

JOINT SESSION—ELECTORAL VOTE COUNT

Jan. 7, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 1]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 8th day of January 2009, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter 'A'; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

Agreed to January 7, 2009.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES—CONTINUATION

Jan. 7, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 2]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 6, 2009, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 67 (110th Congress), to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority provided for in that resolution. SEC. 2. Effective from January 6, 2009, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 68 (110th Congress), to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are continued with the same power and authority provided for in that resolution.

Agreed to January 7, 2009.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Jan. 28, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 26]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 28, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to

this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, February 2, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 4, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, February 9, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first. SEC. 2. The Speaker or her designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader, shall notify the Members of the House to reassemble at such place and time as she may designate if, in her opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to January 28, 2009.

BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BICENTENNIAL
CEREMONY—CAPITOL ROTUNDA
AUTHORIZATION

Feb. 3, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 27]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on February 12, 2009, for a ceremony in honor of the bicentennial of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Agreed to February 3, 2009.

JOINT SESSION

Feb. 11, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 41]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, February 24, 2009, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Agreed to February 11, 2009.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE—100TH
ANNIVERSARY

Feb. 13, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 35]

Whereas the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (referred to in this resolution as the “NAACP”), originally known as the National Negro Committee, was founded in New York City on February 12, 1909, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth, by a multiracial group of activists who met in

a national conference to discuss the civil and political rights of African-Americans;

Whereas the NAACP was founded by a distinguished group of leaders in the struggle for civil and political liberty, including Ida Wells-Barnett, W.E.B. DuBois, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, and William English Walling;

Whereas the NAACP is the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States;

Whereas the mission of the NAACP is to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination;

Whereas the NAACP is committed to achieving its goals through nonviolence;

Whereas the NAACP advances its mission through reliance upon the press, the petition, the ballot, and the courts, and has been persistent in the use of legal and moral persuasion, even in the face of overt and violent racial hostility;

Whereas the NAACP has used political pressure, marches, demonstrations, and effective lobbying to serve as the voice, as well as the shield, for minority Americans;

Whereas after years of fighting segregation in public schools, the NAACP, under the leadership of Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, won one of its greatest legal victories in the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 374 U.S. 483 (1954);

Whereas in 1955, NAACP member Rosa Parks was arrested and fined for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama—an act of courage that would serve as the catalyst for the largest grassroots civil rights movement in the history of the United States;

Whereas the NAACP was prominent in lobbying for the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, Coretta Scott King, César E. Chávez, Barbara C. Jordan, William C. Velásquez, and Dr. Hector P. Garcia Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006, and the Fair Housing Act, laws that ensured Government protection for legal victories achieved;

Whereas in 2005, the NAACP launched the Disaster Relief Fund to help survivors in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Alabama to rebuild their lives;

Whereas in the 110th Congress, the NAACP was prominent in lobbying for the passage of H. Res. 826, whose resolved clause expresses that: (1) the hanging of nooses is a horrible act when used for the purpose of intimidation and which under certain circumstances can be criminal; (2) this conduct should be investigated thoroughly by Federal authorities; and (3) any criminal violations should be vigorously prosecuted; and

Whereas in 2008 the NAACP vigorously supported the passage of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 (28 U.S.C. 509 note), a law that puts additional Federal resources into solving the heinous crimes that occurred in the early days of the civil rights struggle that remain unsolved and bringing

those who perpetrated such crimes to justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the historic founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and

(2) honors and praises the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its anniversary for its work to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of all persons.

Agreed to February 13, 2009.

Feb. 13, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 47]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, February 12, 2009, through Monday, February 16, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, February 23, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Friday, February 13, 2009, through Friday, February 20, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, February 23, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to February 13, 2009.

Mar. 12, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 37]

SOAP BOX DERBY RACES—CAPITOL GROUNDS AUTHORIZATION

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF SOAP BOX DERBY RACES ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Greater Washington Soap Box Derby Association (in this resolution referred to as the “Association”) shall be permitted to

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sponsor a public event, soap box derby races, on the Capitol Grounds on June 20, 2009, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

The event to be carried out under this resolution shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board; except that the Association shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Association is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds, subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event to be carried out under this resolution.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements that may be required to carry out the event under this resolution.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event to be carried out under this resolution.

Agreed to March 12, 2009.

2009 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS
LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN—CAPITOL
GROUNDS AUTHORIZATION

Mar. 17, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 39]

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

**SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DC
SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN.**

On June 5, 2009, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, the 2009 District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (in this resolution referred to as the “event”) may be run through the Capitol Grounds as part of the journey of the Special Olympics torch to the District of Columbia Special Olympics summer games.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

Agreed to March 17, 2009.

Apr. 1, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 54]

**DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE
HOLOCAUST COMMEMORATION CEREMONY—
CAPITOL ROTUNDA AUTHORIZATION**

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

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 23, 2009, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

Agreed to April 1, 2009.

Apr. 3, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 93]

**ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATE**

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, April 2, 2009, through Saturday, April 4, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, April 21, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, April 2, 2009, through Sunday, April 5, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, April 20, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.**SEC. 2.** The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble

at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to April 3, 2009.

