Title I and IDEA, and expanded resources for Head Start and other early education programs.

The conference agreement contains deficit-neutral reserve funds for higher education legislation in both the House and Senate. It also includes a Senate reserve fund for 21st Century Learning Centers.

The conference agreement includes a Sense of Congress provision on college affordability and student loan reform that reaffirms the importance of the student aid services provided by both non-profit and for-profit entities in the student loan program, as well as the employment they provide across the country.

HEALTH: FUNCTION 550

Function Summary

The Health function includes most direct health care service programs as well as funding for anti-bioterrorism activities, national biomedical research, protecting the health of the general population and workers in their places of employment, providing health services for under-served populations, and promoting training for the health care workforce. The major programs in this function include Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), health benefits for federal workers and retirees, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $385.4 billion in BA and $389.2 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $1.9 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

The Senate resolution includes increased funding above the 2010 baseline level consistent with the President's health priorities for NIH, HRSA, CDC, IHS, and FDA. Significant increases for Community Health Centers, health professions, and the National Health Service Corps within HRSA are also included. Increases above the President's request are also included for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the organ transplantation program, and several other programs.

In addition, the Senate resolution contains several health care related deficit-neutral reserve funds, including reserve funds for health care reform legislation and for improvements at the FDA.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $383.9 billion in BA and $388.7 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $1.9 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

The discretionary resources for Function 550 for 2010 match the President's 2010 request and increase funding over the 2010 baseline level, enabling support of the President's priorities for cancer research, food safety, and other important programs. The House resolution provides critical resources for public health, which includes programs focused on addressing health promotion and disease prevention. Preventative health care measures and disease management have the potential to lead to more efficient use of health care spending, and reduced illness, as well as an improvement in the health of the public.

Programs in Function 550 are also addressed in the House resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds for health care reform and the 9/11 health program.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes a total of $384.3 billion in BA and $388.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and $1.9 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

Discretionary funding levels for Function 550 include increased funding above the 2010 baseline level consistent with the President's health priorities for NIH, HRSA, CDC, IHS, and FDA. In addition, the conference agreement assumes significant increases for Community Health Centers, health professions, and the National Health Service Corps within HRSA as well as food safety efforts at FDA. Increases are also included for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the organ transplantation program as well as additional funding for IHS to help meet the needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The conference agreement provides critical resources for public health, which includes programs focused on addressing health promotion and disease prevention. Preventative health care measures and disease management have the potential to lead to more efficient use of health care spending, and reduced illness, as well as an improvement in the health of the public.

In addition, programs in Function 550 are also addressed in several health care related deficit-neutral reserve funds, including a reserve fund for health care reform legislation.

MEDICARE: FUNCTION 570

Function Summary

The Medicare function includes funding to administer and to provide benefits under the Medicare program. Medicare is a federal health insurance program that currently covers 45 million Americans aged 65 and older, as well as younger adults who are disabled or suffer from end-stage renal disease.

Congress provides an annual appropriation for the costs of administering Medicare, including resources to conduct program integrity activities to guard against improper payments, fraud, and abuse. The remainder of spending in this function is mandatory and reflects payments to health care providers and private insurance plans, as well as beneficiary premiums and other receipts and payments to the Medicare trust funds, under the Part A Hospital Insurance (HI) program, the Part B Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) program, the Part C Medicare Advantage program, and the Part D Prescription Drug program.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $442.8 billion in BA and $443.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and $2.6 trillion in BA and $2.6 trillion in outlays over five years. The mandatory spending levels in the Senate resolution are at the CBO baseline level in all years covered by the resolution. In addition, the Senate resolution includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund in Sec. 201(b) for legislation that increases the reimbursement rate for Medicare physician services (and overrides a large payment rate cut that would otherwise go into effect on January 1, 2010) and addresses other Medicare benefit and payment issues. In addition, the Senate resolution also contemplates Medicare physician payment reform as a component of comprehensive health reform and subject to the flexibility of the reserve fund in Sec. 201(a).

The discretionary spending levels in the Senate resolution assume $25 million over the period 2010 to 2012 to begin addressing the administrative costs associated with legislation that would reduce the potential for identity theft by requiring the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to remove Social Security numbers from Medicare cards.

For 2010, the discretionary funding levels in this function include a discretionary cap adjustment of up to $311 million for program integrity activities of the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC program) to address improper payments, fraud, and abuse in the Medicare program.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $449.7 billion in BA and $449.8 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $2.6 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution function level for Medicare assumes that the payment rates in effect for physicians for 2009 will stay in effect through 2019. This assumption is consistent with the President's budget and is based on Congressional actions in recent years to prevent cuts in physician payments that would otherwise be required by the Sustainable Growth Rate formula. However, like the President's budget, the House budget resolution does not intend this assumption as a reflection of future policy. Instead, the assumption represents a realistic and meaningful benchmark against which to measure the fiscal effects of legislation reforming the Medicare physician payment system. The House resolution includes a reserve fund (Sec. 314) to accommodate legislation for improvements in Medicare's system for paying physicians.

The House resolution provides a discretionary cap adjustment of $311 million for additional activities aimed at detecting and preventing Medicare fraud and other improper payments. The Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control program is a joint effort of the Department of Health and Human Services, the HHS Office of the Inspector General, and the Department of Justice.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement reflects a total of $449.7 billion in BA and $449.8 billion in outlays in 2010, and $2.6 trillion in BA and $2.6 trillion in outlays over five years.

For 2010, the discretionary spending levels in this function are $5 million above the President's request. Over five years, the discretionary funding in this function assumes

$25 million to begin addressing the administrative costs associated with legislation that would reduce the potential for identity theft by requiring the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to remove Social Security numbers from Medicare cards.

The mandatory spending levels in this function assume $38 billion above the CBO baseline level, which reflects Medicare payment rates in effect for physicians for 2009 staying in effect through 2010, 2011, and at least part of 2012. However, the conference agreement does not intend this assumption as a reflection of future policy. In the Senate, legislation that would freeze physician payments at current levels, provide a positive update for physician payments, or reform the Medicare physician payment system, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, must be compliant with Sec. 301(a) or Sec. 301(b) in this conference agreement. In the House, Sec. 421 of the conference agreement allows the chairman of the Budget Committee to treat the additional $38 billion as a current policy adjustment before evaluating the costs of legislation affecting Medicare physician payments for compliance with House budget rules and procedures, assuming the condition stated in that section is met.

The conference agreement includes a Senate reserve fund (Sec. 301) and a House reserve fund (Sec. 321) to accommodate comprehensive health reform legislation and related provisions, including legislation for improvements in Medicare's system for paying physicians.

INCOME SECURITY: FUNCTION 600

Function Summary

The Income Security function contains a range of income security programs including: (1) major cash and in-kind means-tested entitlements; (2) general retirement, disability, and pension programs excluding Social Security and veterans' compensation programs; (3) federal and military retirement programs; (4) unemployment compensation; (5) low-income housing programs; and (6) other low-income support programs. Major federal entitlement programs in this function include unemployment insurance, food stamps, child nutrition, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), foster care, child support enforcement, child care, Supplemental Security Income, and spending for the refundable portion of the Earned Income Credit.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $536.6 billion in BA and $539.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $2.4 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

The resolution provides increased funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. These funds for LIHEAP will help to continue providing heating and cooling assistance to over five million low-income households, including the working poor, disabled persons, elderly, and families with young children. The Senate resolution continues to support funding for the Public Housing Capital Fund, Hope VI Distressed Housing Program, Housing for the Disabled, Housing for the Elderly, and the Section 8 tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher program and the project-based Section 8 program. The resolution includes increases for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

In addition, the Senate resolution includes deficit-neutral reserve funds for improvements to child welfare, child support enforcement, foster care financing, and LIHEAP, as well as for the reauthorization of the child nutrition and WIC programs, and for establishing or expanding early childhood home visitation programs.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $536.2 billion in BA and $539.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $2.5 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution matches the President's increase in discretionary funding for Function 600 in order to invest in children and meet urgent needs of low-income families and elderly and disabled people in difficult economic times. These resources will build upon the recently enacted American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided increases in mandatory and discretionary funding for child care, child support, and assistance to needy families.

The House shares the President's commitment to ending childhood hunger in the United States by 2015, and funding to move toward that goal is provided here. The House resolution accommodates continued economically-driven increases in participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is currently projected to have 9.8 million participants in 2010. The House resolution also includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund and additional funding to accommodate a reauthorization of child nutrition programs that will improve meal quality and access.

The House resolution provides the necessary funding to continue rental housing assistance to families, elderly, and disabled people who rely on assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The House also recognizes the unmet need for affordable housing, both by including a deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, and by providing additional discretionary resources for affordable housing preservation.

The House resolution also accommodates the President's proposal to make the Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) more quickly responsive to rising energy costs, coupled with an increase in regular discretionary funding to allow the program to reach families in need.

In addition to the policies mentioned above, mandatory programs in Function 600 are also addressed in deficit-neutral reserve funds for home visiting, structural reform of extended unemployment benefits, and child support.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes a total of $536.7 billion in BA and $540.2 billion in outlays for 2010, and $2.4 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.

The conference agreement provides discretionary funding increases consistent with President's budget request for Function 600 in order to invest in children and meet urgent needs of low-income families and elderly and disabled people. The conference agreement supports the President's request of $3.2 billion for LIHEAP in 2010. However the agreement also includes a discretionary cap adjustment for an additional $1.9 billion, for a total LIHEAP funding level of $5.1 billion if the President's funding level of $3.2 billion is included in an appropriations measure. These funds for LIHEAP will help to continue providing heating and cooling assistance to over five million low-income households, including the working poor, disabled persons, elderly, and families with young children.

The conference agreement accommodates funding for increases in participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is currently projected to have 9.8 million participants in 2010. The conference agreement also continues to support funding for important housing assistance programs for low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled.

In addition, the conference agreement includes deficit-neutral reserve funds for improvements to child welfare, child support enforcement, foster care financing, and LIHEAP, as well as for the reauthorization of the child nutrition and WIC programs to help meet the President's goal of ending childhood hunger in the United States, and for establishing or expanding home visitation programs.

SOCIAL SECURITY: FUNCTION 650

Function Summary

The Social Security function includes funding for the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) programs, which provide earned Social Security benefits to over 52 million eligible retired workers, disabled persons, and their spouses and survivors. In addition, this function provides funding to the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to administer the Social Security program and ensure program integrity.

Under provisions of the Congressional Budget Act and the Budget Enforcement Act, the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) trust fund and the Disability Insurance (DI) trust fund are off-budget and do not appear in the budget resolution totals. A small portion of spending in Function 650, the general fund transfer of income taxes on Social Security benefits to the trust funds and outlays resulting from funding authorized in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, is considered on-budget and appears in the budget resolution totals.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for $20.3 billion in on-budget BA and $20.4 billion in on-budget outlays for 2010, and $132.4 billion in on-budget BA and $132.9 billion in on-budget outlays over five years. (The corresponding figures on a unified basis are $703.4 billion in BA and $701.4 billion in outlays for 2010 and $3.8 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.) This spending reflects the general fund transfer of income taxes on Social Security benefits to the trust funds and the outlay effect of funding for the Social Security Administration (SSA) that was authorized in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

For 2010, the Senate resolution provides $6.1 billion in BA and $5.9 billion in off-budget discretionary outlays for SSA administrative expenses, as outlined in section 102(c) of the resolution, which matches the President's budget request. When combined with funding resources in Function 570 (Medicare) and Function 600 (Income Security), the total administrative budget for SSA assumed in the Senate resolution is $11.6 billion. This substantial increase over the FY09 level is intended to help address the serious and unacceptable backlog of Social Security disability claims and hearings, as well as other backlog workloads for which additional resources are needed.

