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110TH CONGRESS
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
110–543

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET— FISCAL YEAR 2009

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO ACCOMPANY

H. Con. Res. 312

REVISING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008, ESTABLISHING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009, AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2013

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

MARCH 7, 2008.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. SPRATT, from the Committee on the Budget, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 312]

OVERVIEW

New direction and major changes needed in our economy. Congress has responded to the slowdown in our economy with a bipartisan stimulus plan designed to deliver timely, targeted, and temporary relief to 130 million households and also by making changes to address the underlying weakness in the housing market. But more needs to be done. The Administration's underinvestment in key government programs, disregard for fiscal responsibility, and failure to keep pace with the global economy has undermined the country's economic security and endangered our prospects for growth.

The 2009 budget resolution will move the country forward. It takes specific actions to make the economy stronger and the country safer. The budget balances in 2012 while accommodating tax relief for millions of middle-income families. It makes prudent investments in high-impact programs to create jobs and restore economic vitality. It funds defense and includes the resources needed to deliver excellent health care to those who have served. Homeland security funding is increased relative to the Administration, and cuts to local law enforcement programs are rejected.

U.S. economy is weakening. The likelihood of a recession in 2008 is rising, while family incomes are declining, confidence is at a 16-year low, and gasoline prices are at record levels. The health of the overall labor market has taken a turn for the worse. Unemployment rose to 5.0 percent in December, with the small recent improvement due only to more people leaving the labor force entirely. The February employment report showed the largest single-month job loss, and the first consecutive months of job loss, in five years, with 85,000 jobs lost since December. Producer inflation was unusually high in 2007 and there is evidence that because of rising food and energy costs, inflation may be spreading to overall consumer prices.

The economy is dragging anchor, impeded by record deficits and mountainous debt. The current slowdown comes on the heels of lackluster economic performance. The brief recession of 2001 was followed by the weakest recovery in modern history—with GDP, investment, and other key indicators growing at below their average rates for other economic expansions. With the weak performance of the economy as a whole, the typical American family has fared poorly. The stagnant economy can be traced to the Administration's flawed fiscal policies. In 2001, the Administration inherited a projected ten-year (2002–2011) budget surplus of $5.6 trillion. This has been converted, under realistic estimates, into a $3.2 trillion deficit. This represents a swing of $8.8 trillion in the wrong direction—the largest fiscal deterioration in American history. More

than 80 cents of every dollar of new debt incurred since 2001 is owed to foreign investors, including foreign governments.

President's 2009 budget continues same policies. Instead of rising to meet the challenges presented by the deteriorating economy, the President's 2009 budget proposes to make the problems worse. Deep cuts in services, ranging from energy assistance to cops on the beat, are proposed. These cuts would have a significant impact on working families and communities, but the savings are not nearly enough to offset the Administration's $3 trillion in deficit-financed tax cuts.

2009 Budget Resolution: Rebuilding America's Future

Our budget for 2009 will help revitalize our economy while ensuring strong defense and homeland security. The budget:

Strengthens the economy by investing in programs to boost growth and create jobs.

• Innovation: Supports the Democratic "Innovation Agenda" and the America COMPETES Act by increasing funds for technology and for research and development, including the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, Department of Energy's Office of Science, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

• Energy: Increases energy funding by $1.2 billion over the President's budget and supports increases in efficient and renewable energy programs.

• Education: Provides a $7.1 billion increase for the education budget function (Function 500) and rejects the President's cuts and elimination of 47 education programs.

• Infrastructure: Invests in highways, water and other infrastructure as well as including a reserve fund that can facilitate infrastructure initiatives in a deficit-neutral manner.

Provides tax relief and help for families struggling to make ends meet in an economic downturn.

• Tax Relief: Accommodates relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for more than 20 million households, as well as middle-income tax cuts, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle.

• Children's Health: Facilitates an increase of up to $50 billion to expand children's health insurance to cover millions of additional uninsured children, subject to the pay-as-you-go rule.

• Safety Net: Strengthens programs that support families by providing funding for home heating assistance, the Social Services Block Grant, and housing aid—in contrast to the President's budget which cuts funding for these programs.

Restores fiscal responsibility and accountability.

• Achieves a budget surplus of $178 billion in 2012, and beats the President's bottom line by $413 billion from 2009–2013.

• Complies with the pay-as-you-go principle.

• Includes nearly $1 billion in cap adjustments for program integrity efforts to crack down on waste, fraud, and abuse.

Makes America safer by funding defense, providing additional resources for veterans' health care, and adding substantially to homeland security.

• Defense: Funds defense while shifting funds to high priorities such as the Cooperative Threat Reduction (commonly referred to as

"loose nukes") and nuclear nonproliferation programs, and quality of life issues for the troops and their families.

• Veterans: Addresses veterans' needs by rejecting the President's proposed new fees and increasing veterans funding by $3.6 billion relative to the amount needed to keep pace with inflation, enough to allow VA to treat 5.8 million patients in 2009, including 333,275 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans. In addition, the budget includes two deficit-neutral reserve funds to accommodate increased education and other benefits.

• Homeland Security: Protects Americans at home by providing higher funding levels for the four budget functions that fund the bulk of the non-DOD homeland security initiatives; increases homeland security above the Administration's request and rejects the President's cuts to first responder programs, including Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and firefighter assistance grants.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The budget resolution adopts the economic forecast of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), as updated in February 2008 to include the forecasted economic effects of the fiscal stimulus package, and takes CBO's March 2008 projections of spending and revenues under current law as the baseline. CBO's economic forecast is similar to the Blue Chip consensus forecast. Historically, CBO's economic forecast has proven to be slightly more accurate than that of the Administration.

CBO's economic assumptions include the following (all references are to calendar years, not fiscal years, unless otherwise noted):

Unemployment: CBO expects the unemployment rate to rise from an estimated 4.6 percent in 2007 to 5.2 percent in 2008 and 5.5 percent in 2009. The unemployment rate is assumed to average 4.9 percent for the remainder of the budget window.

Interest Rates: Interest rates are projected to be unusually low for 2008 and 2009 but rise closer to historical norms over the rest of the five-year budget window. Short-term interest rates are projected to fall to the 2.0 to 2.5 percent range in 2008 and 2009, rising to an average of 4.6 percent over the last four years of the budget window. Long-term rates are projected to fall to the 3.5 to 4.0 percent range in 2008 and 2009, rising to an average of 5.1 percent over 2010–2013.

Real GDP Growth: CBO projects that fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter real GDP growth will fall from 2.5 percent in 2007 to just 1.6 percent in 2008, with growth recovering to 3.0 percent in 2009 and 3.1 percent over 2010–2013.

Inflation: CBO forecasts relatively low inflation over the budget window. Most of the major inflation indices average around 2 percent throughout the budget window.

Based on an economic forecast established last November, the Administration assumes much stronger growth in real GDP and tax bases than CBO projects. This and other differences in the economic forecast result in the Administration's forecast showing an extra $296 billion in revenue over fiscal years 2009–2013 compared with CBO's March forecast.

The budget resolution matches the total level of revenues under the CBO baseline over the 2008–2013 period, with revenue losses in 2009 and an offsetting gain in 2010–2013, consistent with the resolution's reconciliation instruction to the Ways and Means Committee regarding revenue. By following the baseline revenue total for 2008–2013, the budget resolution achieves current-law total revenue levels, but does not necessarily assume maintaining current tax law. Thus, the budget resolution accommodates reform of the Alternative Minimum Tax and extension of tax cuts benefitting middle-income households (including, but not limited to, the child tax credit, marriage penalty relief, the 10 percent bracket, and the deduction for State and local sales taxes), as long as such changes to tax law are accomplished, consistent with the House pay-as-you-go rule, in a deficit-neutral manner over the 2008–2013 and 2008–2018 periods. The budget resolution also accommodates deficit-neutral extension of other expiring tax provisions, such as the research and experimentation tax credit and the deduction for small business expensing. In addition, the resolution accommodates deficit-neutral elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified tax credit. It also accommodates other high priority deficit-neutral revenue adjustments, such as tax incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy, and a tax credit for local bonds to support the repair or construction of public schools.

Under the Bush Administration (since January 2001) the federal debt has increased by $3.6 trillion to over $9.3 trillion, and foreign holdings of Treasuries have increased from $1.0 trillion to $2.4 trillion (as of December 2007), accounting for more than half of the marketable debt held by the public.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS BY FUNCTION

FUNCTION 050: NATIONAL DEFENSE

FUNCTION SUMMARY

The National Defense function includes the military activities of the Department of Defense (DoD), the nuclear-weapons related activities of the Department of Energy (DoE) and the National Nuclear Security Administration, the national security activities of several other agencies such as the Selective Service Agency, and portions of the activities of the Coast Guard and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The programs in this function include: the pay and benefits of active, Guard, and reserve military personnel; DoD operations including training, maintenance of equipment, and facilities; health care for military personnel and dependents; procurement of weapons; research and development; construction of military facilities, including housing; research on nuclear weapons; and the cleanup of nuclear weapons production facilities.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 050: NATIONAL DEFENSE

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	590.7	542.5	550.4	557.0	565.8	576.2	2,792.0
Outlays	576.2	573.4	560.7	560.1	556.7	568.8	2,819.7
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	587.2	537.8	545.5	552.0	560.7	571.2	2,767.1
Outlays	572.7	568.7	555.9	555.1	551.6	563.8	2,795.0
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	3.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	24.8
Outlays	3.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	24.7

There is no higher priority than the defense of our nation. This budget resolution accordingly provides robust funding for Function 050 (National Defense). This resolution calls, however, for a reallocation of resources to address the most severe threats facing the nation, to emphasize readiness, to guarantee first-rate health care for members of our armed forces, and to improve the quality of life of our troops and their families. The resolution also calls for greater accountability at the Department of Defense. The resolution in-

cludes assumptions on specific defense policy in Title V, Section 502.

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly referred to as the 9/11 Commission) identified terrorists with weapons of mass destruction as one of the nation's gravest threats. It recommended that Congress supply more resources to secure nuclear weapons and the fissile materials used in making these weapons. It is the policy of this budget resolution that non-proliferation programs, such as the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, be given greater priority and higher funding.

As a result of our overseas deployments, military readiness has suffered, especially the readiness of our National Guard and Reserve. The Commission on National Guard and Reserve concluded in its final report, issued on January 31, 2008, that there are substantial shortcomings in the nation's ability to respond during a national crisis. In view of this, the resolution calls for greater attention to mitigating readiness shortfalls to ensure our military is ready when called upon.

The country owes a great debt of gratitude to those who have sacrificed and to those who are currently sacrificing by serving in the Armed Forces. To honor their service, the country should not only support the troops when they are called to duty, but it should also improve the quality of life of the troops and their families, and ensure that the resources are available when they are discharged from service to provide them the excellent health care they deserve and the assistance they need to make the transition to civilian life. For that reason, this resolution opposes Tricare fee increases proposed by the President and calls for a substantial increase in funding for the veterans' health care system. The budget resolution provides funding to continue addressing problems such as those identified at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The resolution also calls for enhanced pay and benefits to improve the quality of life of the troops and their families, including emphasis on providing adequate funding for programs like the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program, which provides support and assistance to troops and their families while they are deployed and when they return from deployments to readjust to civilian life.