**SOJOURNER TRUTH BUST—EMANCIPATION HALL
AUTHORIZATION**

Apr. 23, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 86]

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

**SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR UNVEILING OF
SOJOURNER TRUTH BUST.**

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on April 28, 2009, to unveil a bust of Sojourner Truth.

(b) **PREPARATIONS.**—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Agreed to April 23, 2009.

**RONALD WILSON REAGAN STATUE CEREMONY—
CAPITOL ROTUNDA AUTHORIZATION**

Apr. 23, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 101]

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

**SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN
FROM THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA FOR PLACEMENT IN
UNITED STATES CAPITOL.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The statue of Ronald Wilson Reagan furnished by the people of California for placement in the United States Capitol in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of California for providing this commemoration of one of California's most eminent persons.

(b) **PRESENTATION CEREMONY.**—The State of California is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on June 3, 2009, for a presentation ceremony for the statue accepted under this section. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) **DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.**—The Architect of the Capitol shall provide for the display of the statue accepted under this section in the rotunda of the Capitol, in accordance with the procedures described in section 311(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132(e)).

Agreed to April 23, 2009.

Apr. 29, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 13]

FEDERAL BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR 2010

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 102. Social Security.
- Sec. 103. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—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.
- Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure.
- Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic stabilization and growth.
- Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers.
- Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for judicial pay and judgeships, postal retiree assistance, and certain pension obligations.
- Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense acquisition and Federal contracting reform.
- Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in our Nation's counties and schools.
- Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Food and Drug Administration.
- Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis.
- Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increased transparency at the Federal Reserve.
- Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for 21st century community learning centers.
- Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for provision of critical resources to firefighters and fire departments.
- Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote tax equity for States without personal income taxes, and other selected tax relief policies.
- Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote individual savings and financial security.
- Sec. 318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase FDIC and NCUA borrowing authority.
- Sec. 319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving the well-being of children.
- Sec. 320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program.

Subtitle B—House Reserve Funds

- Sec. 321. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care reform.
- Sec. 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for college access, affordability, and completion.

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- Sec. 323. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increasing energy independence.
- Sec. 324. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers.
- Sec. 325. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for certain tax relief.
- Sec. 326. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a 9/11 health program.
- Sec. 327. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition.
- Sec. 328. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for structural unemployment insurance reforms.
- Sec. 329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support.
- Sec. 330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.
- Sec. 331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for home visiting.
- Sec. 332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for low-income home energy assistance program trigger.
- Sec. 333. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments legislation.
- Sec. 334. Reserve fund for the surface transportation reauthorization.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Senate Provisions

PART I—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.
- Sec. 402. Point of order against advance appropriations.
- Sec. 403. Emergency legislation.
- Sec. 404. Point of order against legislation increasing short-term deficit.
- Sec. 405. Point of order against certain legislation related to surface transportation funding.

PART II—OTHER PROVISIONS

- Sec. 411. Oversight of Government performance.
- Sec. 412. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 413. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 414. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 415. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

Subtitle B—House Enforcement Provisions

- Sec. 421. Adjustments for direct spending and revenues.
- Sec. 422. Adjustments to discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 423. Costs of overseas deployments and emergency needs.
- Sec. 424. Point of order against advance appropriations.
- Sec. 425. Oversight of government performance.
- Sec. 426. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 427. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 428. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 429. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

- Sec. 501. Policy on middle-class tax relief and revenues.
- Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS

- Sec. 601. Sense of the Congress on veterans' and servicemembers' health care.
- Sec. 602. Sense of the Congress on homeland security.
- Sec. 603. Sense of the Congress on promoting American innovation and economic competitiveness.
- Sec. 604. Sense of the Congress regarding pay parity.
- Sec. 605. Sense of the Congress on college affordability and student loan reform.
- Sec. 606. Sense of the Congress on Great Lakes restoration.
- Sec. 607. Sense of the Congress regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$1,532,571,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$1,653,682,000,000.
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.

Agreed to April 29, 2009

Apr. 30, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 104]

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS AND PREVENTION MONTH—SUPPORT

Whereas on average, a person is sexually assaulted in the United States every two-and-a-half minutes;

Whereas the Department of Justice reports that 191,670 people in the United States were sexually assaulted in 2005;

Whereas 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men have been victims of rape or attempted rape;

Whereas the Department of Defense received 2,688 reports of sexual assault involving members of the Armed Forces in fiscal year 2007;

Whereas children and young adults are most at risk of sexual assault, as 44 percent of sexual assault victims are under the age of 18, and 80 percent are under the age of 30;

Whereas sexual assault affects women, men, and children of all racial, social, religious, age, ethnic, and economic groups in the United States;

Whereas only 41 percent of sexual assault victims pursue prosecution by reporting their attack to law enforcement agencies;

Whereas two-thirds of sexual crimes are committed by persons who are not strangers to the victims;

Whereas sexual assault survivors suffer emotional scars long after the physical scars have healed;

Whereas prevention education programs carried out by rape crisis and women's health centers have the potential to reduce the prevalence of sexual assault in their communities;

Whereas because of recent advances in DNA technology, law enforcement agencies have the potential to identify the rapists in tens of thousands of unsolved rape cases;

Whereas aggressive prosecution can incarcerate rapists and therefore prevent them from committing further crimes;