The discretionary funding levels in the Senate resolution assume a discretionary cap adjustment of $485 million to fund additional continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations, if appropriators provide a base funding level for these program integrity initiatives of $273 million.

House-passed Resolution

For the unified budget, the House resolution calls for a total of $703.4 billion in BA and $701.4 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $3.8 trillion in BA and outlays over five years. (The budget resolution provides only the on-budget amounts, which are $20.3 billion in BA and $20.4 billion in outlays for 2010, and

$132.4 billion in BA and $132.9 billion in outlays over five years.)

The administrative budget for the SSA includes resources in Function 570 (Medicare) and Function 600 (Income Security) as well as Function 650. The House resolution assumes an $11.6 billion funding level for the administrative expenses at the SSA, the same as the President's budget level. The increased resources will enable SSA to address the rising number of disability and retirement claims, as well as address the serious backlog of disability claims and hearings and provide for improved service to the American public.

Included in the total funding level above are resources to accommodate $485 million through an adjustment of the discretionary allocation for program integrity initiatives. The adjustment allows the SSA to conduct an increasing number of Continuing Disability Reviews (CDRs) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) redeterminations. The language also allows funding of up to $34 million of the $485 million allocation adjustment to be used for asset verification for SSI recipients, but only if it has a return on investment at least as high as a low-priority SSI redetermination of eligibility, at a 4:1 return.

Conference Agreement

For the unified budget, the conference agreement calls for $703.4 billion in BA and $701.4 billion in outlays for 2010, and $3.8 trillion in BA and outlays over five years. (The conference agreement provides only the on-budget amounts, which are $20.3 billion in BA and $20.4 billion in outlays for 2010, and $132.4 billion in BA and $132.9 billion in outlays over five years.)

For 2010, the conference agreement provides total net discretionary resources for the administrative expenses of SSA (across all relevant functions) of $11.6 billion, meeting the President's requested level. The total SSA funding level in the conference agreement assumes the President's full request for a cap adjustment for program integrity efforts (including CDRs, SSI redeterminations and SSI asset verification). It also reflects the President's full request for more resources to address the serious backlog of disability claims and hearings, as well as other backlog workloads for which additional resources are needed.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES: FUNCTION 700

Function Summary

Function 700 covers the programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), including veterans' medical care, compensation and pensions, education and rehabilitation benefits, and housing programs. It also includes the Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service, the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. More than 99 percent of appropriated veterans' funding goes to VA, and more than 85 percent of this funding is for VA medical care and hospital services.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $106.5 billion in BA and $105.6 billion in outlays for 2010, and $557.6 billion in BA and $554.5 billion in outlays over five years. The Senate resolution provides a $5.6 billion increase for the VA in 2010, and continues that commitment by increasing funding for the VA by $27 billion over the next five years. The Senate resolution also provides additional resources to the VA so that veterans' insurance need not be billed for service-connected VA care and for increased beneficiary travel reimbursement. Once again, the Senate resolution recognizes the deep debt our nation owes to those who have served in defending our country and continues to provide critical resources to ensure that they get the quality health care they deserve.

In addition, the Senate resolution understands that there is an urgent need for funding of grants for State Veterans Cemeteries with the aging of the WWII generation. Unfortunately, funding levels have not kept up with need. Therefore, the Senate resolution supports adequate funding that can address the costs of constructing new cemeteries as well as the needs of existing State Veterans Cemeteries.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $106.4 billion in BA and $105.5 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $557.7 billion in BA and $554.6 billion in outlays over five years. The total BA level for 2010 includes discretionary BA of $53.3 billion.

The 2009 level of discretionary BA includes $1.6 billion in emergency appropriations from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and other legislation. For 2010, the House resolution provides $5.5 billion (11.5 percent) more discretionary BA than the 2009 level (excluding emergency funding) and $540 million (1.0 percent) more than the President's 2010 budget.

The House resolution emphasizes the high priority that the House places on continuing to provide sufficient and timely funding for veterans' health care. The House resolution provides full funding to support excellent health care for veterans. It includes funding to restore health care eligibility to additional non-disabled veterans with modest incomes (Priority Group 8), consistent with the President's budget. In addition, the House resolution provides funding above the 2009 levels for VA to research and treat mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and traumatic brain injury. In particular, the House resolution recognizes the importance of ensuring adequate funding for neuropsychiatric-PTSD staff and research.

The House resolution affirms that 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. VA already is authorized to bill such companies for treatment of conditions that are not service-connected. The House resolution adds $540 million to the President's strong budget for veterans to safeguard the provision of health care if, using existing authorities, VA does not realize the level of increase in these medical care collections that is estimated in the President's budget.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement calls for a total of $106.5 billion in BA and $105.6 billion in outlays for 2010, and $558.4 billion in BA and $555.3 billion in outlays over five years. The conference agreement provides an 11.7 percent increase for discretionary BA for veterans' health care and other services (excluding emergency funding), and continues that commitment by increasing discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and related agencies by more than $27 billion over the next five years. The decrease in mandatory BA and outlays between 2011 and 2012 reflects the timing of monthly benefit payments—primarily, disability compensation and pensions—in any given fiscal year. It is not the result of any reduction in benefits. As a result, 2011 includes 13 benefit payment dates, while 2012 contains only 11 benefit payment dates.

The conference agreement includes funding to restore health care eligibility to additional non-disabled veterans with modest incomes (Priority Group 8), consistent with the President's budget. In addition, the agreement provides funding above the 2009 levels for VA to research and treat mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury. The conference agreement supports increasing the number of healthcare professionals in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) to meet the needs of the expanding number of veterans and to fill vacant healthcare professional positions at VHA. The conference agreement supports enhanced incentives for healthcare professionals of the VHA who serve in rural areas and increases to veterans beneficiary travel reimbursement. The conference agreement also provides additional resources to the VA so that veterans' private insurance need not be billed for service-connected VA care, and the agreement affirms that 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.

In addition, the conference agreement recognizes that there is an urgent need to open new national and State Veterans Cemeteries with the aging of the WWII generation. Unfortunately, funding levels for grants for State Veterans Cemeteries have not kept up with the need. Therefore, the conference agreement supports adequate funding that can address the costs of constructing new cemeteries as well as the needs of existing State Veterans Cemeteries.

Sections 402 and 424 of the conference agreement include language exempting the following VA accounts from a point of order against advance appropriations: Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: FUNCTION 750

Function Summary

The Administration of Justice function includes funding for federal law enforcement activities at the Department of Justice (DOJ) including criminal investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). The function also includes funding for border enforcement by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Additionally, the function includes funding for civil rights enforcement and prosecution; federal block, categorical, and formula law enforcement grant programs to state and local governments; prison construction and operation; the United States Attorneys; and the federal judiciary.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $53.5 billion in BA and $52.1 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $260.6 billion in BA and $264.4 billion in outlays over five years.

The Senate resolution recognizes the important role the partnership between federal, state, and local law enforcement entities plays in maintaining safe communities. For example, the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) grant program provides funding that is critical in many urban and rural areas in maintaining police presence, carrying out criminal investigations, combating methamphetamine, and in training and equipping law enforcement officers. This and other support for local law enforcement remain a priority.

The Senate resolution includes funding to protect children by funding Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act programs. The Senate resolution also provides resources to support the Administration's efforts to combat drug, gun, and cash smuggling by cartels and for addressing potential spillover violence along the Southern border.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $52.9 billion in BA and $51.6 billion in outlays

for 2010, and for $268.3 billion in BA and $271.2 billion in outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution provides significant resources for our federal and local law enforcement programs, matching the level in the President's budget. The House resolution provides increased funding for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as it meets the country's domestic crime fighting, financial fraud investigation, and national security needs. In addition, the House resolution supports the Department of Justice's programs and initiatives that hire and equip police officers, combat drugs, protect juveniles, and that provide other important services to our communities. For example, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program includes hiring grants for new police officers, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) provides flexible resources to our communities to meet a variety of their criminal justice needs, and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) reimburses states and localities for their incarceration costs—and the House resolution recognizes the importance of these and other programs.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement calls for a total of $53.4 billion in BA and $52.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $268.8 billion BA and $271.7 billion in outlays over five years. The conference agreement provides significant resources for federal and local law enforcement programs. The conference agreement provides increased funding for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as it meets the country's domestic crime fighting, financial fraud investigation, and national security needs.

The conference agreement supports the Department of Justice's programs and initiatives that hire and equip police officers and that provide other important services to our communities. For example, the conference agreement supports drug control efforts in urban and rural areas by including funding for High Intensity Drug Areas (HIDTA) programs and drug interdiction efforts carried out by both the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security. In addition, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program includes hiring grants and grants to combat methamphetamine, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) provides flexible resources to our communities to meet a variety of their criminal justice needs, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) reimburses states and localities for their incarceration costs, and Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act programs prevents crimes against children.

The conference agreement includes funding for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. These funds supplement support for violence prevention and services activities. In particular, the conference agreement supports the VAWA Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims Program, which builds collaborations between domestic violence service providers, housing providers, and developers to leverage existing resources and create housing solutions that meet victims' need for long-term housing. Helping victims remain safe and stable over time is critical since victims of domestic violence often return to their abusers because they cannot find long-term housing.

Finally, the conference agreement provides additional funding to support the President's initiative to combat violence along the U.S.-Mexico border.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT: FUNCTION 800

Function Summary

The General Government function consists of the activities of the Legislative Branch, the Executive Office of the President, general tax collection and fiscal operations of the Department of the Treasury (including the IRS), the Office of Personnel Management, the property and personnel costs of the General Services Administration, and general purpose fiscal assistance to states, localities, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of $22.3 billion in BA and $23.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and $112.8 billion in BA and $116.5 billion in outlays over five years.

The Senate resolution supports enhanced Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax enforcement to address the tax gap. The resolution fully funds the President's budget request for the IRS and includes the President's request for additional resources for IRS enforcement. By including a discretionary cap adjustment of $890 million, the budget resolution would direct approximately $8 billion to IRS enforcement activities. A similar cap adjustment was included in the 2009 budget resolution.

The Senate resolution assumes 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.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $22.0 billion in BA and $22.8 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $113.2 billion in BA and $116.8 billion in outlays over five years.

The House budget resolution includes a program integrity initiative to increase IRS tax compliance efforts to collect unpaid taxes. In a change from previous years, the amounts included within the House resolution's adjustments for this purpose focus solely on amounts in IRS's Enforcement account. The House resolution assumes the full level for IRS activities proposed by the President.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes $22.0 billion in BA and $22.8 billion in outlays for 2010, and $112.2 billion in BA and $115.9 billion in outlays over five years. It fully funds the President's budget request for IRS enforcement activities, including additional resources available through a discretionary cap adjustment. The Senate retains an $890 million discretionary cap adjustment, which would require approximately $8 billion for IRS enforcement related activities. The House reflects an equivalent amount for enforcement activities using a cap adjustment for the Enforcement account and additional funding from related accounts.