The President's 2009 budget is noncompliant with section 1008, Public Law 109–364, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, by excluding a full request for overseas military operations. The resolution reaffirms section 1008. It also calls on the Administration to end the practice of including non-war requirements in funding requests for overseas military operations as a way to avoid making tradeoffs in the defense budget. The Congressional Budget Office reported in September 2007 that 40 percent of supplemental funds requested for Army "reset" (fixing and replacing equipment) was instead used for upgrading the capability of weapons systems and procuring new equipment to eliminate shortfalls, and in some cases, shortfalls that were long-standing.

It is the policy of the resolution that missile defense acquisition be funded at lower, but still adequate levels and development of space-based interceptors as part of the missile defense program should be de-emphasized. The resolution also points out the need

to restrain excessive cost and schedule growth in defense research, development, and procurement programs. DoD has allowed the cost of its major acquisition programs to grow at an unsustainable rate. The Department's major acquisition programs grew by more than $392 billion above their initial projections from 2002 to 2007.

The budget resolution recognizes the need for DoD to root out wasteful spending with far more diligence. Eighteen years after passage of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, DoD still cannot pass a standard audit. The Department cannot adequately track what it owns or what it spends in its annual budgets. DoD has awarded contracts for its foreign deployments that have been grossly more wasteful than domestic contracts, especially in Iraq. Furthermore, DoD continues to fund weapons systems that were developed years ago to counter Cold War-era threats, which may not be as effective in protecting the nation from today's threats.

Over the last seven years, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has performed numerous audits of DoD's financial management, contracting, and business practices. GAO made 2,864 recommendations, of which 1,260 have yet to be implemented. The resolution assumes that enhancing accounting practices at DoD and implementing many GAO recommendations would yield substantial savings that could be applied to other security needs, including those mentioned above.

The resolution also encourages the committees with jurisdiction over defense to conduct more oversight with the objective of ferreting out wasteful practices, fraud, and abuse. It encourages the committees to require DoD to report to Congress on its progress in implementing GAO audit recommendations and to report on the applicability of cold war-era weapons to 21st century challenges. The resolution also directs GAO to report by the end of the 110th Congress on DoD's progress in implementing its audit recommendations.

The budget resolution also recognizes the need for the DoD to do a better job of reconciling its plans with its budget, including the Navy's shipbuilding plan. Unrealistic expectations of technology development and ship designs have led to high unit costs and a plan that is not viable in terms of providing the Navy with an adequate ship force, or the shipbuilding industrial base with a sustainable level of work. The resolution therefore encourages more congressional oversight to ensure the Administration puts more emphasis on developing a viable shipbuilding plan to maintain a naval ship force and a shipbuilding industrial base that meets the challenges of the 21st century.

In addition to emphasizing nuclear nonproliferation programs at the Department of Energy, the Committee recognizes the importance of the Department's Environmental Management program and that nuclear clean-up activities are a high priority.

For mandatory programs, the budget resolution matches the President's request.

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 150 covers funding for U.S. international activities, including: operating and securing U.S. embassies and consulates throughout the world; providing military assistance to allies; aiding developing nations; dispensing economic assistance to fledgling democracies; promoting U.S. exports abroad; making U.S. payments to international organizations; and contributing to international peacekeeping efforts. This funding constitutes about one percent of the federal budget. The major agencies in this function include the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	32.6	37.1	38.5	39.4	40.2	40.7	196.0
Outlays	32.8	35.7	36.9	37.7	38.2	38.3	186.8
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	36.7	38.3	39.0	39.9	40.7	41.6	199.5
Outlays	38.3	38.4	38.9	39.7	40.2	40.9	198.0
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	−4.1	−1.2	−0.5	−0.4	−0.5	−0.9	−3.5
Outlays	−5.5	−2.7	−2.0	−2.0	−2.1	−2.5	−11.2

The function's negative mandatory budget authority and outlay levels reflect receipts of the foreign military sales trust fund, the repayment of loans and credits by foreign nations, and the liquidation of economic assistance loans, foreign military financing loans, Export-Import Bank loans, and housing and other credit guaranty programs.

The resolution's discretionary budget authority for 2009 is $4.0 billion (11.6 percent) above the 2008 level excluding emergencies and $3.3 billion (9.6 percent) more than the amount needed to maintain purchasing power at the 2008 level. The resolution matches the President's Function 150 request for HIV/AIDS relief. The resolution also provides funding for the Department of State to hire a significant number of new staff to strengthen the United States' diplomacy and national security.

Consistent with the President's budget, the resolution provides $2.6 billion for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Israel. The United States signed a new agreement with Israel in 2007 to provide $30 billion in FMF over ten years.

The resolution provides additional funding above the President's requested level for 2009 for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. This additional funding will be used to maintain and expand the number of children, especially girls, who benefit from this program as food and transportation costs rise.

The Committee notes the importance of robust funding for child survival and health programs, development assistance, and the United States' contributions to international organizations and peacekeeping.

The Committee notes the large amount of funding for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) that remains unobligated or unspent. MCC has received about $7.5 billion in total appropriations from fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

The Committee recognizes the humanitarian problem of millions of Iraqis who are refugees in neighboring countries or are internally displaced in Iraq.

The Committee notes the strong support for H.R. 1595, the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, which the House approved on May 8, 2007. The bill authorizes compensation to the Guamanian victims of the Imperial Japanese military occupation during World War II.

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This function includes the National Science Foundation (NSF), programs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration except for aviation programs, and general science programs at the Department of Energy (DOE).

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	27.4	29.9	31.2	32.5	33.9	35.3	162.7
Outlays	26.5	28.7	30.6	32.2	33.6	34.5	159.5
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	27.3	29.8	31.0	32.3	33.7	35.2	162.1
Outlays	26.3	28.6	30.5	32.1	33.4	34.4	158.9
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Outlays	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6

Funding in Function 250 exceeds the funding levels in the President's budget and the current services level for all five years in the budget window. Additional increases for scientific research and education are included in Function 270 (Energy), Function 300 (Environment and Natural Resources), Function 350 (Agriculture), Function 370 (Commerce and Housing Credit), Function 400 (Transportation), Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services), and Function 550 (Health), all of which receive more funding than the President requested. These increases will support the goals of the House Leadership's Innovation Agenda and the America COMPETES Act: to put NSF funding on a path toward doubling, to train more qualified science and math teachers, and to invest in basic research on energy technologies.

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 270 covers energy-related programs including research and development, environmental clean-up, and rural utility loans. Most of these programs are within the Department of Energy (DOE). This function covers about 20 percent of appropriated funding for DOE but does not include DOE's national security activities, which are in Function 050 (National Defense), or its basic research and science activities, which are in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology). This function also includes the Agriculture Department's Rural Utilities Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	23.7
Outlays	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	16.2
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	31.0
Outlays	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.3	27.8
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	−1.4	−1.4	−1.4	−1.5	−1.5	−1.5	−7.3
Outlays	−2.2	−2.3	−2.3	−2.3	−2.3	−2.3	−11.6

The resolution provides $1.1 billion in appropriated funding above the 2008 level and $1.2 billion above the President's budget for 2009, funding that could be used for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. The resolution maintains the weatherization assistance program, which the President's budget unwisely terminates.

The resolution also invests in new initiatives for renewable energy and energy efficiency, emerging energy and vehicle technologies, carbon capture and sequestration, and worker training for "green collar jobs."

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 300 includes programs concerned with environmental protection and enhancement; recreation and wildlife areas; and the development and management of the nation's land, water, and mineral resources. It includes programs within the following federal departments and agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Transportation, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	32.6	38.7	33.8	34.7	35.6	36.5	179.2
Outlays	34.4	35.6	36.2	36.4	36.7	37.3	182.2
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	31.7	37.6	32.6	33.4	34.3	35.3	173.1
Outlays	33.9	34.9	35.1	35.2	35.4	36.0	176.6
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.0
Outlays	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	5.6

The resolution rejects the President's deep and misguided cuts to priority programs, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Fish and Wildlife Service's wildlife refuge system, the EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and other grants to States and Tribes to address water and air quality, and other EPA programs. It also includes funding to address high-priority brownfield redevelopment concerns. In addition, the resolution accommodates the President's emergency Army Corps spending for efforts related to Hurricane Katrina rebuilding. Additionally, the resolution recognizes that in recent years, fire suppression costs have overwhelmed the Forest Service's budget, and that Congress should work to identify solutions to this problem and to address the impact of increasing fire suppression costs.

The resolution includes deficit-neutral reserve funds for Secure Rural Schools and Payments in Lieu of Taxes, San Joaquin River Restoration and Navajo Nation Water Rights Settlements, and the establishment of the National Parks Centennial Fund. Additional funding addressing environmental quality is accommodated in the resolution's deficit-neutral renewable energy and energy efficiency reserve fund.

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 350 includes farm income stabilization, agricultural research, and other services administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The discretionary programs include research and education programs, economics and statistics services, administration of the farm support programs, farm loan programs, meat and poultry inspection, and a portion of the Public Law (P.L.) 480 international food aid program. The mandatory programs include commodity programs, crop insurance, and certain farm loans.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	22.5	21.5	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.6	110.0
Outlays	21.5	21.3	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.8	106.1
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	31.6
Outlays	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	31.2
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	16.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.0	78.4
Outlays	15.4	15.3	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.3	74.9

The budget resolution provides greater funds than the President to ensure sufficient resources to bolster commodity support, agricultural research, and animal and plant inspection programs. The resolution also assumes sufficient resources for the farm bill, providing resources for such objectives as to secure an economic safety net for agricultural producers, conserve our natural resources, and address nutrition needs.

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 370 includes mortgage credit, the Postal Service, deposit insurance, and other advancement of commerce programs (the majority of the discretionary and mandatory spending in this function).

The mortgage credit component of this function includes housing assistance through the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), and rural housing programs of the Department of Agriculture. Most of the Commerce Department is provided for in this function, including the International Trade Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Bureau of the Census. Finally, the function also includes funding for independent agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the majority of the Small Business Administration.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT [1]

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	12.7	10.8	14.5	9.0	9.2	9.6	53.1
Outlays	6.8	5.0	6.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	16.9
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	3.1	5.0	9.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	26.1
Outlays	3.1	4.9	8.3	4.7	4.0	4.0	25.7
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	9.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.7	27.0
Outlays	3.7	0.1	−1.9	−2.5	−2.2	−2.3	−8.8

[1] Includes on- and off-budget amounts.

The discretionary function total includes significantly increased funding for the Bureau of the Census, reflecting continued preparation for the 2010 census, and continues to support agencies such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology. For 2009, and over the following four years, funding in Function 370 is above the level in the President's budget.