Whereas free, confidential help is available to all survivors of sexual assault through the National Sexual Assault Hotline, more than 1,000 rape crisis centers across the United States, and other organizations that provide services to assist survivors of sexual assault; and

Whereas April is recognized as “National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month”: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month provides a special opportunity to educate the people of the United States about sexual violence and to encourage the prevention of sexual assault, the improved treatment of its survivors, and the prosecution of its perpetrators;

(B) it is appropriate to properly acknowledge the more than 20,000,000 men and women who have survived sexual assault in the United States and salute the efforts of survivors, volunteers, and professionals who combat sexual assault;

(C) national and community organizations and private sector supporters should be recognized and applauded for their work in promoting awareness about sexual assault, providing information and treatment to its survivors, and increasing the number of successful prosecutions of its perpetrators; and

(D) public safety, law enforcement, and health professionals should be recognized and applauded for their hard work and innovative strategies to increase the percentage of sexual assault cases that result in the prosecution and incarceration of the offenders;

(2) Congress strongly recommends national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, colleges and universities, and the media to promote, through National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month, awareness of sexual violence and strategies to decrease the incidence of sexual assault; and

(3) Congress supports the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.

Agreed to April 30, 2009.

**NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS’ MEMORIAL
SERVICE—CAPITOL GROUNDS AUTHORIZATION**

May 12, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 38]

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

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS’ MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary (in this resolution referred to as the “sponsor”) shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 28th annual National Peace Officers’ Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the “event”), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2008.

(b) **DATE OF EVENT.**—The event shall be held on May 15, 2009, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives

and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

- (1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and
- (2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) **EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.**—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

Agreed to May 12, 2009.

May 13, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 80]

**KING KAMEHAMEHA BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION—
EMANCIPATION HALL AUTHORIZATION**

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

**SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR EVENT TO CELEBRATE
BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA.**

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on June 7, 2009, to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha.

(b) **PREPARATIONS.**—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Agreed to May 13, 2009.

May 21, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 133]

**ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATE**

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, May 21, 2009, through Sunday, May 24, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority

Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, June 2, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, May 21, 2009, through Sunday, May 24, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 1, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first. SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to May 21, 2009.

SUSAN G. KOMEN GLOBAL RACE FOR THE
CURE—RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT

June 8, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 109]

Whereas breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women worldwide, with more than 1,300,000 diagnosed each year;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of death among women worldwide, more than 465,000 die from the disease each year, and a woman dies from breast cancer every 68 seconds;

Whereas there are more than 2,500,000 breast cancer survivors alive in the United States today, the largest group of all cancer survivors;

Whereas a woman has a one-in-eight lifetime risk of developing breast cancer, and only a small percentage of cases are due to heredity;

Whereas incidence rates for breast cancer are increasing by as much as five percent annually in low-resource countries;

Whereas, since its inception, Susan G. Komen for the Cure has invested more than \$1,300,000,000 in breast cancer research, education, and community health services that have raised awareness and improved treatment, helping more people survive the disease and creating a strong support community of breast cancer survivors;

Whereas publicly and privately funded research has resulted in treatment that has raised the 5-year survival rate for women with localized breast cancer from 80 percent in the 1950s to 98 percent in 2008;

Whereas the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure Series is the organization's signature program and is the world's largest and most successful education and fundraising event for breast cancer;

Whereas more than 120 Komen Race for the Cure events are held across the globe, raising significant funds and awareness for the fight against breast cancer;

Whereas a record \$3,700,000 from the 2008 Komen Race for the Cure was granted to 18 organizations in the National Capital area for 2009, a 10 percent increase over last year's local funding;

Whereas these grants are awarded to projects dedicated to addressing gaps and unmet needs in breast health education and breast cancer screening and treatment in underserved populations throughout the National Capital area;

Whereas 2009 marks the 20th anniversary of the first Susan G. Komen National Race for the Cure in Washington, DC;

Whereas this year the Susan G. Komen National Race for the Cure becomes the first-ever Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure, reflecting Komen's global mission to end breast cancer wherever we find it, at home or abroad; and

Whereas more than 50,000 participants, including 4,000 breast cancer survivors and hundreds of congressional and Federal agency employees are expected for the 20th annual 5K run/walk on Saturday, June 6, 2009, on the National Mall: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) remembers the lives of the women and men who have lost their fight with breast cancer and expresses support and admiration for those who have survived;

(2) congratulates those survivors, family, friends, and other community members who participate in the Global Race for the Cure in order to raise money for research and education so that many more may survive and encourages Americans to walk this year and to support their family and friends who participate; and

(3) honors the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure for its impact on the National Capital Area, the Nation, and the world.

Agreed to June 8, 2009.

June 26, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 31]

ADJOURNMENT—SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, June 25, 2009 through Sunday, June 28, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 6, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, June 25, 2009, through Sunday, June 28, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority

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Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 7, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to June 26, 2009.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG AND
NATIONAL MOTTO ENGRAVINGS—CAPITOL
VISITOR CENTER

July 10, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 131]

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

**SECTION 1. ENGRAVING OF PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG
AND NATIONAL MOTTO IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.**

(a) ENGRAVING REQUIRED.—The Architect of the Capitol shall engrave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the National Motto of “In God we trust” in the Capitol Visitor Center, in accordance with the engraving plan described in subsection (b).