NET INTEREST: FUNCTION 900

Function Summary

The Net Interest function is entirely mandatory with no discretionary components. It consists primarily of the interest paid by the federal government to private and foreign government holders of U.S. Treasury securities. It includes the interest on the public debt after deducting the interest income received by the federal government from trust fund investments, loans and cash balances, and earnings of the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust.

Senate-passed Resolution

For the unified budget, the Senate resolution calls for BA and outlays of $168.8 billion for 2010 and $1.4 trillion over five years. (The budget resolution provides only the on-budget amounts, which total $284.6 billion in BA and outlays for 2010 and $2.0 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.)

House-passed Resolution

For the unified budget, the House resolution calls for a total of $168.3 billion in BA and outlays for 2010, and for $1.4 trillion in BA and outlays over five years. (The budget resolution provides only the on-budget amounts, which are $284.1 billion in BA and outlays for 2010, and $2.0 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.)

Conference Agreement

For the unified budget, the conference agreement calls for BA and outlays of $168.4 billion for 2010 and $1.4 trillion over five years. (The on-budget amounts are $284.2 billion in BA and outlays for 2010 and $2.0 trillion in BA and outlays over five years.)

ALLOWANCES: FUNCTION 920

Function Summary

The Allowances function is used for planning purposes to address the budgetary effects of proposals or assumptions that cross several budget functions. Once such changes are enacted, the budgetary effects are distributed to the appropriate budget function.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for a total of −$16.0 billion in BA and −$7.0 billion in outlays for 2010, and −$89.4 billion in BA and −$78.8 billion in outlays over five years.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution calls for a total of $9.4 billion in BA and $4.9 billion in outlays for 2010, and for $33.4 billion in BA and $22.6 billion in outlays over five years.

Function 920 includes a placeholder to recognize the potential costs of disasters over the resolution period. It also includes a variety of savings, including savings related to program integrity initiatives, savings pursuant to reconciliation instructions, and savings to offset program initiatives in other budget functions.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement calls for a total of $1.2 billion in BA and $2.5 billion in outlays for 2010, and −$60.8 billion in BA and −$48.9 billion in outlays over five years. These funding levels include a placeholder for 2009 and 2010 to recognize the potential costs of disasters. Offsetting these amounts are other non-security discretionary adjustments, savings pursuant to reconciliation instructions, and offsets for policy in other budget functions.

UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS: FUNCTION 950

Function Summary

The Undistributed Offsetting Receipts function includes major offsetting receipt items that would distort the funding levels of other functional categories if they were distributed to them. Examples of such items include the employer share of federal employee retirement benefits, outer continental shelf rents and royalties, and the sale of major assets.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution calls for unified undistributed offsetting receipts of −$83.6 billion in BA and outlays for 2010 and −$456.2 billion in BA and outlays over five years. (The on-budget totals for BA and outlays are −$68.4 billion for 2010 and −$371.8 billion over five years.) The Senate resolution matches the CBO's baseline estimate of undistributed offsetting receipts.

House-passed Resolution

For the unified budget, the House resolution calls for a total of −$83.9 billion in BA and outlays for 2010, and for −$458.0 billion in BA and outlays over five years. (The budget resolution provides only the on-budget amounts, which are −$68.8 billion in BA and outlays for 2010, and −$373.5 billion in BA and outlays over five years.)

The negative spending in Function 950 represents CBO's baseline estimate of undistributed offsetting receipts and the impact of concurrent receipt policy.

Conference Agreement

For the unified budget, the conference agreement includes undistributed offsetting receipts of −$83.9 billion in BA and outlays for 2010 and −$458.0 billion in BA and outlays over five years. (The on-budget amounts are −$68.8 billion in BA and outlays for 2010 and −$373.5 billion in BA and outlays over five years.)

OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES: FUNCTION 970

Function Summary

This function includes funding for overseas deployments and other activities.

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution did not include Function 970.

House-passed Resolution

The House resolution includes amounts equal to the President's budget to account for any future House consideration of appropriations for overseas deployments and other activities.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes Function 970 to account for the President's pending supplemental request, other Presidential requests, and an estimate of potential future costs of overseas deployments.

RECONCILIATION

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution did not include any reconciliation instructions.

House-passed Resolution

Title II of the House resolution includes reconciliation instructions. The instructions direct committees to make changes in laws under its jurisdiction that affect revenues or direct spending to achieve a specified budgetary result. The legislation used to implement those instructions is reported as a reconciliation bill.

Section 201 of the House resolution includes reconciliation instructions to committees assumed to be used for health care reform and for education, but not for other policies. In section 201(a), entitled Health Care Reform, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means each are instructed to report changes in laws by September 29, 2009, to reduce the deficit by $1 billion for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014. In section 201(b), entitled Investments in Education, the Committee on Education and Labor is instructed to report changes in laws by September 30, 2009, to reduce the deficit by $1 billion for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014. Reconciliation instructions do not preclude the consideration of legislation in these policy areas under regular order.

Procedural language included in section 201(c) of the House resolution permits but does not require the Clerk of the House to join two separate reconciliation measures that meet the above descriptions, once one such measure has passed the House, for the purpose of forming a single engrossed reconciliation bill within the meaning of section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The House has adopted a rule relating to reconciliation instructions (clause 7 of rule XXI) that requires that any reconciliation instruction must not increase the deficit or reduce the surplus over the time periods specified in the House pay-as-you-go rule. The reconciliation instructions provided in title II of the House resolution satisfy the requirement of clause 7 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes reconciliation instructions.

For the Senate, Sec. 201 of the conference agreement provides reconciliation instructions to the Committee on Finance and Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions to report changes in laws within their jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by $1,000,000,000 each for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014. The deadline for these committees to report legislation complying with their instructions is October 15, 2009.

For the House, Sec. 202 of the conference agreement provides two sets of reconciliation instructions, one intended for health reform and one intended for education. The deadline for affected committees to report legislation complying with each set of instructions is October 15, 2009. The committees shall report reconciliation legislation directly to the House Committee on the Budget.

Sec. 202(a), for health reform, instructs the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Education and Labor to report changes in laws to reduce the deficit by $1.0 billion for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014. Because of overlapping committee jurisdictions in the House with respect to health programs and related policies, the House Committee on the Budget assumes that legislation reported pursuant to Sec. 201(a) by the three named committees will, in combination, result in total net deficit reduction of at least $1.0 billion for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

Sec. 202(b), for education, instructs the Committee on Education and Labor to report changes in laws to reduce the deficit by $1.0 billion for the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

It is assumed that reconciliation will not be used for changes in legislation related to global climate change.

RESERVE FUNDS

The Senate and House use reserve funds in connection with consideration of legislation that complies with each chamber's rules. The conference agreement therefore contains reserve funds for the House and for the Senate to address the rules and procedures that apply in each chamber.

Senate-passed Resolution

Sec. 201. Transform and modernize America's health care system

(a) Transform and Modernize America's Health Care System: The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of health reform legislation that expand affordable coverage, improve health care quality and health outcomes, and constrain costs, provided that such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2019, reduces excess cost growth in health care spending, and is fiscally-sustainable over the long-term. The reserve fund reflects the eight principles for health reform outlined in the President's budget and provides maximum flexibility to the authorizing Committees to determine the appropriate level of spending and the offsets that may be required to pay for these investments.

(b) Other Revisions: The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation in the following areas, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019:

(1) Physician Payments—legislation that increases the reimbursement rate for physician services under Medicare Part B.

(2) Physician Training—legislation to encourage physicians to train in primary care residencies and ensure an adequate supply of residents and physicians.

(3) Medicare Outpatient Therapy—legislation to improve the Medicare program for beneficiaries and protect access to outpatient therapy services (including physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) while protecting beneficiaries from associated premium increases.

(4) Geographic Variation—legislation to promote Medicare payment policies that reward quality and efficient care and address geographic variation in spending.

(5) Medicare Advantage Enrollees—legislation to protect Medicare Advantage enrollees from premium increases and benefit reductions in their Medicare Advantage plans that would result from estimates in the 2010 Medicare Advantage Call Letter.

Sec. 202. Investing in clean energy and preserving the environment

The Senate-passed resolution includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation in the following areas, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

(a) Investing in Clean Energy and Preserving the Environment: Legislation 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. The legislation may include tax provisions.

(b) Climate Change Legislation: Legislation 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.

(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. Higher education

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would make higher education more accessible and more 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 that provide need-based grants and community work study programs or provide outreach to low-income students to prepare for college, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019. This may include tax legislation.

Sec. 204. Child nutrition and WIC

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would reauthorize child nutrition programs and/or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (the WIC program), provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 205. Investments in America's infrastructure

(a) Infrastructure: The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would provide a sustained robust federal investment in infrastructure, which may include public housing, energy, water, transportation, including freight and passenger rail, or other infrastructure projects, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

The Senate-passed resolution also allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the allocations to allow funding for the Denali Commission for each applicable fiscal year at a level equal to not less than the level of funding made available for the Denali Commission during 2006.

(b) Surface Transportation: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would 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 it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(c) Multimodal Transportation Projects: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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

—provided the legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(d) Flood Control Projects: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that provide for levee modernization, maintenance, repair, and improvement, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(e) Allowing Amtrak Passengers to Securely Transport Firearms on Passenger Trains: The Senate resolution states that 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. Promote economic stabilization and growth

(a) Manufacturing: The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would revitalize and strengthen the United States domestic manufacturing sector by increasing Federal research and development, by expanding the scope and effectiveness of manufacturing programs across the Federal Government, by increasing efforts to train and retrain manufacturing workers, by 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(b) Tax Relief: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would provide tax relief including, but not limited to, extensions of expiring and expired tax relief provisions, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(c) Tax Reform: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(d) Flood Insurance Reform: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would provide for flood insurance reform and modernization, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(e) Trade: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation related to trade, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(f) Housing Assistance: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation related to housing assistance, which may include low income rental assistance and 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 on early withdrawal from qualified retirement accounts, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(g) Unemployment Mitigation: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 207. America's veterans and wounded servicemembers

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation 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), provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2008–2013 and 2008–2018.

Sec. 208. Judicial pay and judgeships and postal retiree assistance

(a) Judicial Pay and Judgeships: The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that authorize salary adjustments for justices and judges of the United States or increases the number of federal judgeships, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(b) Postal Retirees: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation relating to funding adjustments for United States Postal Service retiree health coverage, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 209. Defense acquisition and contracting reform

The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would—

(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;

—provided the legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 210. Investments in our nation's counties and schools

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393), make changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–565), or both, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 211. The Food and Drug Administration

(a) Regulation: The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(b) Drug Importation: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would permit the safe importation of prescription drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration from a specified list of countries, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

(c) Food Safety: The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would improve the safety of the food supply in the United States, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 212. Bipartisan Congressional Sunset Commission

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that—

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

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

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

Sec. 213. Improving domestic fuels security

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would 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 procurement is consistent with section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140), and provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 214. Comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis

The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009-2019.