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 400 consists mostly of the programs administered by the Department of Transportation, including programs for highways, mass transit, aviation, and maritime activities. This function also includes two components of the Department of Homeland Security: the Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration. In addition, this function includes several small transportation-related agencies and the research program for civilian aviation at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	79.8	73.4	77.5	78.5	79.5	80.5	389.4
Outlays	77.8	80.4	83.9	86.1	88.1	90.4	428.9
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	27.4	24.7	28.6	29.4	30.2	31.1	143.9
Outlays	76.1	78.4	81.6	83.7	85.7	88.0	417.4
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	52.4	48.8	48.9	49.2	49.3	49.4	245.5
Outlays	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	11.6

This budget resolution recognizes the importance of investing in infrastructure systems on which our nation depends. Our society depends on transportation systems to integrate the economies of our communities. However, those systems are stressed from growing congestion and a backlog of repair needs. It is imperative that, in the last year of the current surface transportation authorization, the budget place these systems in a position to address the challenges of the 21st century. To that end, the resolution fully funds the highway, transit, and highway safety programs at the levels originally authorized in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA–LU). Specifically, considering the country's infrastructure challenges, this resolution does not accept the President's estimate of revenue aligned budget authority (RABA), or the further cuts in highway and transit funding included in the President's 2009 budget. Rather, the resolution continues to invest in infrastructure, laying the groundwork for a reauthorization of these programs in FY 2010.

This resolution increases funding for Amtrak and provides additional funding for grants to airports, in anticipation of a new aviation authorization.

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 450 includes federal programs to improve community economic conditions, promote rural development, and assist in federal preparations for and response to disasters. This function provides appropriated funding for the Community Development Block Grant, Department of Agriculture rural development programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other disaster mitigation and community development-related programs. It also provides mandatory funding for the federal flood insurance program.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	20.0	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.8	75.7
Outlays	27.8	24.3	21.8	17.9	15.8	15.6	95.3
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	20.3	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.7	75.6
Outlays	27.8	22.9	20.7	18.1	16.0	15.8	93.5
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	−0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Outlays	*	1.3	1.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	1.8

*Less than $50 million.

The budget resolution provides substantially more than the President's 2009 discretionary funding level for Function 450, rejecting the President's deep cuts to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, first responder grants, and rural development.

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 500 includes funding for the Department of Education, social services programs within the Department of Health and Human Services, and employment and training programs within the Department of Labor. It also contains funding for the Library of Congress and independent research and art agencies such as the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	90.1	95.2	102.6	105.6	107.8	101.7	513.0
Outlays	90.7	90.9	98.3	103.1	104.4	103.5	500.3
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	79.8	85.3	88.3	90.0	91.8	93.6	449.0
Outlays	81.1	83.0	87.1	88.8	90.5	92.3	441.6
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	10.3	9.9	14.3	15.6	16.0	8.1	64.0
Outlays	9.7	8.0	11.3	14.4	13.9	11.2	58.7

The 2009 budget resolution specifically rejects the President's cuts to education funding, including his plan to eliminate many education programs, including all vocational education programs. The resolution also rejects the President's steep cuts to job training and social services—programs programs needed now more than ever when the economy is slowing and the cost of living is rising.

In contrast to the President's funding cuts, the budget resolution makes a down payment towards addressing long-standing needs in education, training, employment, and social services. To that end, the resolution provides an appropriated program level for Function 500 that is $7.1 billion above the 2009 level in the President's budget, including 2009 funding and advance 2010 funding.

The resolution's increased funding could be used to support vital assistance to help children learn and succeed. Increased funding could support key programs such as Head Start, Impact Aid, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. It also could support the No Child Left Behind Act programs to ensure that children can read and achieve at grade level, including programs such as Title I, school improvement programs, teacher quality improvement, and education technology state grants. Finally, the resolution's funding increase for education can help make college more affordable and accessible by raising the maximum Pell grant, maintaining Supplemental Opportunity Educational Grants and Perkins Loans, and broadening access to Historically Black Colleges and

Universities as well as Hispanic-serving institutions and minority-serving institutions, which continue to make important contributions towards increasing the percentage of minority students gaining a college degree.

Increased funding could be used to enhance funding for the Workforce Investment Act programs, which provide important job training and assistance. It could also support training for green collar jobs in renewable energy and energy efficiency fields. Other aspects of the Democratic leadership's innovation agenda could also be supported, including math and science education, development of basic and applied research, as well as demonstrations of effective approaches to innovative learning such as those in H.R. 3631, the Revolutionizing Education Through Digital Investment Act of 2007.

The resolution rejects the President's proposed cuts to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and provides a funding level that could be used to support an increase. The Committee continues to support two-year advance funding for the Corporation.

The resolution also contains a reserve fund to accommodate legislation that makes college more affordable, consistent with the House pay-as-you-go rule.

FUNCTION 550: HEALTH

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 550 includes most direct health care services programs. Other health programs in this function fund anti-bioterrorism activities, national biomedical research, protecting the health of the general population and workers in their places of employment, providing health services for under-served populations, and promoting training for the health care workforce. Some of the agencies funded in this function include the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The major mandatory programs in this function are Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), federal and retirees' health benefits, and health care for Medicare-eligible military retirees.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 550: HEALTH

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	285.1	306.8	323.8	344.7	367.8	393.1	1,736.2
Outlays	286.7	305.3	324.1	343.7	366.3	391.3	1,730.8
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	53.1	57.6	56.5	57.7	58.9	60.2	290.9
Outlays	53.6	55.5	56.1	56.8	57.8	58.9	285.1
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	232.0	249.2	267.3	287.0	308.8	332.9	1,445.3
Outlays	233.1	249.8	268.0	287.0	308.5	332.4	1,445.7

The budget resolution rejects the Administration's harmful cuts to Medicaid.

The discretionary resources for Function 550 for 2009 represent an increase over both the 2008 level and the President's 2009 request, with a particular focus on NIH, CDC, FDA, and the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. The resolution increases resources for public health, which includes programs focused on addressing health promotion and disease prevention. Preventative health care measures and disease management have the potential to lead to more efficient use of health care spending, and reduced illness, as well as an improvement in the health of the public. The resolution also includes increased funding for food safety, access to quality health care for under-served populations, and other important programs.

Programs in Function 550 are also addressed in the resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds for SCHIP and for Medicaid.

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 570 (Medicare) includes only the Medicare program, which provides health insurance to senior citizens and persons with disabilities. Congress provides an annual appropriation for the costs of administering and monitoring the Medicare program. Nearly 99 percent of spending in this function occurs on the mandatory side of the budget, and almost all of the mandatory spending consists of payments for Medicare benefits.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	390.5	420.2	445.2	494.4	491.4	552.4	2,403.5
Outlays	390.5	420.0	445.3	494.2	491.1	552.5	2,403.1
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	28.4
Outlays	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	28.3
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	385.5	415.0	439.8	488.7	485.4	546.2	2,375.1
Outlays	385.4	414.8	440.0	488.6	485.2	546.3	2,374.9

The budget resolution rejects the Administration's harmful cuts to Medicare. The resolution assumes the extension of Medicare premium assistance for qualified individuals with incomes between 120 and 135 percent of the federal poverty level and limited financial resources. The resolution assumes that savings from Medicare program efficiency improvements will offset the costs of extending the premium assistance program as well other initiatives to improve the Medicare program for beneficiaries.

The resolution assumes targeted assistance to hospitals with 100 beds or more that have faced a reduction in Medicare disproportionate share hospital payments due to assignment to a Micropolitan area.

The resolution provides a discretionary cap adjustment of $198 million for additional activities aimed at detecting and preventing Medicare fraud. The Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control program—a joint effort of the Department of Health and Human Services, the HHS Office of Inspector General, and the Department of Justice—generated roughly $4 in program savings for every dollar spent in 2004 and 2005.

The resolution also contains a reserve fund to accommodate legislation for Medicare program improvements.

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 600 consists of a range of income security programs that provide cash or near-cash assistance (e.g., housing, nutrition, and energy assistance) to low-income persons, and benefits to certain retirees, persons with disabilities, and the unemployed. Housing assistance programs account for the largest share of discretionary funding in this function. Major federal entitlement programs in this function include unemployment insurance, trade adjustment assistance income support, food stamps, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, foster care, and Supplemental Security Income. Federal and other retirement and disability programs comprise approximately one third of the funds in this function.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	389.9	411.7	417.5	426.9	412.4	428.0	2,096.5
Outlays	394.1	414.0	418.6	427.5	412.8	427.7	2,100.7
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	52.3	55.6	57.6	58.8	59.3	60.7	292.1
Outlays	58.0	59.7	60.2	60.9	61.3	61.7	303.9
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	337.5	356.1	359.9	368.1	353.0	367.2	1,804.4
Outlays	336.1	354.3	358.4	366.6	351.5	366.0	1,796.8

The discretionary resources for Function 600 represent an increase over both the 2008 level and the President's request. The funding will support efforts to reduce the unacceptable number of Americans who live in poverty and to provide assistance to those in need. The budget resolution includes additional funding to address the current shortfall in the project-based rental assistance program, prevent a shortfall in the tenant-based rental assistance program which would occur under the President's budget, and improve supportive housing for the elderly, as in H.R. 2930 as passed by the House. The resolution also specifically rejects the President's cut to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Economic uncertainty and rising costs are increasing the need for food assistance for children and adults. The budget resolution rejects the President's proposals to terminate food stamps for 390,000 working families and eliminate the Commodity Supplemental Food Program and notes that legislation that passed the House with bipartisan support was an appropriate first step toward ensuring that nutrition assistance keeps up with inflation and rising food prices.

Mandatory programs in Function 600 are also addressed in the resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds for Trade Adjustment As-

sistance and Unemployment Insurance modernization, and child support enforcement.

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 650 consists of the two payroll tax-financed programs that are collectively known as Social Security: Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance (OASDI). This function includes Social Security benefit payments and funding to the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to administer the program and ensure program integrity. Under provisions of the Congressional Budget Act and the Budget Enforcement Act, Social Security trust funds are off-budget and do not appear in the budget resolution totals. However, a small portion of spending in Function 650—the general fund transfer of income taxes on Social Security benefits—is considered on-budget and appears in the budget resolution totals. The table and discussion below contain information pertaining to both the on-budget and off-budget components.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY [1]

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	619.6	654.3	688.7	723.9	765.5	811.7	3,644.0
Outlays	616.6	651.4	685.8	720.5	761.8	807.6	3,627.0
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	27.7
Outlays	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	27.5
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	614.6	649.1	683.3	718.3	759.8	805.8	3,616.3
Outlays	611.7	646.2	680.4	715.0	756.1	801.8	3,599.5

[1] Includes on- and off-budget amounts.

The resolution rejects the President's private account proposal for Social Security.

The administrative budget for the SSA includes resources in Function 570 (Medicare) and Function 600 (Income Security) as well as Function 650. The resolution assumes a $10.4 billion discretionary funding level for the administrative expenses of SSA and the OIG. The increased resources will enable SSA to address the significant number of individuals waiting for disability and hearing decisions and thereby reduce its unacceptable backlog in case reviews.

The budget also accommodates an additional $240 million above the funding level through a discretionary cap adjustment for program integrity initiatives. The cap adjustment allows the agency to conduct an increasing number of Continuing Disability Reviews (CDRs) and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations.