(b) ENGRAVING PLAN.—The engraving plan described in this subsection is a plan setting forth the design and location of the engraving required under subsection (a) which is prepared by the Architect of the Capitol and approved by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

Agreed to July 10, 2009.

PLACEMENT OF SLAVE LABOR MARKER—
CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

July 10, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 135]

Whereas enslaved African-Americans provided labor essential to the construction of the United States Capitol;

Whereas the report of the Architect of the Capitol entitled “History of Slave Laborers in the Construction of the United States Capitol” documents the role of slave labor in the construction of the Capitol;

Whereas enslaved African-Americans performed the backbreaking work of quarrying the stone which comprised many of the floors, walls, and columns of the Capitol;

Whereas enslaved African-Americans also participated in other facets of construction of the Capitol, including carpentry, masonry, carting, rafting, roofing, plastering, glazing, painting, and sawing;

Whereas the marble columns in the Old Senate Chamber and the sandstone walls of the East Front corridor remain as the lasting legacies of the enslaved African-Americans who worked the quarries;

Whereas slave-quarried stones from the remnants of the original Capitol walls can be found in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia;

Whereas the Statue of Freedom now atop the Capitol dome could not have been cast without the pivotal intervention of Philip Reid, an enslaved African-American foundry worker who deciphered the puzzle of how to separate the 5-piece plaster model for casting when all others failed;

Whereas the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center was named Emancipation Hall to help acknowledge the work of the slave laborers who built the Capitol;

Whereas no narrative on the construction of the Capitol that does not include the contribution of enslaved African-Americans can fully and accurately reflect its history;

Whereas recognition of the contributions of enslaved African-Americans brings to all Americans an understanding of the continuing evolution of our representative democracy; and

Whereas a marker dedicated to the enslaved African-Americans who helped to build the Capitol will reflect the charge of the Capitol Visitor Center to teach visitors about Congress and its development: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF MARKER IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER TO ACKNOWLEDGE ROLE OF SLAVE LABOR IN CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITOL.

(a) **PROCUREMENT AND PLACEMENT OF MARKER.**—The Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, shall design, procure, and place in a prominent location in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center a marker which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol.

(b) **CRITERIA FOR DESIGN OF MARKER.**—In developing the design for the marker required under subsection (a), the Architect of the Capitol—

(1) shall take into consideration the recommendations developed by the Slave Labor Task Force Working Group;

(2) shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that the marker includes stone which was quarried by slaves in the construction of the Capitol; and

(3) shall ensure that the marker includes a plaque or inscription which describes the purpose of the marker.

Agreed to July 10, 2009.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE—RECOGNITION

July 21, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 164]

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture has been promoting sound nutrition and fighting hunger in the United States since 1969;

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service works with State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and faith-based organizations to provide food and nutritional support to over 36,000,000 people in the United States who live in households that face food insecurity on a daily basis;

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service supports schools in the United States by providing children with nutritious breakfasts and lunches and promotes wellness policies to ensure that children have a healthy start in life; and

Whereas the nutrition programs of the Food and Nutrition Service reach 1 in 5 citizens of the United States on a daily basis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the valuable historic and continued contribution of the Food and Nutrition Service and its employees to the citizens of the United States;

(2) commends the efforts of States, territories, local governments, and nonprofit charitable and faith-based organizations to end hunger and provide nutritious food to citizens of the United States;

(3) encourages the continued efforts to educate the citizens of the United States about the importance of eating nutritiously and living a healthy lifestyle; and

(4) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to end hunger in the United States and continue to lead the world in ending global hunger.

Agreed to July 21, 2009.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—125TH
ANNIVERSARY

July 21, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 30]

Whereas the Act entitled “An Act to establish a Bureau of Labor”, approved on June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. 60), established a bureau to “collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity”;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal factfinding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics, and in that role it collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the public, Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed 125 years of service to government, business, labor, and the public by producing indispensable data and special studies on prices, employment and unemployment, productivity, wages and other compensation, economic growth, industrial relations, occupational safety and health, the use of time by the people of the United States, and the economic conditions of States and metropolitan areas;

Whereas many public programs and private transactions are dependent today on the quality of such statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the unemployment rate and the Consumer Price Index, which play essential roles in the allocation of Federal funds and the adjustment of pensions, welfare payments, private contracts, and other payments to offset the impact of inflation;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics pursues these responsibilities with absolute integrity and is known for being unfailingly responsive to the need for new types of information and indexes of change;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics has earned an international reputation as a leader in economic and social statistics;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Internet website, www.bls.gov, began operating in 1995 and meets the public need for timely and accurate information by providing an ever-expanding body of economic data and analysis available to an ever-growing group of online citizens; and

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics has established the highest standards of professional competence and commitment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress commends the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the occasion of its 125th anniversary for the exemplary service its administrators and employees provide in collecting and disseminating vital information for the United States.

Agreed to July 21, 2009.