Sec. 215. Increased transparency at the federal reserve

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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

—provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 216. Improving child welfare

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 217. Long-term stability/housing for victims

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would fully fund the Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims Program under the Violence Against Women Act, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 218. Providing a tax credit for the purchase of a principal residence

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would provide a non-refundable tax credit in the amount of the lesser of $15,000 or 10 percent of the purchase price for the purchase of a principal residence for the period of one year, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 219. Monitoring of FHA-insured lending

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 220. Address the systemic inequities of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement that lead to access problems in rural areas

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that 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, provided that it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 221. Carbon capture and storage and advanced clean coal power generation research, development, demonstration, and deployment

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 222. Expenditure of remaining TARP funds

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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 it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 223. Prohibiting undeserved contracting performance bonuses

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise

the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 224. Eliminating wasteful programs

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would achieve savings by eliminating wasteful, inefficient, and duplicative programs, provided that such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 225. Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Service Act

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would provide resources for programs administered through the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and other related programs, provided that such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 226. Ending abusive no-bid contracts

The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would end abusive no-bid contracts by requiring all Federal contracts over $25,000 to be competitively bid provided the legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 227. Home visitation programs

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 228. 21st Century learning centers

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would increase funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, provided that such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 229. Extending top tax brackets for individuals with majority small business income

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would extend the top tax brackets of 33 percent and 35 percent for individuals receiving more than 50 percent of income from small business, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 230. Pension coverage for employees of Department of Energy laboratories and environmental cleanup sites

The Senate-passed resolution includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation 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.

Sec. 231. Resources for firefighters and fire departments

The Senate resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that provide firefighters and fire departments with critical resources under FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighters Grant programs, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 232. Increased use of recovery audits

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would achieve savings by requiring agencies to increase their use of recovery audits and use those savings to reduce the deficit.

Sec. 233. Repealing 1993 income tax on Social Security benefits

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would repeal the 1993 increase in the income tax on social security benefits, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 234. Increasing the amount of capital losses allowed to individuals

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would increase the amount of capital losses allowed to individuals, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 235. Foster care financing reform

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would—

(1) change the Federal foster care payment system;

(2) promote and improve family support, family preservation and time-limited family unification 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;

(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

—provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 236. Healthcare professionals for the Veterans Health Administration

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels and limits in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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

—provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 237. Repealing deductions from mineral revenue payments to states

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would repeal the requirement to deduct certain amounts from mineral revenues payable to States, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 238. Promoting tax equity for states without personal income taxes

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would provide for the permanent extension of the deduction for state and local sales taxes in order to promote tax equity for states without personal income taxes, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 239. Setting performance standards to identify failing government programs

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would set performance standards to identify failing government programs, provided that such legislation is deficit neutral over the total 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 240. Expediting research on viability of using higher ethanol blends at service stations

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 241. Enhanced drug-control efforts

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would increase the number of counties designated as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas to provide coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking or legislation that increases drug interdiction funding at the Department of Homeland Security, provided that such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 242. Promoting individual savings and financial security

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would promote financial security through financial literacy, retirement planning, and savings incentives, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 243. National Health Services Corps

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would provide the National Health Service Corps with $235 million for 2010, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 244. Improving the animal health and disease program

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the

Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would fully fund the animal health and disease program, provided that such legislation is deficit neutral over the total 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 245. Increase in the end strength for active duty personnel of the Army

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation 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 provided the legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

Sec. 246. Wildland fire management activities

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation 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 activities described in paragraph (1)

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

Sec. 247. Increasing the estate tax exemption and lowering the maximum estate tax rate

The Senate-passed resolution includes a reserve fund allowing the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would establish the estate tax exemption at $5 million, indexed for inflation, set the maximum estate tax rate at 35 percent, and provide for reunification of the estate and gift credits and the portability of exemption between spouses, provided such legislation is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2014 and 2009–2019.

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

The Senate-passed resolution included a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would provide additional relief for the estate tax beyond the levels assumed in the budget resolution of $7 million per married couple and a graduated rate ending at a rate less than 45 percent unless an equal amount of tax relief is provided to taxpayers earning less than $100,000 per year and such relief is in addition to the amounts assumed in the budget resolution. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 249. Increase FDIC and NCUA borrowing authority

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009–2019.

Sec. 250. Innovative Loan Guarantee Program at the Department of Energy

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would authorize 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.), provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 251. Nuclear research and development

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation that would authorize nuclear research and development activities, including the Generation IV program, the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, and the Light Water Reactor Sustainability program, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Sec. 252. 2012 completion of Food and Drug Administration facilities

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for one or more pieces of legislation that would 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, provided it is deficit-neutral over the total of 2009-2014 and 2009-2019.

Sec. 253. Energy Star for Small Business Program

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the levels in the resolution for legislation 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of 2009 through 2019.

Throughout this subtitle, the use of the word ''limits'' refers to the discretionary spending limits in the Senate.

House-passed Resolution

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care reform

The reserve fund supports the President's goal of fiscally responsible health reform legislation. The reserve fund accommodates legislation that addresses the common goals of making affordable health coverage available to all, improving the quality of health care, and reducing rising health care costs, while building on and strengthening existing public and private insurance coverage and preserving choice of provider and plan, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle.

As part of health care reform, the House supports measures to ensure that payments to providers are appropriate and equitable and are designed to encourage efficiency, higher quality care, coordination of care, and accountability.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college access, affordability, and completion

The reserve fund accommodates changes in laws that will increase assistance or benefits to college students, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle. This reserve fund will provide committees maximum flexibility in finding offsets for legislation to help more students afford and complete college.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence

The reserve fund accommodates legislation to increase U.S. energy independence, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle. This reserve fund covers legislation that provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency; encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration; limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; 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 facilitates the training of workers for these industries (''green collar jobs'').

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and servicemembers

The reserve fund accommodates legislation to change health care and benefits for veterans, servicemembers, or their families, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle. This reserve fund covers legislation that enhances health care for military personnel or veterans; maintains the affordability of health care for military retirees or veterans; improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans (including measures to expedite the claims process); expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation. The reserve fund shall not accommodate legislation authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to bill private insurance companies for treatment of health conditions that are related to veterans' military service. VA already is authorized to bill such companies for treatment of conditions that are not service-connected.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for certain tax relief

The reserve fund for tax relief accommodates legislation to reduce tax burdens on working families, businesses, States, or communities if it complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. This reserve fund could therefore accommodate individual tax relief supporting working families, higher education, and raising participation in retirement saving vehicles, among other purposes. It could also accommodate tax relief and investment incentives for businesses, States, or communities.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that would establish a program, including medical monitoring and treatment, addressing the adverse health impacts linked to the attacks of September 11, 2001, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle. Last year, the House and Senate included this deficit neutral reserve fund as part of the Conference Agreement.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition

This reserve fund accommodates legislation to reauthorize, expand, or improve the child nutrition programs, including, but not limited to, the school lunch and school breakfast programs, after-school and summer food programs, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the child and adult care food program, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for structural unemployment insurance reforms

This reserve fund accommodates legislation consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle that builds on the provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and continues modernizing the unemployment system to better meet the challenges

of the 21st century workforce, in particular by improving its response to economic downturns.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support

This reserve fund accommodates legislation to increase parental support for children, including efforts to ensure that children receive 100 percent of the child support that they are owed and that is paid by noncustodial parents, as well as other efforts to provide more parental support for children, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund

The reserve fund accommodates funding for the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund that provides grants to states, communities, and other entities to provide or rehabilitate housing for low-income families, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle. The reserve fund provides committees with flexibility to find offsets for legislation that capitalizes the trust fund, which is already authorized.

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for home visiting

This reserve fund accommodates legislation to provide mandatory funding for a home visiting program or programs serving low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle. The House anticipates that the legislation will fund evidence-based programs that have been tested in well-designed randomized controlled trials and are likely to produce future budget savings by improving child and family health and well-being. Research studies on providing nurse home visiting services to low-income families, for example, have documented between three and six dollars in savings for every dollar invested in the home visits.

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program trigger

This reserve fund accommodates legislation to ensure that the Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) responds more quickly and efficiently to energy price increases, so long as the legislation is consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 313. Reserve fund for the surface transportation reauthorization

The reserve fund accommodates additional contract authority for the reauthorization of highway construction, highway safety and mass transit programs or other transportation-related legislation on the condition that the Highway Trust Fund continues to fully meet its obligations. While the eventual funding needs for the upcoming highway and transit bill are not yet known, the reserve fund will provide flexibility to adjust the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's allocation provided that the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund is maintained.

Sec. 314. Current policy reserve fund for Medicare improvements

The reserve fund accommodates additional mandatory spending to reform the Medicare physician payment system. The reserve fund supports legislation to change incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a way that supports fiscal sustainability, to improve payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that primary care receives appropriate compensation, to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings, or to hold providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care.

The reserve fund allows Medicare physician payment reform legislation's costs to be measured against current policy, that is assuming the payment rates in effect for physicians for 2009 will stay in effect through 2019. This assumption is consistent with the President's budget and is based on Congressional actions in recent years to prevent cuts in physician payments that would otherwise be required by the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) formula. However, like the President's budget, the budget resolution does not intend this assumption as a reflection of future policy. Instead, the assumption represents a realistic and meaningful benchmark against which to measure the fiscal effects of legislation reforming the Medicare physician payment system.

After the House has adopted a measure to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, or when a bill utilizing this reserve fund includes provisions to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, Section 401(a) of the House resolution directs the chairman of the Budget Committee to make current policy adjustments before evaluating the costs of the Medicare bill for compliance with House budget rules and procedures. The adjustments may be made only for the purposes and in the amounts provided in this reserve fund.

The SGR formula limits how much total physician compensation can grow every year. The SGR formula has required payment rate cuts every year since 2002. Since 2003, Congress has enacted legislation to prevent these rate cuts from taking effect, one or two years at a time. Consequently, history has shown that the current statutory baseline as it relates to Medicare physician payments is unrealistic. Under current law, physicians face a 21 percent cut in their Medicare payment rate in 2010, and further cuts for several years after that. Cuts of this magnitude could destabilize the Medicare program and present serious access problems for Medicare beneficiaries.

Sec. 315. Current policy reserve fund for middle class tax relief

The reserve fund allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to adjust the House resolution aggregates and allocations to reflect current policy for certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for middle class tax relief. The reserve fund supports the extension of middle class tax relief such as the 10 percent individual income tax bracket, marriage penalty relief, the child credit at $1,000 and partial refundability of the credit, education incentives, other incentives for middle class families and children, and other reductions or adjustments to individual income tax brackets, as well as small business tax relief.

After the House has adopted a measure to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, or when a bill utilizing this reserve fund includes provisions to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, Section 401(a) of the House resolution directs the chairman of the Budget Committee to make current policy adjustments to the baseline before evaluating the costs of the tax bill for compliance with House budget rules and procedures. The adjustments may be made only for the purposes and in the amounts provided in this reserve fund.

Sec. 316. Current policy reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax (AMT)

The reserve fund allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to adjust the resolution aggregates and allocations to reflect current policy for the alternative minimum tax (AMT) for one additional year. The reserve fund would support immediate AMT relief so that tens of millions of working families will not become subject to it in tax year 2010. Without reform, the number of taxpayers subject to the AMT will rise from 4 million in 2010 to 28 million in 2010, according to the Congressional Budget Office. The House resolution would accommodate further, deficit-neutral relief from the AMT.

After the House has adopted a measure to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, or when a bill utilizing this reserve fund includes provisions to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, Section 401(a) of the House resolution directs the chairman of the Budget Committee to make current policy adjustments to the baseline before evaluating the costs of the tax bill for compliance with House budget rules and procedures. The adjustments may be made only for the purposes and in the amounts provided in this reserve fund.