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 700 covers the programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), including veterans' medical care, compensation and pensions, education and rehabilitation benefits, and housing programs. It also includes the Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service, the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. More than 99 percent of appropriated veterans' funding goes to VA, and more than 85 percent of this funding is for VA medical care and hospital services.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	86.4	93.3	96.0	101.8	99.1	105.1	495.3
Outlays	83.6	92.4	95.7	101.5	98.3	104.3	492.2
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	43.3	48.2	49.4	50.8	52.2	53.7	254.2
Outlays	40.6	47.5	49.3	50.5	51.6	53.1	252.0
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	43.1	45.1	46.6	51.0	46.9	51.4	241.0
Outlays	43.0	45.0	46.5	51.0	46.7	51.1	240.2

For 2009, the resolution provides $4.9 billion of discretionary budget authority over the 2008 level and $3.2 billion above the President's 2009 budget. The resolution reflects the very high priority that Congress places on adequately funding veterans' medical care. The resolution also rejects the health care enrollment fees and drug co-payment increases proposed by the President's budget.

The resolution provides full funding to support excellent health care for veterans. The resolution provides funding to continue addressing problems such as those identified at Walter Reed Army Medical Center to improve military and veterans' health care facilities and services.

The resolution provides funding in Function 700 above the President's requested level for 2009 to address important priorities including veterans' mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury (TBI). There have been many TBIs in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Committee notes that there is legislation to address the prevalence of epilepsy among veterans, especially those with TBI. Research conducted by VA and the Department of Defense found that about half of Vietnam veterans who suffered penetrating head injuries developed epilepsy. The resolution also has additional funding for disability compensation claims processing so that VA can continue to address the inventory of pending claims.

The Committee notes that many military service families are experiencing financial difficulties due to overseas military deploy-

ments and that Congress should consider ways to address these difficulties.

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

FUNCTION SUMMARY

The Administration of Justice function consists of federal law enforcement programs, litigation and judicial activities, correctional operations, and state and local justice assistance. Agencies within this function include: the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; Border and Transportation Security; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; the United States Attorneys; legal divisions within the Department of Justice; the Legal Services Corporation; the federal Judiciary; and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This function includes several components of the Department of Homeland Security.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	46.2	48.1	49.1	50.3	51.6	53.0	252.1
Outlays	44.3	47.9	49.6	50.6	51.5	52.5	252.2
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	45.5	45.1	48.3	49.7	51.1	52.5	246.7
Outlays	43.3	46.3	48.0	49.4	50.9	52.1	246.7
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	0.7	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	5.5
Outlays	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	5.4

For Function 750, the budget resolution rejects the President's repeated cut of local law enforcement programs. Instead, the function total includes enough resources to increase homeland security programs and provide for law enforcement programs, such as the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)—and recognizes the importance of this critical reimbursement program.

In addition to rejecting the repeated cuts to SCAAP in the President's budget, the resolution also rejects the President's cuts to Community Oriented Policing Services and Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants—both of which are important priorities for keeping our communities safe. The resolution values the funding Byrne-JAG provides to local law enforcement at a time when many communities are combating problems including a methamphetamine epidemic and other crime.

In addition, the resolution protects both our youth and victims of crime by restoring cuts to both juvenile justice and programs to prevent violence against women and by limiting amounts diverted from the Crime Victims Fund. The resolution provides funding above the President's budget level for 2009 for these purposes and to protect the border.

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This function includes the activities of the White House and the Executive Office of the President, the legislative branch, and programs designed to carry out the legislative and administrative responsibilities of the federal government, including the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), personnel management, fiscal operations, and property control.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	56.4	23.5	20.0	20.6	21.3	22.0	107.4
Outlays	56.9	23.9	20.0	20.5	21.3	21.8	107.5
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	17.1	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.4	20.1	94.4
Outlays	17.4	18.3	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.9	94.6
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	39.4	5.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	13.0
Outlays	39.5	5.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	12.9

The budget resolution includes a program integrity initiative to increase IRS tax compliance efforts to collect unpaid taxes from those who are not paying what they owe. Funding in this function could be used for items such as H.R. 3548, the Plain Language in Government Communications Act of 2007, to enhance citizen access to government information and services by establishing plain language as the standard style of covered government documents issued to the public.

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST

FUNCTION SUMMARY

Function 900 consists primarily of the interest paid by the federal government to private and foreign government holders of U.S. Treasury securities. This amount is slightly offset by interest income received by the federal government on loans and cash balances and by earnings of the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST [1]

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	233.9	216.8	248.7	275.4	285.0	280.6	1,306.5
Outlays	233.9	216.8	248.7	275.4	285.0	280.6	1,306.5
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	233.9	216.8	248.7	275.4	285.0	280.6	1,306.5
Outlays	233.9	216.8	248.7	275.4	285.0	280.6	1,306.5

[1] Includes on- and off-budget amounts.

Since 2001, the Federal government's net interest payments on its debt have grown dramatically, becoming one of the largest and fastest-growing components of the Federal budget, exceeding spending on education, veterans' affairs, and homeland security combined.

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This function displays the budgetary effect of proposals that cannot easily be distributed across other budget functions. In the past, this function has included funding for emergencies or proposals contingent on certain events.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	1.0	.....	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.8
Outlays	0.5	0.3	−0.1	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.3
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays	0.5	0.3	0.1	*	*	.....	0.5
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	.....	.....	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.8
Outlays	.....	.....	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.8

*Less than $50 million.

The resolution includes $1.0 billion in 2008 discretionary budget authority to cover unanticipated needs, should they arise. The resolution also includes $750 million in mandatory savings over six years. These savings reflect a reconciliation instruction to the Ways and Means Committee. To meet the instructions, savings can be achieved in any program within the Committee's jurisdiction, other than Social Security, which reconciliation cannot impact.

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

FUNCTION SUMMARY

This function comprises major offsetting receipt items that would distort the funding levels of other functional categories if they were distributed to them.

FUNCTION LEVELS AND PRIORITIES

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS [1]

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	−99.5	−81.0	−85.3	−88.9	−92.6	−97.1	−444.9
Outlays	−99.5	−81.0	−85.3	−88.9	−92.6	−97.1	−444.9
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	−99.5	−81.0	−85.3	−88.9	−92.6	−97.1	−444.9
Outlays	−99.5	−81.0	−85.3	−88.9	−92.6	−97.1	−444.9

[1] Includes on- and off-budget amounts.

The negative spending in Function 950 represents CBO's baseline estimate of undistributed offsetting receipts.

FUNCTION 970: OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

This function includes funding for overseas deployments and other activities.

FUNCTION SUMMARY

FUNCTION 970: OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

[In billions of dollars]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Total Spending:							
Budget Authority	108.1	70.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.0
Outlays	28.9	74.8	47.4	18.3	5.2	1.8	147.4
Discretionary:							
Budget Authority	108.1	70.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.0
Outlays	28.9	74.8	47.4	18.3	5.2	1.8	147.4
Mandatory Spending:							
Budget Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

This function includes, as a placeholder, an amount equal to the President's pending request for 2008 and 2009 to account for any future House consideration of appropriations for overseas deployments and other activities.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Section 201 of the resolution contains reconciliation instructions. Reconciliation is a special congressional procedure used to implement the spending and revenue targets in a budget resolution. The instructions direct a committee to make changes in laws under its jurisdiction that affect revenues or direct spending to achieve a specified budgetary result. The legislation used to implement those instructions is reported as a reconciliation bill.

Section 201 of the resolution contains two separate instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means. Subsection (a) directs the Committee to report a measure by September 12, 2008, that reduces direct spending by $750 million for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013. Subsection (b) directs the Committee to report a measure by July 15, 2008, to decrease revenues by $70 billion in fiscal year 2009 and to increase revenues by $70 billion for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2013. When only one committee receives an instruction the measure is reported directly to the House.

Last year the House adopted a rule relating to reconciliation instructions (Rule XXI, clause 7). The rule requires that any reconciliation instruction must not increase the deficit or reduce the surplus over the PAYGO time periods. These instructions satisfy the requirement established under clause 7 of Rule XXI.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program

The reserve fund accommodates legislation, within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, of up to $50 billion in additional outlays to improve children's health through reauthorization of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) as long as the authorizing legislation placed before the House complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. These additional resources will sustain current caseloads, expand coverage, and reduce the number of uninsured children. There are over nine million uninsured children in this nation. Last year, Congress twice passed bipartisan legislation that would have expanded coverage to nearly four million additional children if the President had not twice vetoed the legislation.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that enhances medical care for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans; maintains affordable health care for military retirees and veterans; improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process; expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay; eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation; or provides or increases benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II or their survivors and dependents, to the extent that any such legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for education benefits for servicemembers, veterans, and their families

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that enhances education benefits or assistance for servicemembers, members of the National Guard, reservists, veterans, or their spouses, survivors, or dependents, to the extent that such legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. Among the proposals that the reserve fund could accommodate is H.R. 3882, which would address a provision in law that results in certain members of the National Guard and Reserves receiving less in Montgomery GI bill (MGIB) education benefits than servicemembers who served about the same amount of time on active duty. The current requirement for receiving full MGIB benefits is active-duty service of 24 months.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure investment

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that provides for increased investment in infrastructure projects, so long as it complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. The fund accommodates new investment in highways, bridges, transit, rail, aviation, ports, waterways, and water treatment facilities, among other types of infrastructure.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency; encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration; provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; or facilitates the training of workers for these industries ("green collar jobs"), to the extent that any such legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. For example, one item that the reserve fund could accommodate is extension of the solar energy and fuel cell investment tax credit.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for middle-income tax relief and economic equity

The reserve fund for middle-income tax relief supports legislation to reduce tax burdens on middle-income families and taxpayers that complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. This includes legislation such as the extension of the 10 percent individual income tax rate, marriage penalty relief, the child tax credit, the research and experimentation tax credit, the deduction for small business expensing, and the deduction for State and local sales taxes. It also accommodates elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates, and a tax credit for school construction.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax

The reserve fund for Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) relief accommodates legislation that reforms the tax code to shield middle-income families from the AMT as long as it adheres to the pay-as-you-go principle. Without reform, the number of taxpayers subject to the AMT will rise from 4.2 million in 2007 to 25.7 million in 2008 and to 28.3 million in 2009, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education

The reserve fund accommodates reforms to the student loan programs or changes in law that increase benefits to students, consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle adopted by the House. Both the House and the Senate have passed bills to reauthorize the Higher Education Act, and this reserve fund will provide committees maximum flexibility in finding offsets to make college more affordable and accessible for students.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for affordable housing

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that creates an affordable housing fund, offset by savings from reforming the regulation of certain government-sponsored entities, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, to the extent that such legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare improvements

The reserve fund accommodates additional mandatory spending for Medicare program improvements such as increasing the Medicare reimbursement rate for physicians while holding beneficiaries harmless from associated premium increases, as long as the legislation is consistent with the House pay-as-you-go principle. Under current law, physicians face a 10.6 percent cut in their Medicare payment rate on July 1 of this year, and further cuts every year through 2016. The reserve fund also accommodates other program improvements, such as greater access to preventive benefits; additional assistance for low-income beneficiaries; and better efficiencies within the Part D program, such as prompt payment of prescription drug claims; as long as the legislation is consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care quality, effectiveness, and efficiency

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that: provides incentives or other support for adoption of modern health information technology; establishes a new federal or public-private initiative for research on the comparative effectiveness of different medical interventions; or that provides parity between health insurance coverage of mental health benefits and benefits for medical and surgical services, including parity in public programs; as long as the legislation is consistent with the House pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicaid and other programs

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that prevents or delays the implementation or administration of regulations or administrative actions affecting Medicaid, SCHIP, or other programs, as well as extension of the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) or Qualified Individuals (QI) programs, as long as the legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. TMA provides temporary Medicaid assistance for families transitioning to the workforce and QI provides premium assistance for lower-income Medicare beneficiaries.

Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade adjustment assistance and unemployment insurance modernization

The reserve fund accommodates legislation to reauthorize and expand the trade adjustment assistance program (TAA) and modernize the unemployment insurance (UI) system, consistent with the pay-as-you go rule adopted by the House. Last year, the House passed legislation that included much-needed reforms to substantially increase the number of workers able to receive needed income support and job training, and it is awaiting Senate action.

Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments legislation

The reserve fund accommodates any legislation that reauthorizes the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 106–393) or makes changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–565), to the extent that such legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. Public Law 106–393 provides economic assistance for roads and schools in rural communities affected by the loss of receipts from sales on federal lands in their communities. Federal payments under Public Law 94–565 to local governments are designed to offset lost property tax revenue from federal lands within the localities. Both forms of assistance are intended to compensate local governments for the tax-exempt status of the national forests and other federal lands.

Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for San Joaquin River restoration and Navajo Nation water rights settlements

The reserve fund accommodates legislation that would fulfill the purposes of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act, implement a Navajo Nation water rights settlement as authorized by the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act, or both, to the extent that the legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle.

Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the National Park Centennial Fund

The reserve fund accommodates any legislation that provides for the establishment of the National Parks Centennial Fund, so long as it complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. The Centennial Fund would provide additional funding for specific Interior-approved, community-supported projects within the National Park system to improve parks and provide better visitor experiences.

Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support enforcement

The reserve fund accommodates legislation to increase the number of children who receive the full child support that is owed to them by enhancing federal collection efforts or supporting state initiatives to pass through 100 percent of collected child support to families, as long as the legislation complies with the pay-as-you-go principle. For every dollar the federal government spends on child support enforcement, $6.50 is collected on behalf of working families. Last year, the child support enforcement system collected $22 billion in private support for 17 million children.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Program Integrity Initiatives

Section 401 provides for specific allocation adjustments for the Committee on Appropriations when the Committee reports legislation that includes increased appropriations for the following four program integrity initiatives: (1) continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration; (2) improved compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; (3) the healthcare fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services; and (4) unemployment insurance in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and improper payment reviews.

The adjustments under this section are intended to do no more than provide additional administrative funding for current program integrity activities to eliminate errors or fraud in the operation of a number of federal programs and to promote compliance with federal tax laws. For example, the adjustment for unemployment compensation programs is provided to increase limited administrative funding for current program integrity activities, and not to finance other proposals that would adversely affect workers who have received unemployment benefits. The section outlines procedures for these allocation adjustments.

Sec. 402. Oversight of Government Performance

Section 402 directs Committees of the House of Representatives to review programs within their jurisdiction for waste, fraud, and abuse and to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in views and estimates submitted to the Budget Committee pursuant to section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act.

Sec. 403. Advance Appropriations

Section 403 limits the amount and type of advance appropriations for fiscal years 2010 and 2011. Under this section, advance appropriations for fiscal year 2010 are restricted to $27.558 billion for the programs, projects, activities, or accounts listed below. Advances for 2011 are listed separately. The list is included in this report so that the Appropriations Committee can prepare appropriations bills for fiscal year 2009 accordingly. The list will also be included in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany the conference report on this resolution. The section defines advance appropriations as any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2009.

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2010:

Employment and Training Administration
Education for the Disadvantaged
School Improvement
Children and Family Services (Head Start)
Special Education
Career, Technical and Adult Education
Payment to Postal Service
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
Project-based Rental Assistance

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011:

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Sec. 404. Overseas Deployments and Emergency Needs

Section 404 establishes a procedure whereby provisions or measures reported by the Committee on Appropriations will be exempt from the restrictions under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The exemption will apply if: (1) the Committee determines and designates that amounts appropriated are necessary for overseas deployments and related activities; or, (2) the Committee provides discretionary appropriations and designates those amounts as necessary to meet emergency needs.

Sec. 405. Budgetary Treatment of Certain Discretionary Administrative Expenses

Section 405 provides that administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service shall be part of the annual appropriations process by including those expenses in the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act.

Sec. 406. Application and Effect of Changes in Allocations and Aggregates

Section 406 details the allocation and aggregate adjustment procedures that are required to accommodate legislation for the reserve funds and program integrity initiatives in this resolution. This section provides that the adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and take effect upon enactment of the legislation. In addition, the section requires the adjustments to be printed in the Congressional Record.

The section also notes that, for purposes of enforcement, aggregate and allocation levels resulting from adjustments made pursuant to this resolution will have the same effect as if adopted in the original levels of Title I of this budget resolution. This section also provides that the Committee on the Budget shall determine the budgetary levels and estimates which are required to enforce points of order under the Congressional Budget Act.

Sec. 407. Adjustments to Reflect Changes in Concepts and Definitions

Section 407 requires the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust levels and allocations in this budget resolution upon enactment of legislation that changes concepts or definitions.

Sec. 408. Exercise of Rulemaking Powers

Section 408 provides that, once adopted, the provisions of the budget resolution are incorporated into the rules of the House of Representatives and shall supersede inconsistent rules. The section recognizes the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time.

TITLE V—POLICY

Title V of the resolution contains the following policy sections:

Sec. 501. Policy on middle-income tax relief

Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

Title VI of the resolution contains the following Sense of the House sections:

Sec. 601. Sense of the House on the Innovation Agenda and America Competes Act.

Sec. 602. Sense of the House on servicemembers' and veterans' health care and other priorities.

Sec. 603. Sense of the House on homeland security.

Sec. 604. Sense of the House regarding long-term fiscal reform.

Sec. 605. Sense of the House regarding waste, fraud, and abuse.

Sec. 606. Sense of the House regarding extension of the statutory pay-as-you-go rule.

Sec. 607. Sense of the House on long-term budgeting.

Sec. 608. Sense of the House regarding the need to maintain and build upon efforts to fight hunger.

Sec. 609. Sense of the House regarding affordable health coverage.

Sec. 610. Sense of the House regarding pay parity.

Sec. 611. Sense of the House regarding subprime lending and foreclosures.

Sec. 612. Sense of the House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEES

As required by Section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the discretionary levels established in the budget resolution are allocated to the Appropriations Committee and the mandatory spending levels are allocated to each of the committees with mandatory spending authority.

In this report, the Appropriations Committee receives an allocation for 2009 and a revised allocation for 2008. The authorizing committees receive allocations for 2009 and the five-year period 2009 through 2013 as well as a revised allocation for 2008. The authorizing committee allocation is divided into current law amounts, reauthorization, and resolution changes. Reauthorization refers to amounts for legislation due for reauthorization that are part of the CBO baseline levels. "Resolution changes" refers to the budgetary impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of this resolution, anticipated to reflect a change from baseline levels.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	2008 [1]	2009
Discretionary Action:		
BA	1,046,478	1,014,012
OT	1,092,822	1,106,894
Current Law Mandatory:		
BA	585,962	576,002
OT	569,537	564,401

[1] Revision to amounts included in S. Con. Res. 21. Includes emergencies incorporated in the Congressional Budget Office March baseline.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	2008 [1]	2009	Total 2009–2013
Committee on Agriculture:			
Current Law:			
BA	11,727	4,722	19,098
OT	14,389	4,172	18,040
Reauthorizations:			
BA	696	49,116	258,683
OT	195	48,992	256,484
Total:			
BA	12,423	53,838	277,781
OT	14,584	53,164	274,524
Committee on Armed Services:			
Current Law:			
BA	118,947	126,033	668,582
OT	118,740	125,867	667,924
Committee on Education and Labor:			
Current Law:			
BA	5,425	4,844	37,814
OT	5,851	3,548	38,223
Reauthorizations:			
BA	.....	2,975	17,690
OT	.....	1,934	16,179
Total:			
BA	5,425	7,819	55,504
OT	5,851	5,482	54,402
Committee on Energy and Commerce:			
Current Law:			
BA	243,778	260,159	1,466,490
OT	245,897	260,365	1,467,530
Reauthorizations:			
BA	.....	.....	20,160
OT	.....	1,552	22,030
Total:			
BA	243,778	260,159	1,486,650
OT	245,897	261,917	1,489,560
Committee on Financial Services:			
Current Law:			
BA	7,255	3,992	23,648
OT	2,337	−566	−7,256
Committee on Foreign Affairs:			
Current Law:			
BA	15,852	15,966	73,053
OT	15,819	15,955	73,024
Committee on Homeland Security:			
Current Law:			
BA	1,751	1,561	8,455
OT	1,443	1,532	8,509
Committee on House Administration:			
Current Law:			
BA	70	69	341
OT	225	19	343
Committee on the Judiciary:			
Current Law:			
BA	6,228	8,673	34,780
OT	6,505	7,343	35,103
Committee on Natural Resources:			
Current Law:			
BA	5,393	5,725	28,500
OT	5,182	5,320	27,863

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	2008 [1]	2009	Total 2009–2013
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:			
Current Law:			
BA	85,092	88,841	480,005
OT	83,280	86,824	467,921
Committee on Science and Technology:			
Current Law:			
BA	126	126	630
OT	108	115	619
Committee on Small Business:			
Current Law:			
BA	−333	.....	.....
OT	−333	.....	.....
Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:			
Current Law:			
BA	63,279	56,120	116,919
OT	13,701	14,286	75,635
Reauthorizations:			
BA	920	3,405	190,697
OT	.....	.....	1,752
Resolution Change:			
BA	.....	1,496	4,176
OT	.....	.....	.....
Total:			
BA	64,199	61,021	311,792
OT	13,701	14,286	77,387
Committee on Veterans Affairs:			
Current Law:			
BA	746	1,166	5,595
OT	801	1,247	6,208
Reauthorizations:			
BA	.....	930	12,395
OT	.....	857	12,074
Total:			
BA	746	2,096	17,990
OT	801	2,104	18,282
Committee on Ways and Means:			
Current Law:			
BA	858,297	824,391	4,589,714
OT	858,642	825,106	4,597,261
Reauthorizations:			
BA	.....	947	65,298
OT	.....	698	58,515
Resolution Change:			
BA	.....	.....	−750
OT	.....	.....	−750
Total:			
BA	858,297	825,338	4,654,262
OT	858,642	825,804	4,655,026

[1] Revision to amounts for 2008 included in S. Con. Res. 21.