July 29, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 29]

JOHN ARTHUR “JACK” JOHNSON, POSTHUMOUS PARDON—SUPPORT

Whereas John Arthur “Jack” Johnson was a flamboyant, defiant, and controversial figure in the history of the United States who challenged racial biases;

Whereas Jack Johnson was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1878 to parents who were former slaves;

Whereas Jack Johnson became a professional boxer and traveled throughout the United States, fighting White and African-American heavyweights;

Whereas after being denied (on purely racial grounds) the opportunity to fight 2 White champions, in 1908, Jack Johnson was granted an opportunity by an Australian promoter to fight the reigning White title-holder, Tommy Burns;

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- Whereas Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns to become the first African-American to hold the title of Heavyweight Champion of the World;
- Whereas the victory by Jack Johnson over Tommy Burns prompted a search for a White boxer who could beat Jack Johnson, a recruitment effort that was dubbed the search for the “great white hope”;
- Whereas in 1910, a White former champion named Jim Jeffries left retirement to fight Jack Johnson in Reno, Nevada;
- Whereas Jim Jeffries lost to Jack Johnson in what was deemed the “Battle of the Century”;
- Whereas the defeat of Jim Jeffries by Jack Johnson led to rioting, aggression against African-Americans, and the racially motivated murder of African-Americans nationwide;
- Whereas the relationships of Jack Johnson with White women compounded the resentment felt toward him by many Whites;
- Whereas between 1901 and 1910, 754 African-Americans were lynched, some for simply for being “too familiar” with White women;
- Whereas in 1910, Congress passed the Act of June 25, 1910 (commonly known as the “White Slave Traffic Act” or the “Mann Act”) (18 U.S.C. 2421 et seq.), which outlawed the transportation of women in interstate or foreign commerce “for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose”;
- Whereas in October 1912, Jack Johnson became involved with a White woman whose mother disapproved of their relationship and sought action from the Department of Justice, claiming that Jack Johnson had abducted her daughter;
- Whereas Jack Johnson was arrested by Federal marshals on October 18, 1912, for transporting the woman across State lines for an “immoral purpose” in violation of the Mann Act;
- Whereas the Mann Act charges against Jack Johnson were dropped when the woman refused to cooperate with Federal authorities, and then married Jack Johnson;
- Whereas Federal authorities persisted and summoned a White woman named Belle Schreiber, who testified that Jack Johnson had transported her across State lines for the purpose of “prostitution and debauchery”;
- Whereas in 1913, Jack Johnson was convicted of violating the Mann Act and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in Federal prison;
- Whereas Jack Johnson fled the United States to Canada and various European and South American countries;
- Whereas Jack Johnson lost the Heavyweight Championship title to Jess Willard in Cuba in 1915;
- Whereas Jack Johnson returned to the United States in July 1920, surrendered to authorities, and served nearly a year in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas;
- Whereas Jack Johnson subsequently fought in boxing matches, but never regained the Heavyweight Championship title;
- Whereas Jack Johnson served his country during World War II by encouraging citizens to buy war bonds and participating in exhibition boxing matches to promote the war bond cause;

Whereas Jack Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946; and

Whereas in 1954, Jack Johnson was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that Jack Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon—

(1) to expunge a racially motivated abuse of the prosecutorial authority of the Federal Government from the annals of criminal justice in the United States; and

(2) in recognition of the athletic and cultural contributions of Jack Johnson to society.

Agreed to July 29, 2009.

July 29, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 35]

POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION—HOUSE PRINT

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

SECTION 1. POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 24th edition of the pocket version of the United States Constitution shall be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 551,000 copies of the document, of which 441,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$218,379, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

Agreed to July 29, 2009.

July 31, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 172]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in consonance with section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, July 31, 2009, Saturday, August 1, 2009, or Sunday, August 2, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, August

6, 2009, through Tuesday, August 11, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to July 31, 2009.

**NATIONAL WEEKEND OF REMEMBRANCE
EVENT—CAPITOL GROUNDS AUTHORIZATION**

Aug. 5, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 171]

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

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL WEEKEND OF REMEMBRANCE EVENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The White House Commission on Remembrance (in this resolution referred to as the “sponsor”) shall be permitted to sponsor a public event (in this resolution referred to as the “event”) on the Capitol Grounds to honor military personnel who have died in service to the United States and to acknowledge the sacrifice of the families of those individuals as part of the National Weekend of Remembrance.

(b) **DATE OF EVENT.**—The event shall be held on September 26, 2009, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

- (1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and
- (2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) **EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.**—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States

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Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

Agreed to August 5, 2009.

Sept. 8, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 179]

JOINT SESSION

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, September 9, 2009, at 8:00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Agreed to September 8, 2009.