Sec. 317. Current policy reserve fund for reform of the Estate and Gift Tax

The reserve fund allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to adjust the resolution aggregates and allocations to reflect current policy by extending the law as in effect for 2009 for the Estate and Gift Tax. The reserve fund supports continuation of 2009 policy so that only a minute fraction of estates will owe tax.

After the House has adopted a measure to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, or when a bill utilizing this reserve fund includes provisions to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, Section 401(a) of the House resolution directs the chairman of the Budget Committee to make current policy adjustments to the baseline before evaluating the costs of the tax bill for compliance with House budget rules and procedures. The adjustments may be made only for the purposes and in the amounts provided in this reserve fund.

Conference Agreement

Title III of the conference agreement contains reserve funds.

Subtitle A: Senate reserve funds

Subtitle A of the conference agreement contains the following reserve funds that apply only in the Senate:

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to transform and modernize America's health care system (Secs. 201 and 220 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy and preserve the environment (Secs. 202, 213, 221, 240 and 246 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education (Sec. 203 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition and WIC (Sec. 204 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure (Secs. 205 and 206(d) of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic stabilization and growth (Sec. 206 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers (Sec. 207 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for judicial pay and judgeships, postal retiree assistance, and certain pension obligations (Secs. 208 and 230 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense acquisition and Federal contracting reform (Secs. 209, 223, 232 and 301(c)(2)(E) of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in our Nation's counties and

schools (Sec. 210 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Food and Drug Administration (Sec. 211 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis (Sec. 214 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increased transparency at the Federal Reserve (Sec. 215 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for 21st Century community learning centers (Sec. 228 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for provision of critical resources to firefighters and fire departments (Sec. 231 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote tax equity for States without personal income taxes, and other selected tax relief policies (combines Sec. 238 and provisions from Sec. 206 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote individual savings and financial security (Sec. 242 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase FDIC and NCUA borrowing authority (Sec. 249 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving the well-being of children (Secs. 216, 227 and 235 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified, and Sec. 311 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program (Sec. 306 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Subtitle B: House reserve funds

Subtitle B of the conference agreement contains the following reserve funds that apply only in the House:

Sec. 321. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care reform (Sec. 301 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college access, affordability, and completion (Sec. 302 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 323. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence (Sec. 303 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 324. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers (Sec. 304 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 325. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for certain tax relief (Sec. 305 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 326. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program (Sec. 306 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 327. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition (Sec. 307 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 328. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for structural unemployment insurance reforms (Sec. 308 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support (Sec. 309 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund (Sec. 310 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for home visiting (Sec. 311 of the House-passed resolution, as modified, and Sec. 227 of the Senate resolution, as modified)

Sec. 332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for low-income home energy assistance program trigger (Sec. 312 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 333. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments legislation (Sec. 210 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 334. Reserve fund for the surface transportation reauthorization (Sec. 313 of the House-passed resolution)

Each House reserve fund references the time periods in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. This citation references the House pay-as-you-go rule, as opposed to specific years. As long as the legislation described in the reserve fund complies with the House pay-as-you-go rule, the chairman may make the applicable adjustment.

The House-passed budget resolution included current policy adjustments in Sections 314, 315, 316, and 317. The adjustments provided for in those reserve funds are addressed in the conference agreement in the budget process title under Section 421 (Adjustments for Direct Spending and Revenues).

BUDGET PROCESS

The Senate and the House use enforcement provisions to ensure that legislation is consistent with the budget plan set forth in the budget resolution. The conference agreement contains enforcement provisions for the Senate and House to accommodate the procedures that apply to consideration of legislation in each chamber.

Senate-passed Resolution

The FY2008 and FY2009 budget resolutions included many important enforcement provisions which remain in effect in the Senate. These include:

2008 Budget Resolution (S. Con. Res. 21)

The Senate pay-as-you-go point of order (Sec. 201);

The 60-vote point of order against reconciliation increasing the deficit (Sec 202); and

Continued 60-vote enforcement of budgetary points of order in the Senate (Sec. 205).

2009 Budget Resolution (S. Con. Res. 70)

The 60-vote point of order against legislation increasing long-term deficits (Sec. 311); and

The 60-vote point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs (Sec. 314).

The Senate-passed resolution for 2010, S. Con. Res. 13, continues the strong budget enforcement practices of the last two budget resolutions with the following modifications.

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending caps

The Senate-passed resolution would strengthen fiscal responsibility by establishing discretionary spending limits for 2009 and 2010, and enforcing them with a point of order in the Senate that could only be waived with 60 votes. For 2009, it provides a cap of $1,391.5 billion in budget authority and $1,220.8 billion in outlays. For 2010, it sets a cap of $1,079.1 billion in budget authority and $1,268.1 billion in outlays. As in past years, the Senate-passed resolution permits adjustments to the discretionary spending limits in 2010 for program integrity initiatives, such as Social Security Administration continuing disability reviews (CDRs) and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations, enhanced Internal Revenue Service tax enforcement to address the tax gap, appropriations for Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) program at the Department of Health and Human Services, and unemployment insurance improper payments reviews at the Department of Labor. It also provides for adjustments in 2010 for expenses related to overseas contingency operations.

The Senate-passed resolution also includes a program integrity cap adjustment dedicated to reducing waste in defense contracting by recovering overpayments to defense contractors, reducing wasteful spending that undermines our ability to purchase equipment needed for U.S. troops and combating fraud. It allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to increase the discretionary spending cap by up to $100 million to accommodate legislation appropriating funding for 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.

The Senate-passed resolution permits the Chairman to adjust the discretionary spending limits, budget aggregates, and allocations, if the CBO re-estimates the President's 2010 request for discretionary spending at an aggregate level different from the CBO preliminary estimate dated March 20, 2009.

Sec. 302. Advance appropriations

As in past years, the Senate-passed resolution provides a supermajority point of order in the Senate against appropriations in 2010 bills that would first become effective in any year after 2010, and against appropriations in 2011 bills that would first become effective in any year after 2011. It does not apply against appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting or Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Administration, Medical Facilities, and Medical and Prosthetic Research accounts of the Veterans Health Administration, nor does it apply against changes in mandatory programs or deferrals of mandatory budget authority from one year to the next. There is an exemption for each of 2010 and 2011 of up to $28.852 billion (the same level as provided for in the 2009 Budget Resolution) for the following:

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE

Labor, HHS:

Employment and Training Administration

Job Corps

Education for the Disadvantaged

School Improvement

Children and Family Services (Head Start)

Special Education

Career, Technical, and Adult Education

Financial Services and General Government: Payment to Postal Service

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development: Tenant-based Rental Assistance Project-based Rental Assistance

Sec. 303. Emergency legislation

The Senate-passed resolution makes technical changes in the emergency legislation designation to provide consistent treatment for emergency legislation with respect to enforcement of various points of order and revisions pursuant to deficit-neutral reserve funds.

Sec. 304. Point of order against legislation increasing short-term deficit

The Senate-passed resolution updates the expiration date in the point of order against legislation that increases the short-term deficit.

Sec. 305 Point of order against appropriations legislation that includes provisions affecting the crime victims fund

The Senate-passed resolution includes a new 60-vote point of order that applies to appropriations legislation containing one or more provisions that constitute a change in a mandatory program that affects the Crime Victims Fund, section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601).

Sec. 306. Point of order against increasing revenues beyond the levels set in the budget resolution through a widespread tax increase on taxpayers with incomes below $200,000 or married couples with incomes below $250,000

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would cause revenues to exceed the levels set in the budget resolution and include a tax increase that would have widespread applicability on taxpayers with incomes below $200,000 or married couples with incomes below $250,000. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 307. Point of order against increasing certain federal income tax rates

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would increase certain federal tax rates. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 308. Point of order against legislation increasing energy taxes on middle-income taxpayers

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would increase energy taxes on middle-income taxpayers. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 309. Point of order against legislation imposing a marriage tax penalty

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would result in a greater Federal income tax liability for taxpayers filing a joint return than if such taxpayers were unmarried and had filed individual tax returns. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 310. Point of order against legislation causing revenues to increase above the levels set in the budget resolution

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would cause revenues to be more than the level of revenues established in the budget resolution. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 311. Point of order against increasing taxes while unemployment rate is above 5.8 percent

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against considering legislation that would increase taxes if the unemployment rate exceeds 5.8 percent. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Sec. 312. Point of order against legislation that causes significant job loss

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would cause revenues to be more than the level of revenues set forth for the applicable years in the resolution or would cause significant job loss in manufacturing or coal dependent regions of the United States.

Sec. 313. Point of order against 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

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against 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 against legislation weakening terrorism laws

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that would weaken or eliminate anti-terrorism tools or investigative methods.

Sec. 315. Restrictions on unfunded mandates on state and local governments

This section of the Senate-passed resolution increases from a simple majority to three-fifths of all members duly sworn and chosen the number of Senators necessary to waive a point of order under section 424(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act.

Sec. 316. Point of order on legislation that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor

The Senate-passed resolution includes a point of order in the Senate against legislation that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor as determined by the Congressional Budget Office. The point of order could be waived with 60 votes.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

Sec. 321. Oversight of government performance

The Senate-passed resolution continues the provision instructing Committees of the Senate 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, and 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 Senate Committee on the Budget.

Sec. 322. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses

The Senate-passed resolution continues the provision requiring that all budget resolutions include the Administrative Expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service in the 302(a) allocations of the Appropriations Committee.

Sec. 323. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates

The Senate-passed resolution details the adjustment procedures required to accommodate legislation provided for in this resolution, and requires adjustments made to be printed in the Congressional Record. For purposes of enforcement, the levels resulting from adjustments made pursuant to this resolution will have the same effect as if adopted in the levels of Title I of this resolution. The Committee on the Budget determines the budgetary levels and estimates required to enforce budgetary points of order, including those pursuant to this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Sec. 324. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions

The Senate-passed resolution allows the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust levels in this resolution upon the enactment of legislation that changes concepts or definitions.

Secs. 325 and 326. Debt disclosure

These sections reflect an amendment adopted in the Committee on the Budget regarding the levels of debt assumed in the budget resolution and to require budget resolutions to contain a debt disclosure section.

Sec. 327. Exercise of rulemaking powers

This section of the Senate-passed resolution recognizes that the provisions of this resolution are adopted pursuant to the rulemaking power of the Senate, and also recognizes the Constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules as they apply to the Senate.

House-passed Resolution

Sec. 401. Adjustments for Direct Spending and Revenues

After the House has acted upon a measure to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, or when a bill listed in a current policy reserve fund includes provisions to impose statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, subsection (a) of this section of the House resolution directs the chairman of the Budget Committee to make current policy adjustments to the baseline before evaluating the costs of certain measures for compliance with House budget rules and procedures. The adjustments may be made only for the purposes and in the amounts provided in a current policy reserve fund. Four current policy reserve funds appear in title III of the House resolution as sections 314, 315, 316, and 317.

Subsection (b) allows the chairman of the House Budget Committee to adjust the 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Committee if changes to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (reflected in the House resolution's mandatory spending totals) are not funded in an authorization bill and are included instead in an appropriations measure.

Subsection (c) updates and reinstates a provision of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. The chairman of the House Budget Committee is directed to exempt from the calculation of the cost of any measure any budgetary effects of legislative provisions that affect the full funding of the federal deposit insurance guarantee.