SUMMARY TABLE 1.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Summary							
Total Spending:							
BA	3,029.347	3,032.185	3,093.126	3,247.404	3,315.728	3,472.298	16,160.741
OT	2,932.743	3,063.405	3,148.367	3,262.946	3,300.867	3,458.775	16,234.360
On-Budget:							
BA	2,556.254	2,529.246	2,564.161	2,698.039	2,740.065	2,866.862	13,398.373
OT	2,462.616	2,563.380	2,622.295	2,716.979	2,728.965	2,857.394	13,489.013
Off-Budget:							
BA	473.093	502.939	528.965	549.365	575.663	605.436	2,762.368
OT	470.127	500.025	526.072	545.967	571.902	601.381	2,745.347
Revenues:							
Total	2,546.245	2,723.000	2,939.435	3,214.493	3,479.113	3,616.784	15,972.824
On-budget	1,879.540	2,027.124	2,205.864	2,442.025	2,669.315	2,771.740	12,116.067
Off-budget	666.705	695.876	733.571	772.468	809.798	845.044	3,856.757
Surplus/Deficit (−):							
Total	−386.498	−340.405	−208.932	−48.453	178.246	158.009	−261.536
On-budget	−583.076	−536.256	−416.431	−274.954	−59.650	−85.654	−1,372.946
Off-budget	196.578	195.851	207.499	226.501	237.896	243.663	1,111.410
Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	9,567	10,200	10,724	11,104	11,295	11,495	na
Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	5,397	5,754	5,981	6,048	5,886	5,744	na
By Function							
National Defense (050):							
BA	590.686	542.497	550.414	557.026	565.800	576.223	2,791.960
OT	576.173	573.362	560.726	560.099	556.699	568.829	2,819.715
International Affairs (150):							
BA	32.648	37.111	38.516	39.433	40.247	40.677	195.984
OT	32.843	35.702	36.918	37.679	38.154	38.346	186.799
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	27.407	29.934	31.165	32.474	33.853	35.298	162.724
OT	26.456	28.700	30.604	32.201	33.564	34.477	159.546
Energy (270):							
BA	3.548	4.674	4.645	4.712	4.803	4.895	23.729
OT	1.681	2.192	2.878	3.371	3.738	4.020	16.199
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	32.560	38.651	33.782	34.670	35.568	36.490	179.161
OT	34.440	35.576	36.192	36.420	36.745	37.299	182.232
Agriculture (350):							
BA	22.456	21.529	21.719	21.891	22.263	22.621	110.023
OT	21.528	21.279	20.680	20.876	21.435	21.816	106.086
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	12.666	10.818	14.454	8.973	9.230	9.635	53.110
OT	6.818	4.980	6.402	2.168	1.719	1.641	16.910
On-budget:							
BA	11.216	9.560	13.887	8.998	9.246	9.642	51.333
OT	5.381	3.722	5.835	2.193	1.735	1.648	15.133
Off-budget:							
BA	1.450	1.258	0.567	−0.025	−0.016	−0.007	1.777
OT	1.437	1.258	0.567	−0.025	−0.016	−0.007	1.777
Transportation (400):							
BA	79.794	73.444	77.507	78.534	79.485	80.478	389.448
OT	77.795	80.443	83.861	86.062	88.134	90.443	428.943
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	20.029	14.553	14.826	15.134	15.450	15.755	75.718
OT	27.819	24.251	21.816	17.874	15.817	15.561	95.319
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	90.077	95.235	102.594	105.612	107.828	101.690	512.959
OT	90.729	90.947	98.345	103.135	104.397	103.490	500.314

SUMMARY TABLE 1.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Health (550):							
BA	285.101	306.795	323.767	344.749	367.766	393.085	1,736.162
OT	286.688	305.334	324.138	343.718	366.312	391.326	1,730.828
Medicare (570):							
BA	390.458	420.191	445.225	494.370	491.353	552.389	2,403.528
OT	390.454	419.974	445.349	494.193	491.110	552.503	2,403.129
Income Security (600):							
BA	389.865	411.699	417.519	426.924	412.355	427.988	2,096.485
OT	394.100	414.032	418.617	427.541	412.831	427.703	2,100.724
Social Security (650):							
BA	619.586	654.285	688.653	723.873	765.529	811.701	3,644.041
OT	616.633	651.371	685.760	720.475	761.768	807.646	3,627.020
On-budget:							
BA	19.378	21.308	23.794	27.330	30.342	33.162	135.936
OT	19.378	21.308	23.794	27.330	30.342	33.162	135.936
Off-budget:							
BA	600.208	632.977	664.859	696.543	735.187	778.539	3,508.105
OT	597.255	630.063	661.966	693.145	731.426	774.484	3,491.084
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	86.365	93.268	96.000	101.800	99.115	105.094	495.277
OT	83.551	92.443	95.710	101.475	98.271	104.266	492.165
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	46.237	48.104	49.101	50.338	51.622	52.967	252.132
OT	44.282	47.936	49.602	50.596	51.501	52.542	252.177
General Government (800):							
BA	56.407	23.520	19.961	20.611	21.319	22.007	107.418
OT	56.920	23.890	19.987	20.496	21.332	21.787	107.492
Net Interest (900):							
BA	233.896	216.833	248.734	275.397	284.954	280.592	1,306.510
OT	233.896	216.833	248.734	275.397	284.954	280.592	1,306.510
On-budget:							
BA	349.296	334.233	370.534	406.997	427.954	436.292	1,976.010
OT	349.296	334.233	370.534	406.997	427.954	436.292	1,976.010
Off-budget:							
BA	−115.400	−117.400	−121.800	−131.600	−143.000	−155.700	−669.500
OT	−115.400	−117.400	−121.800	−131.600	−143.000	−155.700	−669.500
Allowances (920):							
BA	1.000	0.000	−0.150	−0.200	−0.200	−0.200	−0.750
OT	0.531	0.307	−0.053	−0.164	−0.178	−0.200	−0.288
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	−99.495	−80.956	−85.306	−88.917	−92.612	−97.087	−444.878
OT	−99.495	−80.956	−85.306	−88.917	−92.612	−97.087	−444.878
On-budget:							
BA	−86.330	−67.060	−70.645	−73.364	−76.104	−79.691	−366.864
OT	−86.330	−67.060	−70.645	−73.364	−76.104	−79.691	−366.864
Off-budget:							
BA	−13.165	−13.896	−14.661	−15.553	−16.508	−17.396	−78.014
OT	−13.165	−13.896	−14.661	−15.553	−16.508	−17.396	−78.014
Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):							
BA	108.056	70.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.000
OT	28.901	74.809	47.407	18.251	5.176	1.775	147.418

SUMMARY TABLE 2.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Summary							
Total Spending:							
BA	1,154.534	1,089.773	1,042.073	1,055.523	1,076.220	1,099.928	5,363.517
OT	1,121.723	1,182.855	1,159.554	1,134.891	1,127.022	1,147.385	5,751.707
On-Budget:							
BA	1,149.274	1,084.282	1,036.430	1,049.716	1,070.237	1,093.761	5,334.426
OT	1,116.542	1,177.437	1,153.940	1,129.111	1,121.069	1,141.248	5,722.805
Off-Budget:							
BA	5.260	5.491	5.643	5.807	5.983	6.167	29.091
OT	5.181	5.418	5.614	5.780	5.953	6.137	28.902
By Function							
National Defense (050):							
BA	587.221	537.769	545.539	551.962	560.690	571.154	2,767.114
OT	572.736	568.657	555.853	555.062	551.624	563.771	2,794.967
International Affairs (150):							
BA	36.702	38.313	39.044	39.875	40.720	41.563	199.515
OT	38.332	38.364	38.945	39.665	40.208	40.862	198.044
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	27.282	29.809	31.040	32.349	33.728	35.173	162.099
OT	26.349	28.586	30.479	32.070	33.440	34.357	158.932
Energy (270):							
BA	4.986	6.097	6.079	6.163	6.281	6.400	31.020
OT	3.903	4.507	5.223	5.703	6.062	6.336	27.831
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	31.707	37.556	32.570	33.422	34.324	35.251	173.123
OT	33.901	34.946	35.093	35.185	35.415	35.970	176.609
Agriculture (350):							
BA	5.884	6.013	6.152	6.305	6.472	6.642	31.584
OT	6.084	5.961	6.070	6.229	6.388	6.559	31.207
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	3.061	5.012	9.110	4.019	3.962	3.967	26.070
OT	3.107	4.852	8.257	4.667	3.956	3.981	25.713
On-budget:							
BA	2.811	4.754	8.843	3.744	3.678	3.674	24.693
OT	2.870	4.594	7.990	4.392	3.672	3.688	24.336
Off-budget:							
BA	0.250	0.258	0.267	0.275	0.284	0.293	1.377
OT	0.237	0.258	0.267	0.275	0.284	0.293	1.377
Transportation (400):							
BA	27.383	24.682	28.574	29.373	30.205	31.081	143.915
OT	76.137	78.354	81.637	83.719	85.726	87.955	417.391
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	20.276	14.528	14.800	15.107	15.421	15.726	75.582
OT	27.770	22.941	20.657	18.102	16.038	15.773	93.511
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	79.771	85.295	88.261	90.022	91.810	93.605	448.993
OT	81.068	82.951	87.077	88.764	90.506	92.290	441.588
Health (550):							
BA	53.121	57.559	56.478	57.702	58.948	60.207	290.894
OT	53.614	55.494	56.132	56.755	57.800	58.900	285.081
Medicare (570):							
BA	4.929	5.227	5.430	5.649	5.912	6.213	28.431
OT	5.011	5.200	5.394	5.616	5.873	6.168	28.251
Income Security (600):							
BA	52.336	55.620	57.646	58.780	59.330	60.746	292.122
OT	57.995	59.704	60.227	60.945	61.288	61.711	303.875

SUMMARY TABLE 2.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Social Security (650):							
BA	5.010	5.233	5.376	5.532	5.699	5.874	27.714
OT	4.944	5.160	5.347	5.505	5.669	5.844	27.525
On-budget:							
BA							
OT							
Off-budget:							
BA	5.010	5.233	5.376	5.532	5.699	5.874	27.714
OT	4.944	5.160	5.347	5.505	5.669	5.844	27.525
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	43.262	48.150	49.377	50.760	52.218	53.740	254.245
OT	40.575	47.484	49.255	50.482	51.604	53.142	251.967
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	45.492	45.122	48.311	49.654	51.054	52.522	246.663
OT	43.319	46.315	48.019	49.383	50.925	52.091	246.733
General Government (800):							
BA	17.055	17.788	18.286	18.849	19.446	20.064	94.433
OT	17.446	18.263	18.385	18.752	19.302	19.900	94.602
Allowances (920):							
BA	1.000						
OT	0.531	0.307	0.097	0.036	0.022		0.462
Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):							
BA	108.056	70.000					70.000
OT	28.901	74.809	47.407	18.251	5.176	1.775	147.418