Sept. 23, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 59]

SENIOR CAREGIVING—RECOGNITION AND
SUPPORT

Whereas 8,000 people in the United States turn 60 years old every day;

Whereas an estimated 35,900,000 people, 12.4 percent of the population, are 65 years of age and older;

Whereas the United States population age 65 and older is expected to more than double in the next 50 years to 86,700,000 in 2050;

Whereas the 85 and older population is projected to reach 9,600,000 in 2030 and double again to 20,900,000 in 2050;

Whereas it is estimated that 4,500,000 people in the United States have Alzheimer's disease today;

Whereas it is estimated that number will increase to between 11,300,000 and 16,000,000 by 2050;

Whereas 70 percent of people with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias live at home, and these individuals are examples of individuals who need assistance in their homes with their "activities of daily living";

Whereas currently over 25 percent of all seniors need some level of assistance with their "activities of daily living";

Whereas in order to address the surging population of seniors who have significant needs for in-home care, the field of senior caregiving will continue to grow;

Whereas there are an estimated 44,000,000 adults in the United States providing care to adult relatives or friends and an estimated 725,000 nonfamily private paid senior caregivers;

Whereas both unpaid family caregivers and paid caregivers work together to serve the daily living needs of seniors who live in their own homes;

Whereas the Department of Labor estimated that paid caregivers for the year 2006 worked a total of 835,000,000 hours, and the

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projected hours of paid senior caregivers are estimated to increase to 4,350,000,000 hours by 2025; and

Whereas the longer a senior is able to provide for his or her own care, the less burden is placed on public payment systems in State and Federal governments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes caregiving as a profession;

(2) supports the private home care industry and the efforts of family caregivers nationwide by encouraging individuals to provide care to family, friends, and neighbors;

(3) encourages accessible and affordable care for seniors;

(4) reviews Federal policies and supports current Federal programs which address the needs of seniors and their family caregivers; and

(5) encourages the Secretary of Health and Human Services to continue working to educate people in the United States on the impact of aging and the importance of knowing the options available to seniors when they need care to meet their personal needs.

Agreed to September 23, 2009.

SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH—
SUPPORT

Sept. 30, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 186]

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, and restricted blood flow, damaging tissue in the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and death;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease causes episodes of considerable pain in one's arms, legs, chest, and abdomen;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease affects an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 Americans;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with Sickle Cell Disease each year in the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 500 newborn African-American infants, 1 in 1,000 newborn Hispanic-Americans, and is found in persons of Greek, Italian, East Indian, Saudi Arabian, Asian, Syrian, Turkish, Cypriot, Sicilian, and Caucasian origin;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 Americans have the sickle cell trait, and 1 in 12 African-Americans carry the trait;

Whereas there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease;

Whereas the life expectancy of a person with Sickle Cell Disease is severely limited, with an average life span for an adult being 45 years;

Whereas, though researchers have yet to identify a cure for this painful disease, advances in treating the associated complications have occurred;

Whereas researchers are hopeful that in less than two decades, Sickle Cell Disease may join the ranks of chronic illnesses that, when properly treated, do not interfere with the activity, growth, or mental development of affected children;

Whereas Congress recognizes the importance of researching, preventing, and treating Sickle Cell Disease by authorizing treatment centers to provide medical intervention, education, and other services and by permitting the Medicaid program to cover some primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease;

Whereas the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. remains the preeminent advocacy organization that serves the sickle cell community by focusing its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, public awareness, and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for Sickle Cell Disease; and

Whereas the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. has requested that the Congress designate September as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about sickle cell and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress supports the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

Agreed to September 30, 2009.

Sept. 30, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 191]

ENROLLMENT CORRECTIONS—H.R. 2918

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 2918) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) In section 158(a) of division B, strike “section 158” and insert “section 157”.

(2) In section 158(b) of division B, strike “section 158” and insert “section 157”.

(3) In section 162 of division B, strike “sections 158 through 162” and insert “sections 157 through 161”.

Agreed to September 30, 2009.

Oct. 5, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 178]

HUDSON RIVER QUADRICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—RECOGNITION

Whereas the Netherlands and the United States are two countries united by shared values and historic ties;

Whereas 2009 marks the Quadricentennial year that Henry Hudson captained the ship “Halve Maen” under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company and discovered the Hudson River;

Whereas the discovery of that river and its fertile lands gave rise to the establishment of the New Netherland settlement and the ensuing positive relations between the Netherlands and America;

Whereas the Netherlands was the first country to salute the U.S. flag in 1776 at St. Eustatius;

Whereas the drafters of the Declaration of Independence were influenced by the Dutch Constitution;

Whereas the Netherlands has remained a friend and staunch ally of the United States, from providing necessary loans during the Revolutionary War to standing shoulder-to-shoulder in Afghanistan in defense of democratic values, protection of human rights and promotion of the rule of law;

Whereas the New Netherland settlement left a legacy of values such as open-mindedness, entrepreneurship, democracy, tolerance and hard work, as well as freedom of religion and speech;

Whereas the bonds of free trade, open markets and commerce have continuously linked the Dutch and the Americans to such an extent that the Netherlands remains among the top four foreign investors in the U.S.;

Whereas the Netherlands provided immediate assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and continues today by sharing expertise in water management that will help rebuild New Orleans and its levees; and

Whereas the heritage of 400 years of friendship between the Netherlands and the United States is a laudable example and should be properly extolled: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that we reaffirm the historic ties and friendship between the United States and the Netherlands by recognizing the Quadricentennial celebration of the discovery of the Hudson River and honoring the enduring values of the settlers of New Netherland that continue to permeate American society.

Agreed to October 5, 2009.