Sec. 402. Adjustments to Discretionary Spending Limits

Section 402 of the House resolution provides for specific allocation adjustments for the Committee on Appropriations when the Committee reports legislation that includes increased appropriations for the following program integrity initiatives: (1) program integrity initiatives at the Social Security Administration; (2) Internal Revenue Service tax compliance; (3) the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services; and (4) unemployment insurance in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and improper payment reviews. In addition, a new program integrity adjustment has been added this year to create the Partnership Fund for Program Integrity at the Office of Management and Budget for program integrity pilot initiatives across federal agencies. This adjustment is intended to develop new ideas to promote administrative efficiency gains and reductions in erroneous payments.

The adjustments under this section are primarily intended to provide additional administrative funding for current program integrity activities to eliminate errors or fraud in the operation of a number of federal programs and to promote compliance with federal tax laws. For example, the adjustment for unemployment compensation programs is provided to increase limited administrative funding for current program integrity activities, and not to finance other proposals that would adversely affect workers who have received unemployment benefits. The section outlines procedures for these allocation adjustments.

This section also incorporates a procedure whereby provisions or measures reported by the Committee on Appropriations will be exempt in certain circumstances from compliance with titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the budget resolution. Such an exemption applies if: (1) the Committee on Appropriations determines and designates that amounts appropriated are necessary for overseas deployments and related activities; or (2) the Committee on Appropriations provides discretionary appropriations and designates those amounts as necessary to meet emergency needs.

Sec. 403. Advance Appropriations

Section 403 of the House resolution limits the amount and type of advance appropriations for fiscal years 2011 and 2012. Under this

section, advance appropriations for fiscal year 2011 are restricted to $28.852 billion for the programs, projects, activities, or accounts listed below. Advances for 2012 are listed separately. The section defines advance appropriations as any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2010.

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011:

Employment and Training Administration
Office of Job Corps
Education for the Disadvantaged
School Improvement Programs
Special Education
Career, Technical and Adult Education
Payment to Postal Service
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
Project-based Rental Assistance

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2012:

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Sec. 404. Oversight of Government Performance

Section 404 of the House resolution encourages all committees of the House to conduct rigorous oversight hearings to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in federal programs, with particular attention to issues raised by the Office of the Inspector General or the Government Accountability Office. Based on these oversight efforts, such recommendations should be included in the views and estimates reports submitted to the Budget Committee under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act on 1974.

Sec. 405. Budgetary Treatment of Certain Discretionary Administrative Expenses

Section 405 of the House resolution provides that administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service shall be part of the annual appropriations process by including those expenses in the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act.

Sec. 406. Application and Effect of Changes in Allocations and Aggregates

Section 406 of the House resolution details the allocation and aggregate adjustment procedures that are required to accommodate legislation for the reserve funds and program integrity initiatives in the House resolution. This section provides that the adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and take effect upon enactment of the legislation. In addition, the section requires the adjustments to be printed in the Congressional Record.

The section also notes that, for purposes of enforcement, aggregate and allocation levels resulting from adjustments made pursuant to the House resolution will have the same effect as if adopted in the original levels of Title I of this budget resolution. This section also provides that the Committee on the Budget shall determine the budgetary levels and estimates which are required to enforce points of order under the Congressional Budget Act.

Sec. 407. Adjustments to Reflect Changes in Concepts and Definitions

Section 407 of the House resolution requires the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust levels and allocations in the budget resolution upon enactment of legislation that changes concepts or definitions.

Sec. 408. Exercise of Rulemaking Powers

Section 408 of the House resolution provides that, once adopted, the provisions of the budget resolution are incorporated into the rules of the House of Representatives and shall supersede inconsistent rules. The section recognizes the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time.

Conference Agreement

Title IV contains the following budget process and enforcement provisions:

Subtitle A—Senate Provisions

The FY2008 and FY2009 budget resolutions included many important enforcement provisions which remain in effect in the Senate. These include:

2008 Budget Resolution (S. Con. Res. 21)

The Senate pay-as-you-go point of order (Sec. 201);

The 60-vote point of order against reconciliation increasing the deficit (Sec 202); and

Continued 60-vote enforcement of budgetary points of order in the Senate (Sec. 205).

2009 Budget Resolution (S. Con. Res. 70)

The 60-vote point of order against legislation increasing long-term deficits (Sec. 311); and

The 60-vote point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs (Sec. 314).

Part I—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments (Sec. 301 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 402. Point of order against advance appropriations (Sec. 302 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE

Labor, HHS:

Employment and Training Administration

Job Corps

Education for the Disadvantaged

School Improvement

Children and Family Services (Head Start)

Special Education

Career, Technical, and Adult Education

Financial Services and General Government: Payment to Postal Service

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development: Tenant-based Rental Assistance, Project-based Rental Assistance

Sec. 403. Emergency legislation (Sec. 303 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 404. Point of order against legislation increasing short-term deficit (Sec. 304 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 405. Point of order against certain legislation related to surface transportation funding

Part II—Other Provisions

Sec. 411. Oversight of Government performance (Sec. 321 of the Senate-passed resolution)

To support the President's commitment to eliminate ineffective or duplicative federal programs, the Senate adopted amendments to set standards to identify failing federal programs and to review inefficient programs. This section retains the requirement of the Senate-passed resolution requiring that committees of the Senate review programs to root out waste, fraud, and abuse, giving particular scrutiny to issues raised by Government Accountability Office reports.

Sec. 412. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses (Sec. 322 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 413. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates (Sec. 323 of the Senate-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 414. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions (Sec. 324 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Sec. 415. Exercise of rulemaking powers (Sec. 302 of the Senate-passed resolution)

Subtitle B—House Enforcement Provisions

Sec. 421. Adjustments for direct spending and revenues—

Sec. 421(a).—Adjustments for current policy

This subsection provides that after the House has adopted a measure to impose statutory paygo requirements (or if such measure is included as part of the legislation under consideration), the Chairman of the House Budget Committee may make current policy adjustments to the baseline before evaluating the costs of certain measures for compliance with House budget rules and procedures. The adjustments may only be made for the purposes and in the amounts provided in paragraph (a)(2). This subsection, as revised, replaces sections 314, 315, 316 and 317 of the House-passed resolution. Subsection (a)(4) allows the chairman of the House Budget Committee to adjust the 302(a) allocations and aggregates as may be necessary to reflect the current policy adjustments.

Sec. 421(b).—Deposit insurance (Sec. 401(c) of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 422. Adjustments to discretionary spending (Sec. 402 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 423. Costs of overseas deployments and emergency needs (Sec. 402(b) of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 424. Point of order against advance appropriations (Sec. 403 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Accounts identified for advance appropriations in the House:

Sec. 424(b)(1) Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011:

Employment and Training Administration
Office of Job Corps
Education for the Disadvantaged
School Improvement Programs
Special Education
Career, Technical and Adult Education
Payment to Postal Service
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
Project-based Rental Assistance

Sec. 424(b)(1) Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2012:

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Sec. 424(b)(2) Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011:

VA—Medical Services
VA—Medical Support and Compliance
VA—Medical Facilities

Sec. 425. Oversight of Government Performance (Sec. 404 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 426. Budgetary Treatment of Certain Discretionary Administrative Expenses (Sec. 405 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 427. Application and Effects of Changes in Allocations and Aggregates (Sec. 406 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 428. Adjustments to Reflect Changes In Concepts and Definitions (Sec. 407 of the House-passed resolution)

Sec. 429. Exercise of Rulemaking Powers (Sec. 408 of the House-passed resolution)

POLICY

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate-passed resolution did not contain a policy statement title.

House-passed Resolution

Title V of the House-passed resolution contains the following policy sections:

Sec. 501. Policy on middle-class tax relief and revenues

Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities

Conference Agreement

Title V of the conference agreement contains the following policy sections, which apply to both Houses:

Sec. 501. Policy on middle-class tax relief and revenues (Sec. 501 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities (Sec. 502 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

SENSE OF THE SENATE, HOUSE AND CONGRESS

Senate-passed Resolution

The Senate resolution did not contain a sense of the Senate title.

House-passed Resolution

Title VI of the House-passed resolution contains the following Sense of the House sections:

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

Conference Agreement

Title VI of the conference agreement contains the following Sense of Congress provisions:

Sec. 601. Sense of the Congress on veterans' and servicemembers' health care (Sec. 601 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 602. Sense of the Congress on homeland security (Sec. 602 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 603. Sense of the Congress on promoting American innovation and economic competitiveness (Sec. 603 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 604. Sense of the Congress regarding pay parity (Sec. 604 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 605. Sense of the Congress on college affordability and student loan reform (Sec. 605 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 606. Sense of the Congress on Great Lakes restoration (Sec. 606 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

Sec. 607. Sense of the Congress regarding the importance of child support enforcement (Sec. 607 of the House-passed resolution, as modified)

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Section 301(g)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution set forth the common economic assumptions upon which the joint statement and conference report are based. The conference agreement is built upon the economic forecasts developed by the Congressional Budget Office, as updated in March 2009 to include the forecasted economic effects of the fiscal stimulus package.

Senate-passed Resolution

CBO's economic assumptions were used.

House-passed Resolution

CBO's economic assumptions were used.

Conference Agreement

CBO's economic assumptions were used.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

[Calendar Years]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real GDP, Percent Change, Year Over Year	−3.0	2.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.5
GDP Price Index, Percent Change, Year Over Year	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9
Consumer Prices, Percent Change, Year Over Year	−0.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
Unemployment Rate, Percent, Yearly Average	8.8	9.0	7.7	6.6	5.7	5.1
3-Month Treasury Bill Rate, Percent, Yearly Average	0.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	3.9	4.4
10-Year Treasury Bond Rate, Percent, Yearly Average	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.3

ALLOCATIONS

As required in section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, the joint statement of managers includes an allocation, based on the conference agreement, of total budget authority and total budget outlays among each of the appropriate committees. The allocations are as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR 2009
(in millions of dollars)

	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts	
Committee	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations				
General Purpose Discretionary	1,391,471	1,220,843		
Memo: on-budget	1,385,922	1,215,645		
off-budget	5,549	5,198		
Mandatory	670,696	658,189		
Total	2,062,167	1,879,032		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	16,564	14,660	90,027	77,833
Armed Services	125,643	126,493	105	121
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	688,581	660,785	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	13,990	10,450	1,235	1,236
Energy and Natural Resources	4,618	4,817	576	577
Environment and Public Works	29,400	2,017	0	0
Finance	1,178,757	1,166,970	506,309	506,332
Foreign Relations	23,477	22,222	149	149
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	91,166	89,297	10,425	10,425
Judiciary	7,986	8,076	639	664
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	-22,436	-19,058	13,014	12,961
Rules and Administration	69	21	126	126
Intelligence	0	0	279	279
Veterans' Affairs	952	1,041	47,812	47,486
Indian Affairs	528	532	0	0
Small Business	1,211	1,211	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	-639,092	-633,033	0	0
TOTAL	3,583,581	3,335,533	670,696	658,189

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR 2010
(in millions of dollars)