SUMMARY TABLE 3.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Summary							
Total Spending:							
BA	1,874.813	1,942.412	2,051.053	2,191.881	2,239.508	2,372.370	10,797.224
OT	1,811.020	1,880.550	1,988.813	2,128.055	2,173.845	2,311.390	10,482.653
On-Budget:							
BA	1,406.980	1,444.964	1,527.731	1,648.323	1,669.828	1,773.101	8,063.947
OT	1,346.074	1,385.943	1,468.355	1,587.868	1,607.896	1,716.146	7,766.208
Off-Budget:							
BA	467.833	497.448	523.322	543.558	569.680	599.269	2,733.277
OT	464.946	494.607	520.458	540.187	565.949	595.244	2,716.445
By Function							
National Defense (050):							
BA	3.465	4.728	4.875	5.064	5.110	5.069	24.846
OT	3.437	4.705	4.873	5.037	5.075	5.058	24.748
International Affairs (150):							
BA	−4.054	−1.202	−0.528	−0.442	−0.473	−0.886	−3.531
OT	−5.489	−2.662	−2.027	−1.986	−2.054	−2.516	−11.245
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.625
OT	0.107	0.114	0.125	0.131	0.124	0.120	0.614
Energy (270):							
BA	−1.438	−1.423	−1.434	−1.451	−1.478	−1.505	−7.291
OT	−2.222	−2.315	−2.345	−2.332	−2.324	−2.316	−11.632
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	0.853	1.095	1.212	1.248	1.244	1.239	6.038
OT	0.539	0.630	1.099	1.235	1.330	1.329	5.623
Agriculture (350):							
BA	16.572	15.516	15.567	15.586	15.791	15.979	78.439
OT	15.444	15.318	14.610	14.647	15.047	15.257	74.879
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	9.605	5.806	5.344	4.954	5.268	5.668	27.040
OT	3.711	0.128	−1.855	−2.499	−2.237	−2.340	−8.803
On-budget:							
BA	8.405	4.806	5.044	5.254	5.568	5.968	26.640
OT	2.511	−0.872	−2.155	−2.199	−1.937	−2.040	−9.203
Off-budget:							
BA	1.200	1.000	0.300	−0.300	−0.300	−0.300	0.400
OT	1.200	1.000	0.300	−0.300	−0.300	−0.300	0.400
Transportation (400):							
BA	52.411	48.762	48.933	49.161	49.280	49.397	245.533
OT	1.658	2.089	2.224	2.343	2.408	2.488	11.552
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	−0.247	0.025	0.026	0.027	0.029	0.029	0.136
OT	0.049	1.310	1.159	−0.228	−0.221	−0.212	1.808
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	10.306	9.940	14.333	15.590	16.018	8.085	63.966
OT	9.661	7.996	11.268	14.371	13.891	11.200	58.726
Health (550):							
BA	231.980	249.236	267.289	287.047	308.818	332.878	1,445.268
OT	233.074	249.840	268.006	286.963	308.512	332.426	1,445.747
Medicare (570):							
BA	385.529	414.964	439.795	488.721	485.441	546.176	2,375.097
OT	385.443	414.774	439.955	488.577	485.237	546.335	2,374.878
Income Security (600):							
BA	337.529	356.079	359.873	368.144	353.025	367.242	1,804.363
OT	336.105	354.328	358.390	366.596	351.543	365.992	1,796.849

SUMMARY TABLE 3.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Social Security (650):							
BA	614.576	649.052	683.277	718.341	759.830	805.827	3,616.327
OT	611.689	646.211	680.413	714.970	756.099	801.802	3,599.495
On-budget:							
BA	19.378	21.308	23.794	27.330	30.342	33.162	135.936
OT	19.378	21.308	23.794	27.330	30.342	33.162	135.936
Off-budget:							
BA	595.198	627.744	659.483	691.011	729.488	772.665	3,480.391
OT	592.311	624.903	656.619	687.640	725.757	768.640	3,463.559
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	43.103	45.118	46.623	51.040	46.897	51.354	241.032
OT	42.976	44.959	46.455	50.993	46.667	51.124	240.198
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	0.745	2.982	0.790	0.684	0.568	0.445	5.469
OT	0.963	1.621	1.583	1.213	0.576	0.451	5.444
General Government (800):							
BA	39.352	5.732	1.675	1.762	1.873	1.943	12.985
OT	39.474	5.627	1.602	1.744	2.030	1.887	12.890
Net Interest (900):							
BA	233.896	216.833	248.734	275.397	284.954	280.592	1,306.510
OT	233.896	216.833	248.734	275.397	284.954	280.592	1,306.510
On-budget:							
BA	349.296	334.233	370.534	406.997	427.954	436.292	1,976.010
OT	349.296	334.233	370.534	406.997	427.954	436.292	1,976.010
Off-budget:							
BA	−115.400	−117.400	−121.800	−131.600	−143.000	−155.700	−669.500
OT	−115.400	−117.400	−121.800	−131.600	−143.000	−155.700	−669.500
Allowances (920):							
BA	.....	.....	−0.150	−0.200	−0.200	−0.200	−0.750
OT	.....	.....	−0.150	−0.200	−0.200	−0.200	−0.750
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	−99.495	−80.956	−85.306	−88.917	−92.612	−97.087	−444.878
OT	−99.495	−80.956	−85.306	−88.917	−92.612	−97.087	−444.878
On-budget:							
BA	−86.330	−67.060	−70.645	−73.364	−76.104	−79.691	−366.864
OT	−86.330	−67.060	−70.645	−73.364	−76.104	−79.691	−366.864
Off-budget:							
BA	−13.165	−13.896	−14.661	−15.553	−16.508	−17.396	−78.014
OT	−13.165	−13.896	−14.661	−15.553	−16.508	−17.396	−78.014

SUMMARY TABLE 4.—TAX EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 2007–2011

[Billions of dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2007–11
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
National Defense											
Exclusion of benefits and allowances to Armed Forces personnel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	16.8
Exclusion of military disability benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Deduction for overnight-travel expenses of National Guard and Reserve Members	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2
International Affairs											
Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	21.0
Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.6
Deferral of active income of controlled foreign corporations	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.6
Inventory property sales source rule exception	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.0
Deferral of certain active financing income	2.3	2.6	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.7
General Science, Space, and Technology											
Tax credit for increasing research activities	5.0	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8
Expensing of research and experimental expenditures	1.3	2.2	4.6	5.8	6.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.9
Energy											
Expensing of exploration and development costs:											
Oil and gas	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5
Other fuels	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Excess of percentage over cost depletion:											
Oil and gas	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9
Other fuels	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.7
Tax credit and deduction for small refiners with capital costs associated with EPA sulfur regulation compliance	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1
Tax credit for enhanced oil recovery costs	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3
Tax credit for producing fuels from a non-conventional source	3.7	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2
Tax credits for alcohol fuels (2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Tax credits for biodiesel fuels (3)	0.1	0.1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for energy production facilities	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Exclusion of energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Energy credit (Section 48)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3
Tax credits for electricity production from renewable resources	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8
Tax credit for holders of clean renewable energy bonds	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3
Tax credits for investments in clean coal power generation facilities	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8

SUMMARY TABLE 4.—TAX EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 2007–2011—Continued

[Billions of dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2007–11
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Expensing of the cost of property used in the refining of liquid fuels	(4)	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1
Amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures associated with oil and gas exploration	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	1.1
Deduction for expenditures on energy-efficient commercial building property	(1)	0.1	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(4)	(4)	0.2
Tax credit for the purchase of qualified energy efficiency improvements to existing homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.2	.....	.....	.....	0.6
Tax credit for the production of energy-efficient appliances	0.1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Tax credits for alternative technology vehicles	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.9
Tax credit for clean-fuel vehicle refueling property	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Natural Resources and Environment											
Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.5
Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Expensing of timber-growing costs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for sewage, water, and hazardous waste facilities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	3.5
Special rules for mining reclamation reserves	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Special tax rate for nuclear decommissioning reserve funds	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8
Exclusion of contributions in aid of construction for water and sewer utilities	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Tax exclusion for earnings of certain environmental settlement funds	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1
Amortization and expensing of reforestation expenditures	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Agriculture											
Expensing of soil and water conservation expenditures	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2
Expensing of fertilizer and soil conditioner costs	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Expensing of the costs of raising dairy and breeding cattle	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Exclusion of cost-sharing payments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Exclusion of cancellation of indebtedness income of farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Income averaging for farmers and fisherman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Five-year carryback period for net operating losses attributable to farming	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Commerce and Housing											
Financial institutions:											
Exemption of credit union income	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9
Insurance companies:											
Exclusion of investment income on life insurance and annuity contracts	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	26.1	26.8	27.5	28.2	28.9	150.9
Small life insurance company taxable income adjustment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3

Special treatment of life insurance company reserves	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	10.7
Deduction of unpaid property loss reserves for property and casualty insurance companies	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	17.8
Special deduction for Blue Cross and Blue Shield companies	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Tax exemption for certain small insurance companies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
Housing:											
Deduction for mortgate interest on owner-occupied residences	...	...	...	...	...	73.7	79.9	85.2	90.5	101.0	430.2
Deduction for property taxes on owner-occupied residences	...	...	...	...	...	16.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	27.9	87.1
Exclusion of capital gains on sales of principal residences	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	29.0	30.1	31.1	34.9	153.5
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for owner-occupied housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.4
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for rental housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.0
Depreciation of rental housing in excess of alternative depreciation system	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.0	27.4
Tax credit for low-incoming housing	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	28.7
Tax credit for rehabilitation of historic structures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2
Tax credit for rehabilitation of structures, other than historic structures	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8
Tax credit for Gulf Opportunity Zone employers providing in-kind lodging for employees and income exclusion for the employees	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.2
Deduction for premiums for qualified mortgage insurance	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Other business and commerce:											
Reduced rates of tax on dividends and long-term capital gains	...	...	...	...	...	127.1	127.9	131.0	146.6	99.3	631.9
Exclusion of capital gains at death	...	...	...	...	...	51.9	53.7	57.5	60.1	56.7	279.9
Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	29.2
Deferral of gain on non-dealer installment sales	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	13.2
Deferral of gain on like-kind exchanges	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	21.7
Depreciation of buildings other than rental housing in excess of alternative depreciation system	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.7
Depreciation of equipment in excess of the alternative depreciation system	1.8	6.2	11.1	16.5	21.4	−0.3	0.8	2.3	4.1	5.6	69.6
Expensing under section 179 of depreciable business property	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	−0.1	9.5
Amortization of business startup costs	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.1
Reduced rates on first $10,000,000 of corporate taxable income	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Exemptions from imputed interest rules	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.2
Expensing of magazine circulation expenditures	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Special rules for magazines, paperback book, and record returns	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Completed contract rules	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5
Cash accounting, other than agriculture	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.4
Exclusion of interest on State and local government small-issue qualified private activity bonds	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5
Exception from net operating loss limitations for corporations in bankruptcy proceedings	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Tax credit for employer-paid FICA taxes on tips	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5

SUMMARY TABLE 4.—TAX EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 2007–2011—Continued