**HELEN KELLER STATUE—NATIONAL STATUARY
HALL**

Oct. 6, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 42]

Whereas Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama on June 27, 1880, and at the age of 19 months lost her sight and hearing as a result of meningitis;

Whereas Helen was liberated from the “double dungeon of darkness and silence” by her teacher, Anne Sullivan, when she discovered language and communication at the water pump when she was 7 years old;

Whereas Helen enrolled in Radcliffe College in 1900 and graduated cum laude in 1904 to become the first deaf and blind college graduate;

Whereas Helen's life served as a model for all people with disabilities in America and worldwide;

Whereas Helen became recognized as one of Alabama's and America's best known figures and became "America's Goodwill Ambassador to the World";

Whereas Helen pioneered the concept of "talking books" for the blind;

Whereas LIFE Magazine hailed Helen as "one of the 100 most important Americans of the 20th Century—a national treasure"; and

Whereas Helen's presence in the Capitol will become an even greater inspiration for people with disabilities worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF HELEN KELLER, FROM THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA, FOR PLACEMENT IN THE CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Helen Keller, furnished by the people of Alabama for placement in the Capitol, in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of Congress are tendered to the people of Alabama for providing this commemoration of one of Alabama's most eminent personages.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Alabama is authorized to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on October 7, 2009, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The Architect of the Capitol shall provide for the display of the statue accepted under this section in the Rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be displayed in the Capitol, in accordance with the procedures described in section 311(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132(e)).

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Alabama.

Agreed to October 6, 2009.

EDWARD W. BROOKE III, CONGRESSIONAL GOLD
MEDAL AWARD CEREMONY—CAPITOL ROTUNDA
AUTHORIZATION

Oct. 21, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 43]

Whereas Edward William Brooke III was the first African American elected by popular vote to the United States Senate and served with distinction for 2 terms from January 3, 1967, to January 3, 1979;

Whereas on March 29, 2007, the United States Senate passed S. 682, sponsored by the late Senator Edward M. Kennedy with 68 co-sponsors, by unanimous consent, to award Senator Brooke the Congressional Gold Medal;

Whereas on June 10, 2008, the House passed S. 682 under suspension of the rules by voice vote and a similar measure, H.R. 1000 was introduced in the House by Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton with 286 co-sponsors; and

Whereas the President signed the bill on July 1, 2008, and it became Public Law 110–260: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on October 28, 2009, for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal to former Senator Edward Brooke. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Agreed to October 21, 2009.

U.S. CITIZENS HELD IN IRAN—ENCOURAGING
COMMUNICATION AND REUNITING WITH THEIR
FAMILIES

Oct. 29, 2009
[S. Con. Res. 45]

Whereas on July 31, 2009, officials of the Government of Iran took 3 United States citizens, Joshua Fattal, Shane Bauer, and Sarah Shourd, into custody near the Ahmed Awa region of northern Iraq, after the 3 United States citizens reportedly crossed into the territory of Iran while hiking in Iraq;

Whereas officials of the Government of Iran have confirmed that they are holding the 3 United States citizens; and

Whereas officials of the Government of Iran have allowed consular access by the Embassy of the Government of Switzerland (in its formal capacity as the representative of the interests of the United States in Iran) to the 3 young United States citizens in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) encourages the Government of Iran to allow Joshua Fattal, Shane Bauer, and Sarah Shourd to communicate by telephone with their families in the United States; and

(2) encourages the Government of Iran to allow Joshua Fattal, Shane Bauer, and Sarah Shourd to reunite with their families in the United States as soon as possible.

Agreed to October 29, 2009.

Nov. 9, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 210]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Friday, November 6, 2009, through Tuesday, November 10, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, November 16, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Friday, November 6, 2009, through Tuesday, November 10, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, November 16, 2009, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to November 9, 2009.

Nov. 20, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 214]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, November 19, 2009, or Friday, November 20, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, December 1, 2009, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Friday, November 20, 2009, through Wednesday, November 25, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, November 30, 2009, or such

other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first. SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to November 20, 2009.

MAGUINDANAO, PHILIPPINES MASSACRE—
 CONDOLENCES AND CONDEMNATION

Dec. 18, 2009
 [H. Con. Res. 218]

Whereas, on November 23, 2009, 57 unarmed civilians were slain in Maguindanao in the worst politically motivated violence in recent Philippine history;

Whereas those killed were on their way to file nomination papers on behalf of Ismael Mangudadatu, vice mayor of Buluan, who intended to run against Andal Ampatuan, Jr. who is currently mayor of Datay Unsu, in next year's gubernatorial elections to succeed Andal Ampatuan, Sr., the father of Andal Ampatuan, Jr.;

Whereas many of those killed were women and children, including the wife of Vice Mayor Ismael Mangudadatu and his two sisters;

Whereas most of the women were reportedly raped and their bodies were mutilated after being shot;

Whereas as of December 2, 2009, initial charges have been filed in connection with the massacre, according to press reports;

Whereas the Freedom Fund for Filipino Journalists reports that at least 30 journalists and media workers were killed in the Maguindanao massacre;

Whereas, the Committee to Protect Journalists reports that prior to the Maguindanao massacre, 30 journalists had been killed in the Philippines since 2000, and suspects were prosecuted in no more than 4 cases, putting into question the safety of journalists and the integrity of independent journalism in the Philippines;

Whereas government prosecutors and judges with jurisdiction over the massacre have allegedly received threats and have been told to "go slow" on the investigation;