	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts	
Committee	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations				
General Purpose Discretionary	1,082,250	1,269,471		
Memo: on-budget	1,075,916	1,263,275		
off-budget	6,334	6,196		
Mandatory	730,253	719,740		
Total	1,812,503	1,989,211		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	16,023	15,281	100,179	89,627
Armed Services	135,650	135,706	107	108
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	56,363	74,321	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	14,554	10,024	1,262	1,259
Energy and Natural Resources	5,026	4,887	442	443
Environment and Public Works	42,543	2,381	0	0
Finance	1,231,628	1,232,134	550,657	550,930
Foreign Relations	21,299	22,956	142	142
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	93,837	91,927	10,327	10,327
Judiciary	10,472	8,504	653	688
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	4,487	1,526	13,779	13,719
Rules and Administration	68	18	130	130
Intelligence	0	0	291	291
Veterans' Affairs	1,184	1,284	52,284	52,076
Indian Affairs	572	549	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	-695,170	-690,103	0	0
TOTAL	2,751,039	2,900,606	730,253	719,740

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
5-YEAR: 2010-2014
(in millions of dollars)

	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual	
Committee	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	77,179	75,315	508,359	452,415
Armed Services	710,328	710,249	460	461
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	135,688	99,696	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	75,279	49,626	6,704	6,678
Energy and Natural Resources	27,251	27,457	1,470	1,471
Environment and Public Works	215,367	13,714	0	0
Finance	6,851,258	6,850,666	2,930,150	2,930,537
Foreign Relations	94,573	105,029	632	632
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	491,185	478,570	50,451	50,451
Judiciary	42,641	42,826	3,381	3,482
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	50,349	44,474	76,790	76,621
Rules and Administration	340	344	681	681
Intelligence	0	0	1,498	1,498
Veterans' Affairs	5,433	6,176	273,064	271,690
Indian Affairs	2,469	2,441	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

Allocation of Spending Authority to House Committee on Appropriations
(In millions of dollars)

		2009 1/	2010
Discretionary Action	BA	1,391,471	1,082,540
	OT	1,220,843	1,269,745
Current Law Mandatory	BA	670,595	725,056
	OT	658,123	715,684

1/ Revision to amounts included in S. Con. Res. 70. Includes emergencies incorporated in the Congressional Budget Office March baseline.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY
TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

	2009 1/	2010	Total 2010-2014
Committee on Agriculture			
Current Law			
BA	16,709	16,183	63,406
OT	14,831	15,455	64,273
Reauthorizations			
BA	1	1	138,284
OT	1	1	135,903
Total			
BA	16,710	16,184	201,690
OT	14,832	15,456	200,176
Committee on Armed Services			
Current Law			
BA	125,663	135,653	710,343
OT	126,514	135,710	710,265
Resolution Change			
BA	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0
Total			
BA	125,663	135,653	710,343
OT	126,514	135,710	710,265
Committee on Education and Labor			
Current Law			
BA	-20,683	-454	25,648
OT	-17,727	-3,516	19,608
Reauthorizations			
BA	101	3,648	18,664
OT	66	2,513	17,190
Resolution Change			
BA	0	0	-1,000
OT	0	0	-1,000
Total			
BA	-20,582	3,194	43,312
OT	-17,661	-1,003	35,798
Committee on Energy and Commerce			
Current Law			
BA	279,426	286,402	1,643,660
OT	273,475	285,467	1,637,420
Reauthorizations			
BA	0	0	5,720
OT	0	0	8,566
Total			
BA	279,426	286,402	1,649,380
OT	273,475	285,467	1,645,986

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY
TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

	2009 1/	2010	Total 2010-2014
Committee on Financial Services			
Current Law			
BA	684,785	47,983	93,841
OT	666,250	75,202	104,154
Committee on Foreign Affairs			
Current Law			
BA	23,477	21,299	94,573
OT	22,222	22,956	105,029
Committee on Homeland Security			
Current Law			
BA	1,535	1,585	8,465
OT	1,582	1,591	8,548
Committee on House Administration			
Current Law			
BA	69	68	340
OT	21	18	344
Committee on the Judiciary			
Current Law			
BA	6,929	9,375	36,556
OT	7,021	7,412	36,768
Committee on Natural Resources			
Current Law			
BA	5,362	5,899	31,419
OT	4,879	5,700	31,479
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform			
Current Law			
BA	90,002	92,711	485,602
OT	88,170	90,771	472,924
Committee on Science and Technology			
Current Law			
BA	126	126	630
OT	119	139	658
Committee on Small Business			
Current Law			
BA	1,211	0	0
OT	1,211	0	0

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY
TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

	2009 1/	2010	Total 2010-2014
Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure			
Current Law			
BA	53,534	14,192	74,384
OT	14,057	14,649	76,644
Reauthorizations			
BA	1,950	42,083	210,415
OT	0	173	2,365
Resolution Change			
BA	0	13,085	68,669
OT	0	0	0
Total			
BA	55,484	69,360	353,468
OT	14,057	14,822	79,009
Committee on Veterans Affairs			
Current Law			
BA	952	1,184	5,433
OT	1,041	1,284	6,176
Reauthorizations			
BA	0	1,549	11,092
OT	0	1,543	10,908
Total			
BA	952	2,733	16,525
OT	1,041	2,827	17,084
Committee on Ways and Means			
Current Law			
BA	900,451	938,463	4,999,413
OT	896,860	940,618	5,008,958
Reauthorizations			
BA	0	25	83,520
OT	0	25	76,818
Resolution Change			
BA	0	6,840	37,000
OT	0	6,840	37,000
Total			
BA	900,451	945,328	5,119,933
OT	896,860	947,483	5,122,776

1/ Revision to amounts for 2009 included in S.Con.Res. 70.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE REFLECTING LEVELS FOR THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Period of the current fiscal year, the budget year, and the four fiscal years following the budget year: $0.

Period of the current fiscal year, the budget year, and the nine fiscal years following the budget year: $0.

RULE XXVIII OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The adoption of this conference agreement by the two houses would result in the engrossment of a House joint resolution changing the statutory limit on the public debt pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The rule requires a joint resolution in the following form:

''*Resolved,* by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out the dollar limitation contained in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof $13,029,000,000,000.''

Legislative jurisdiction over the public debt remains with the Finance Committee in the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House.

JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,
ROSA L. DELAURO,
ALLEN BOYD,
Managers on the Part of the House.

KENT CONRAD,
PATTY MURRAY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and April 28.

Mr. REYES (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of weather-related travel problems.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of illness.

Mr. BURGESS (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the week on account of attending the Energy Efficiency Global Forum and Exposition.

Mr. DREIER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of meetings in the district.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. KAPTUR) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, May 4.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today, April 28, 29 and 30.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today and April 28.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, May 4.

Mr. GOODLATTE, for 5 minutes, April 28 and 29.

Mr. INGLIS, for 5 minutes, today and May 4.

Ms. JENKINS, for 5 minutes, April 28.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 39. An act to repeal section 10(f) of Public Law 93–531, commonly known as the ''Bennett Freeze''.

S.J. Res. 8. Providing for the appointment of David M. Rubenstein as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 28, 2009, at 10:30 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1376. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report on the Activities of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2166(i); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1377. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's 2009 compensation plan, as required by section 1206 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1378. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's annual report assessing the status of the nation in achieving policies that guarantee equal opportunity for all individuals with disabilities and that empower individuals with disabilities to achieve economic self-sufficiency, independent living, and inclusion and integration into all aspects of society, pursuant to Section 401(b) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1379. A letter from the Attorney, Office of Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Certain Consumer Products (Dishwashers, Dehumidifiers, Microwave Ovens, and Electric and Gas Kitchen Ranges and Ovens) and for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment (Commercial Clothes Washers) [Docket Number: EERE-2006-STD-0127] (RIN: 1904-AB49) received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1380. A letter from the Regulation Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicaid Program; Premiums and Cost Sharing [CMS-2244-F3] (RIN: 0938-A047) received March 31, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1381. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Average Fuel Economy Standards Passenger Cars and Light Trucks Model Year 2011 [Docket No.: NHTSA-2009-0062] (RIN: 2127-AK29) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1382. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [PA200-4202; FRL-8774-8] received March 17, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1383. A letter from the General Counsel, FERC, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standards for Business Practices for Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines [Docket No.: RM96-1-029; Order No. 587-T] received March 23, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1384. A letter from the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Trade Commision, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act — received March 23, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1385. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles to Canada (Transmittal No. DDTC 025-09), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1386. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles to Malaysia (Transmittal No. DDTC 130-08), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1387. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed agreement for the export of defense articles or defense services to Greece (Transmittal No. DDTC 153-08), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1388. A letter from the Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report for fiscal year 2008 on foreign military sales and direct sales to foreign entities of signigicant military equipment manufactured in the United States during the preceding calendar year, pursuant to Public Law 109-364, section 1231; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1389. A letter from the Deputy U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (Acting) & Chief of Staff, Department of State, transmitting a certification related to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, pursuant to Section 625 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1390. A letter from the Acting President & CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1391. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's statement regarding the Office of Personnel Management regarding the Office of Personnel Management ''Disciplinary Best Practices and Advisory Guidelines'' in accordance with the requirements of Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1392. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's report for fiscal year 2008 on the amount of acquisitions made from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States, pursuant to Section 641 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1393. A letter from the Director EEO and Diversity Programs, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's Annual Report on the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1394. A letter from the Acting Director Equal Employment Opportunity, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting notification the the National Endowment for the Humanities is in compliance with the No FEAR Act for fiscal year 2008 and that there were no incidents of discrimination reported; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1395. A letter from the Chairman and General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the Board's report on the amount of acquisitions made annually from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States for fiscal year 2008, pursuant to Public Law 108-447, section 641; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1396. A letter from the Executive Director, United States Access Board, transmitting notification that the Board is in compliance with the requirements of section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1397. A letter from the Project Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Salvage and Marine Firefighting Requirements; Vessel Response Plans for Oil [Docket No.: USCG-1998-3417] (RIN: 1625-AA19 (Formerly RIN: 2115-AF60)) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1398. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30647 Amdt. No 3304] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1399. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, and -900 series airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1199; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-207-AD; Amendment 39-15781; AD 2008-24-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1400. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gippsland Aeronautics Pty. Ltd. Model GA8 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0155; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-007-AD; Amendment 39-15825; AD 2009-05-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1401. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-500 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0150; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-010-AD; Amendment 39-15830; AD 2009-05-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1402. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30651 Amdt. No 3308] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1403. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30652 Amdt. No 3309] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1404. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Roanoke Rapids, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1334; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASO-21] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1405. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30650; Amdt. No. 3307] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1406. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30649 Amdt. No 3306] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1407. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30648; Amdt. No. 3305] received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1408. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0671; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-017-AD; Amendment 39-15796; AD 2009-02-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1409. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1318; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-155-AD; Amendment 39-15848; AD 2009-06-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1410. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 208 and 208B Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1319; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-071-AD; Amendment 39-15836; AD 2009-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1411. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 Airplanes, and Model A340-200 and A340-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0980; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-008-AD; Amendment 39-15834; AD 2009-05-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1412. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PILATUS AIRCRAFT LTD. Models PC-12, PC-12/45, PC-12/47, and PC-12/47E Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0189; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-15831; AD 2009-05-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1413. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Trimble or FreeFlight System 2101 I/O Approach Plus Global Positioning System (GPS) Navigation Systems [Docket No.: FAA-2007-28689; Directorate Identifier 2006-SW-17-AD; Amendment 39-15832; AD 2009-05-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1414. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model EC 155B and EC155B1 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0195; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-34-AD; Amendment 39-15837; AD 2009-06-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1415. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. Model 412, 412CF, and 412EP Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0169; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-42-AD; Amendment 39-15833; AD 2009-05-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1416. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model AB139 and AW139 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0170; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-45-AD; Amendment 39-15843; AD 2009-06-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1417. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Model DHC-7

Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1330; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-138-AD; Amendment 39-15839; AD 2009-06-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1418. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.27 Mark 050 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0214; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-343-AD; Amendment 39-15851; AD 2009-06-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1419. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A321-131 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0215; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-278-AD; Amendment 39-15850; AD 2009-06-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1420. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PILATUS AIRCRAFT LTD. Model PC-12/47E Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0146; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-009-AD; Amendment 39-15820; AD 2009-04-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 20, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1421. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's 47th annual report of activities for fiscal year 2008, which ended September 30, 2008, pursuant to Section 103(e) of the Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961 and Section 208 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under the clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of Committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of April 22, 2009]

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 1679. A bill to provide for the replacement of lost income for employees of the House of Representatives who are members of a reserve component of the armed forces who are on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, and for other purposes (Rept. 111–85 Pt. 1).