Whereas President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo declared a state of emergency in Maguindanao the day after the massacre, vowing that "no effort will be spared to bring justice to the victims";

Whereas extrajudicial killings and election-related violence are common in the Philippines, though never on this scale and rarely with this level of brutality; and

Whereas the United States and the Philippines share a strong friendship based on shared history and the commitment to democracy and freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) regrets the senseless killing of unarmed civilians and expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the 57 victims;

(2) condemns the culture of impunity that continues to exist among clans, politicians, armed elements, and other persons of influence in the Philippines;

(3) calls for a thorough, transparent, and independent investigation and prosecution of those who are responsible for the massacre, including those who committed the killings and anyone who may have ordered them, and that the proceedings be conducted with the highest possible level of professionalism, impartiality, and regard for witness protection to assure the Filipino people that all the responsible persons are brought to justice;

(4) calls for an end to extrajudicial killings and election-related violence;

(5) calls for freedom of press and the safety of the reporters investigating the massacre;

(6) urges the Departments of State and Justice and other United States Government agencies to review their assistance programs to the Government of the Philippines, and to offer any technical assistance, such as forensics support, that Philippine authorities may request; and

(7) reaffirms the United States commitment to working alongside Philippine authorities to combat corruption, terrorism, and security threats.

Agreed to December 18, 2009.

Dec. 22, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 206]

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING CENTER AT FORT GORDON, GEORGIA—60TH ANNIVERSARY

Whereas in 1940, in preparation for possible involvement in World War II, the United States Army identified a site near Augusta, Georgia, that was suitable for division-level training, and the War Department entered into a \$22 million contract to construct the new installation;

Whereas, at the groundbreaking ceremony on October 18, 1941, the new installation was named Camp Gordon in memory of John B. Gordon, a general in the Civil War and former Georgia Governor;

Whereas during World War II, Camp Gordon was home to three Army divisions, namely the 4th Infantry Division, the 26th Infantry Division, and the 10th Armored Division until they were deployed to Europe, where all three served with distinction;

Whereas after the war, on November 1, 1948, Camp Gordon began its signal corps tradition by becoming the home of the Signal Corps Training Center;

Whereas by 1950, the need for signalmen for the Army during the Korean War led to a major expansion of the Signal Corps

- Training Center, making it the largest single source of Army communications specialists;
- Whereas, on March 21, 1956, Camp Gordon was made a permanent installation and renamed Fort Gordon;
- Whereas the military conflicts in Southeast Asia in the 1960s and 1970s, together with advances in communications-electronics (C–E) technology, placed heavy training demands on Fort Gordon;
- Whereas at the height of the Vietnam War, the Signal Corps Training Center was renamed the Southeastern Signal School and became the primary source of personnel for tactical C–E units in Vietnam;
- Whereas in September 1965, the Southeastern Signal School activated the Signal Officer Candidate School, from which more than 2,000 officers graduated by February 1968;
- Whereas in the post-Vietnam era, as the Army reorganized and modernized, signal training at Fort Gordon progressed to keep pace with rapid technological advances on the modern battlefield, and the Southeastern Signal School was renamed first as the United States Army Signal School and subsequently the United States Army Signal Center at Fort Gordon;
- Whereas in June 1986, the United States Army Signal Corp Regiment was established, and Fort Gordon was designated as the regimental home base;
- Whereas the Signal Center’s efforts included the development of Mobile Subscriber Equipment, the Army’s communications architecture and assuming the lead for the Army’s Information Mission Area, which included the integration of automation, communications, visual information, records management, and publications and printing;
- Whereas in 1990 and 1991, the Signal Center played a vital role in preparing soldiers for deployment during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;
- Whereas in the 1990s, Fort Gordon became the home for training most of the personnel within the Department of Defense who operate and maintain satellites and continued to train signal troops of allied and foreign countries;
- Whereas Fort Gordon continues to serve as a power projection base for several Signal units responsible for conducting operations overseas;
- Whereas approximately 19,000 soldiers are stationed at Fort Gordon, and many of these soldiers have been deployed in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom multiple times; and
- Whereas the strength and unwavering support of the soldiers and their families of Fort Gordon and the entire Augusta community have contributed to making the United States a safe and secure country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

- (1) recognizes Fort Gordon as the home of the United States Army Signal Corps on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Fort Gordon serving as the home of the Signal Corps Training Center;

(2) commends the soldiers, their families, and the civilian personnel at Fort Gordon for their service and dedication to the United States; and

(3) recognizes the contributions of Fort Gordon to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Agreed to December 22, 2009.

Dec. 24, 2009
[H. Con. Res. 223]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Wednesday, December 16, 2009, through Saturday, January 2, 2010, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution; and that when the Senate adjourns on any day from Friday, December 18, 2009, through Saturday, January 2, 2010, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution. SEC. 2. When the House adjourns on any legislative day of the second session of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress from Tuesday, January 5, 2010, through Saturday, January 9, 2010, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it shall stand adjourned until noon on Tuesday, January 12, 2010, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day of the second session of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress from Tuesday, January 5, 2010, through Saturday, January 9, 2010, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it shall stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, January 19, 2010, or until such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first. SEC. 3. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to December 24, 2009.