[Submitted April 27, 2009]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1913. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States, local jurisdictions, and Indian tribes to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 111–86). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 365. Resolution Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 111–87). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 627. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to establish fair and transparent practices relating to the extension of credit under an open end consumer credit plan, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111–88). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPRATT: Committee on Conference. Conference report on Senate Concurrent Resolution 13. Resolution 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 (Rept. 111–89). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[Omitted from the Record of April 22, 2009]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1679 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

[The following action occurred on April 24, 2009] Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on House Administration discharged from further consideration. H.R. 608 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 2100. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain public land in Mohave Valley, Mohave County, Arizona, administered by the Bureau of Land Management to the Arizona Game and Fish Department, for use as a public shooting range; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SKELTON (for himself, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. MASSA):

H.R. 2101. A bill to promote reform and independence in the oversight of weapons system acquisition by the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PERRIELLO, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. McCOLLUM, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HONDA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MASSA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2102. A bill to establish the United States Public Service Academy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. McCOLLUM (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FILNER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. FARR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. McNERNEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WALZ, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 2103. A bill to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 2104. A bill to require public employees to perform the inspection of State and local surface transportation projects, and related essential public functions, to ensure public safety, the cost-effective use of transportation funding, and timely project delivery; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. WAMP):

H.R. 2105. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. WAMP):

H.R. 2106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand workplace health incentives by equalizing the tax consequences of employee athletic facility use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 2107. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a public education campaign on umbilical cord blood stem cells, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 2108. A bill to protect home buyers from predatory lending practices; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. KILROY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. SESTAK):

H.R. 2109. A bill to improve and enhance research and programs on childhood cancer survivorship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. FOXX):

H.R. 2110. A bill to limit the authority of States to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H.R. 2111. A bill to establish the Congressional Commission on Financial Accountability and Preparedness to examine and report upon the facts and causes relating to the breakdown in the financial and credit markets in 2008, and investigate and report to the Congress on its findings, conclusions, and recommendations for prosecution of criminal behavior; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself, Mr. LoBIONDO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, and Mr. LANCE):

H.R. 2112. A bill to establish a comprehensive interagency response to reduce lung cancer mortality in a timely manner; to the

Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 2113. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to prescribe regulations requiring employers with more than one establishment and not fewer than 500 employees to report work-related deaths, injuries, and illnesses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LEE of New York, and Mr. MASSA):

H.R. 2114. A bill to amend the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to include certain former nuclear weapons program workers in the Special Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2115. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Men's Health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. BOYD, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SHULER, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ROSS, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BARROW, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. SPACE, Mr. NYE, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BACA, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 2116. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to extend the discretionary spending caps and the pay-as-you-go requirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2117. A bill to amend title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to establish financial literacy education programs for newly naturalized citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCCARTHY of California (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. JONES, Mr. LANCE, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey):

H.R. 2118. A bill to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to provide for more detailed repayment procedures for assistance received under the Troubled Asset Relief Program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCCARTHY of California (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. JONES, Mr. LANCE, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, and Mr. CASTLE):

H.R. 2119. A bill to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to require that repayments of assistance from the Troubled Asset Relief Program funds go to paying down the public debt; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 2120. A bill to provide for exploration, development, and production activities for mineral resources on the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Science and Technology, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2121. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain Federal Property to the Galveston Historical Foundation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PIERLUISI (for himself, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 2122. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for allocating the cover over of distilled spirits taxes between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PLATTS (for himself and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 2123. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of and to commemorate the 1863 invasion of Pennsylvania, the Battle of Gettysburg and President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 2124. A bill to extend subsections (c) and (d) of section 114 of the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-173) to provide for regulatory stability during the development of facility and patient criteria for long-term care hospitals under the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. GERLACH):

H.R. 2125. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to carry out programs and activities to improve highway safety; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. REHBERG:

H.R. 2126. A bill to provide for free mailing privileges for personal correspondence and parcels sent to members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty in Iraq or Afghanistan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SOUDER:

H.R. 2127. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the income eligibility and service-connected disability rating requirements for the veterans beneficiary travel program administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SOUDER (for himself and Mr. ELLSWORTH):

H.R. 2128. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require information on the value of any personal residence and on the balance, interest rate, and remaining number of years of any mortgage secured by real property to be included in the annual financial disclosure reports required to be filed under such Act; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUPAK (for himself, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SPACE, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. VISCLOSKY):

H.R. 2129. A bill to protect consumers from price-gouging of gasoline and other fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 2130. A bill to establish programs to provide counseling to homebuyers regarding voluntary home inspections and to train counselors to provide such counseling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATSON (for herself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. HARE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. BERKLEY, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan):

H.R. 2131. A bill to amend the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to reauthorize the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. SABLAN):

H. Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution honoring the 20th anniversary of the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in the Nation's Capital and its transition to the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure on June 6, 2009, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H. Con. Res. 110. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Celiac Awareness Month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KLEIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCMAHON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. POE of Texas,

Mr. LANCE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ROHRABACHER):

H. Res. 364. A resolution condemning all forms of anti-Semitism and reaffirming the support of Congress for the mandate of the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. KIND, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. SERRANO):

H. Res. 366. A resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the National Eye Institute (NEI) and expressing support for designation of 2010 through 2020 as the ''Decade of Vision''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida (for herself, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H. Res. 367. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Train Day; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. KING of Iowa):

H. Res. 368. A resolution congratulating the University of Iowa Hawkeyes wrestling team on winning the 2009 NCAA Division I National Wrestling Championships; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself and Ms. KILROY):

H. Res. 369. A resolution congratulating the Columbus Crew on winning the 2008 Major League Soccer Cup; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. KIRK, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HARE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MCMAHON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. MAFFEI, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. KOSMAS, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia):

H. Res. 370. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 27, 2009, as ''National Healthy Schools Day''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 22: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. MICA, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 23: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SHULER, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 49: Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 147: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 175: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 181: Mr. ALTMIRE and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 186: Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 205: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 233: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 235: Mr. ARCURI, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. KILROY.

H.R. 270: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 303: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 347: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. CAO.

H.R. 442: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 450: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 481: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 560: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 574: Mr. BERRY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 610: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 616: Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. WAMP, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. NUNES, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 621: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H.R. 622: Mr. PUTNAM.

H.R. 627: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. SIRES, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. BOCCIERI.

H.R. 653: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 669: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 678: Mr. FARR, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.

H.R. 716: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 745: Mr. JONES, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 775: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 811: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 828: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 864: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 878: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 903: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 904: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 914: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 930: Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. KAGEN.

H.R. 935: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 943: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 949: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 950: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 958: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 988: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 997: Mr. CHILDERS.

H.R. 1016: Mr. KING of New York, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1017: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 1028: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1030: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1032: Ms. RICHARDSON and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 1053: Mr. MASSA.

H.R. 1054: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 1067: Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1074: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1079: Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1091: Mr. HARE.

H.R. 1118: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1126: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1142: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1147: Mr. COHEN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1149: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1179: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 1189: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 1203: Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1204: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1205: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 1209: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WATT, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STARK, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 1210: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 1240: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1283: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1285: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1298: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 1313: Mr. FORBES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. SESTAK.

H.R. 1326: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 1327: Mr. HARE, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PUTNAM, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 1346: Mr. BARROW and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1362: Mr. MCCARTHY of California and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 1384: Mr. FLEMING and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 1392: Mr. BERRY.

H.R. 1396: Mr. BURGESS and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1410: Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1422: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1427: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1428: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 1433: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1434: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1454: Mr. HOLT, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1457: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1460: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1479: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. LEE of New York.

H.R. 1483: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1519: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 1521: Mr. CLAY, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 1523: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1547: Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. WAMP, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. CAO, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PUTNAM, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 1548: Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 1551: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1552: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 1558: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1564: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1570: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. SESTAK.

H.R. 1571: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 1585: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1616: Mr. SIRES and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1619: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1622: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 1633: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1642: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 1646: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1668: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 1670: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 1671: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 1677: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1678: Mr. FLEMING.
H.R. 1681: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1691: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 1704: Mr. KIRK, Mr. SESTAK, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1708: Mr. BOOZMAN and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1718: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 1724: Mr. MASSA.
H.R. 1728: Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 1741: Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 1742: Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 1751: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 1761: Mr. SCHAUER.
H.R. 1775: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. SESTAK, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1776: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1799: Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1835: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 1841: Mr. ARCURI.
H.R. 1844: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1845: Mr. NYE.
H.R. 1869: Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. WEINER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. PUTNAM.
H.R. 1903: Mr. AUSTRIA and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 1913: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. FARR, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BACA, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 1915: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1924: Mr. COLE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 1926: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1930: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 1932: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 1941: Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 1956: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 1993: Mr. GRAYSON and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2000: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2009: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BONNER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. ROHRABACHER.
H.R. 2014: Mr. BOUSTANY, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. MICA, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 2026: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 2036: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 2053: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 2060: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 2065: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2067: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2076: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 2080: Mr. WELCH, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2083: Mr. SIMPSON and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 2090: Mr. TONKO and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2094: Mr. FARR.
H.J. Res. 41: Mr. PLATTS.
H. Con. Res. 20: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H. Con. Res. 48: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H. Con. Res. 49: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. DUNCAN.
H. Con. Res. 89: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H. Con. Res. 96: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. SESTAK, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. GRAYSON.
H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H. Con. Res. 103: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MASSA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Con. Res. 107: Mr. PAYNE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. SESTAK.
H. Res. 81: Mr. KIND.
H. Res. 174: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 185: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. INGLIS, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H. Res. 192: Mr. OLVER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ORTIZ.
H. Res. 193: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H. Res. 204: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. CASSIDY.
H. Res. 244: Mr. FORBES.
H. Res. 252: Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. MINNICK.
H. Res. 259: Mr. AKIN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. JONES, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. FORBES.
H. Res. 260: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. RUSH.
H. Res. 300: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HALL of New York, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. TONKO.
H. Res. 311: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. BEAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HARE, Mr. DREIER, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. BARROW, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 327: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. TONKO.
H. Res. 329: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. YARMUTH.
H. Res. 331: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SESTAK, and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H. Res. 337: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. TSONGAS, and Mr. SESTAK.
H. Res. 340: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H. Res. 344: Mr. SESTAK.
H. Res. 348: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BERRY, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. SNYDER.
H. Res. 349: Mr. UPTON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. KIRK, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. CASTLE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. KING of New York.
H. Res. 350: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. PALLONE.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. Con. Res. 49: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.