[Billions of dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2007–11
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Deduction of certain film and television production costs	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4
Deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities	3.9	5.5	5.9	7.4	8.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.4	42.6
Tax credit for the cost of carrying tax-paid distilled spirits in wholesale inventories	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1
Additional first-year depreciation for Gulf Opportunity Zone property	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	−0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Tax credit for employers for retention of employees affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1
Transportation											
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for highway projects and rail-truck transfer facilities	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Tax credit for certain expenditures on railroad track maintenance	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3
Deferral of tax on capital construction funds of shipping companies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5
Exclusion of employer-paid transportation benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	24.7
Community and Regional Development											
New York City Liberty Zone tax incentives	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Empowerment zone tax incentives	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.6
Renewal community tax incentives	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	(1)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	(1)	4.3
New markets tax credit	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	4.2
District of Columbia tax incentives	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
Expensing of environmental remediation costs (''Brownfields'')	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1
Accelerated depreciation for business property on Indian reservations	0.2	0.2	(1)	−0.1	−0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(4)	0.1	0.6
Tax credit for Indian reservation employment	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Exclusion of interest on state and local qualified private activity bonds for green buildings and sustainable design projects	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for private airports, docks, and mass-communting facilities	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.2
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services											
Education and training:											
Tax credits for tuition for post-secondary education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.5	22.6
Deduction for interest of student loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	4.3
Deduction for higher education expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	0.6	.....	.....	.....	2.9
Exclusion of earnings of Coverdell education savings accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Exclusion of tax on earnings of qualified tuition programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	4.4
Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	9.0

Exclusion of income attributable to the discharge of certain student loan debt and NHSC Educational Loan repayments	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Exclusion of employer-provided education assistance benefits	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	3.7
Exclusion of employer-provided tuition reduction benefits	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1
Parental personal exemption for students age 19 to 23	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	1.0
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for student loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for private nonprofit and qualified public educational facilities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	8.9
Tax credit for holders of qualified zone academy bonds	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.6
Deduction for charitable contributions to educational institutions	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.3	36.8
Above-the-line deduction for teacher classroom expenses	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	0.3
Employment:											
Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military)	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
Exclusion of benefits provided under cafeteria plans [5]	...	...	...	...	...	30.0	33.6	36.8	40.3	44.8	185.5
Exclusion of housing allowances for ministers	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	3.2
Exclusion of miscellaneous fringe benefits	...	...	...	...	...	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.4	36.7
Exclusion of employee awards	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Exclusion of income earned by voluntary employees' beneficiary associations	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	10.4
Special tax provisions for employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.5
Work opportunity tax credit	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1
Deferral of taxation on spread on acquisition of stock under incentive stock option plans and employee stock purchase plans [6]	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5
Social services:											
Tax credit for children under age 17 [7]	...	...	...	...	...	45.0	44.8	44.8	44.8	21.9	201.3
Tax credit for child and dependent care and exclusion of employer-provided child care [8]	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	13.2
Tax credit for employer-provided dependent care	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Exclusion of certain foster care payments	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.7
Adoption credit and employee adoption benefits exclusion	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	3.1
Deduction for charitable contributions, other than for education and health	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	32.0	33.6	35.3	37.1	39.6	187.0
Tax credit for disabled access expenditures	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3
Health											
Exclusion of employer contributions for health care, health insurance premiums, and long-term care insurance premiums [9]	...	...	...	...	...	105.7	116.5	126.0	135.6	144.7	628.5
Exclusion of medical care and TRICARE medical insurance for military dependents, retirees, and retiree dependents not enrolled in Medicare	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	10.7
Exclusion of health insurance benefits for military retirees and retiree dependents enrolled in Medicare	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	6.4
Deduction for health insurance premiums and long-term care insurance premiums by the self-employed	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.9	24.3

SUMMARY TABLE 4.—TAX EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 2007–2011—Continued

[Billions of dollars]

Function	Corporations					Individuals					Total 2007–11
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Deduction for medical expenses and long-term care expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	9.5	10.8	12.4	16.7	57.9
Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits (medical benefits)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.5	8.1	8.8	9.5	10.3	44.2
Health savings accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	4.6
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for private nonprofit hospital facilities	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	14.0
Deduction for charitable contributions to health organizations	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	27.0
Tax credit for orphan drug research	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6
Tax credit for purchase of health insurance by certain displaced persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Medicare											
Exclusion of Medicare benefits:											
Hospital insurance (Part A)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.1	21.7	23.5	25.6	30.2	121.1
Supplementary medical insurance (Part B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.5	15.6	16.3	17.6	20.9	84.9
Prescription drug insurance (Part D)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.8	8.4	32.0
Exclusion of certain subsidies to employers who maintain prescription drug plans for Medicare enrollees	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.3
Income Security											
Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits (disability and survivors payments)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	13.7
Exclusion of damages on account of personal physical injuries or physical sickness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	7.5
Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Exclusion of cash public assistance benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	15.4
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings:											
Employer plans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.6	114.1	120.4	126.7	137.5	607.3
Individual retirement plans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.5	17.0	18.5	20.0	23.2	94.1
Plans covering partners and sole proprietors (sometimes referred to as "Keogh plans")	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.8	9.5	10.6	11.5	14.1	54.5
Tax credit for certain individuals for elective deferrals and IRA contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.4
Exclusion of other employee benefits:											
Premiums on group term life insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	13.3
Premiums on accident and disability insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	15.3
Additional standard deduction for the blind and the elderly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	8.9
Deduction for casualty and theft losses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0
Earned income credit (EIC)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.7	46.5	47.9	48.9	46.9	234.9
Exclusion of survivor annuities paid to families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1

Exclusion of disaster mitigation payments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
Social Security and Railroad Retirement											
Exclusion of untaxed social security and railroad retirement benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.4	23.1	24.0	25.0	30.6	125.1
Veterans' Benefits and Services											
Exclusion of veterans' disability compensation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	17.2
Exclusion of veterans' pensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Exclusion of veterans' readjustment benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8
Exclusion of interest on State and local government qualified private activity bonds for veterans' housing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
General Purpose Fiscal Assistance											
Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local government bonds	7.8	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.6	24.7	156.0
Deduction of nonbusiness State and local government income taxes, sales taxes, and personal property taxes [10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.9	29.6	29.6	30.0	52.0	175.1
Interest											
Deferral of interest on savings bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	6.0

[1] Positive tax expenditure of less than $50 million.
[2] In addition, the credit from excise tax for alcohol fuels results in a reduction in excise tax receipts, net of income tax effect, of $10.9 billion over the fiscal years 2007 through 2011.
[3] In addition, the credit from excise tax for biodiesel fuels results in a reduction in excise tax receipts, net of income tax effect, of less than $50 million in each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011.
[4] Negative tax expenditure of less than $50 million.
[5] Estimate includes amounts of employer-provided health insurance purchased through cafeteria plans and employer-provided child care purchased through dependent care flexible spending accounts. These amounts are also included in other line items in this table.
[6] Tax expenditure estimate does not include offsetting denial of corporate deduction for qualified stock option compensation.
[7] Tax expenditure estimate includes refundable amounts, amounts used to offset income taxes, and amounts used to offset other taxes. The amount of refundable child tax credit and earned income tax credit used to offset taxes other than income tax or paid out as refunds is: $58.1 billion in 2007, $59.6 billion in 2008, $61.0 billion in 2009, $62.0 billion in 2010, and $48.9 in 2011.
[8] Estimate includes employer-provided child care purchased through dependent care flexible spending accounts.
[9] Estimate includes employer-provided health insurance purchased through cafeteria plans.
[10] Deduction for state and local sales taxes expires after December 31, 2007.

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation.

SUMMARY TABLE 5.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION COMPARED TO PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Budget Resolution							
Total Spending:							
BA	3,029.347	3,032.185	3,093.126	3,247.404	3,315.728	3,472.298	16,160.741
OT	2,932.743	3,063.405	3,148.367	3,262.946	3,300.867	3,458.775	16,234.360
On-Budget:							
BA	2,556.254	2,529.246	2,564.161	2,698.039	2,740.065	2,866.862	13,398.373
OT	2,462.616	2,563.380	2,622.295	2,716.979	2,728.965	2,857.394	13,489.013
Revenues:							
Total	2,546.245	2,723.000	2,939.435	3,214.493	3,479.113	3,616.784	15,972.824
On-budget	1,879.540	2,027.124	2,205.864	2,442.025	2,669.315	2,771.740	12,116.067
Surplus/Deficit (−):							
Total	−386.498	−340.405	−208.932	−48.453	178.246	158.009	−261.536
On-budget	−583.076	−536.256	−416.431	−274.954	−59.650	−85.654	−1,372.946
President's Budget (CBO Reestimate)							
Total Spending:							
BA	3,030.266	2,998.447	3,016.547	3,151.518	3,232.886	3,379.701	15,779.099
OT	2,932.873	3,040.929	3,081.921	3,168.679	3,215.130	3,363.019	15,869.678
On-Budget:							
BA	2,557.173	2,496.522	2,488.473	2,603.580	2,658.957	2,776.091	13,023.623
OT	2,462.746	2,541.918	2,556.638	2,624.115	2,645.015	2,763.442	13,131.128
Revenues:							
Total	2,537.181	2,698.662	2,899.950	3,039.910	3,215.019	3,341.807	15,195.349
On-budget	1,870.476	2,016.786	2,181.936	2,277.624	2,409.398	2,494.657	11,380.401
Surplus/Deficit (−):							
Total	−395.692	−342.267	−181.971	−128.769	−0.111	−21.212	−674.329
On-budget	−592.270	−525.132	−374.702	−346.491	−235.617	−268.785	−1,750.727
Difference							
Total Spending:							
BA	−0.919	33.738	76.579	95.886	82.842	92.597	381.642
OT	−0.130	22.476	66.446	94.267	85.737	95.756	364.682
On-Budget:							
BA	−0.919	32.724	75.688	94.459	81.108	90.771	374.750
OT	−0.130	21.462	65.657	92.864	83.950	93.952	357.885
Revenues:							
Total	9.064	24.338	39.485	174.583	264.094	274.976	777.476
On-budget	9.064	10.338	23.928	164.401	259.916	277.083	735.666
Surplus/Deficit (−):							
Total	9.194	1.862	−26.961	80.316	178.357	179.220	412.794
On-budget	9.194	−11.124	−41.729	71.537	175.966	183.131	377.781

SUMMARY TABLE 6.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION COMPARED TO 2008: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Summary						
Total Spending:						
BA	2.838	63.779	218.057	286.381	442.951	1,014.006
OT	130.662	215.624	330.203	368.124	526.032	1,570.645
On-Budget:						
BA	−27.008	7.907	141.785	183.811	310.608	617.103
OT	100.764	159.679	254.363	266.349	394.778	1,175.933
Off-Budget:						
BA	29.846	55.872	76.272	102.570	132.343	396.903
OT	29.898	55.945	75.840	101.775	131.254	394.712
Revenues:						
Total	176.755	393.190	668.248	932.868	1,070.539	3,241.600
On-budget	147.584	326.324	562.485	789.775	892.200	2,718.368
Off-budget	29.171	66.866	105.763	143.093	178.339	523.232
Surplus/Deficit (−):						
Total	46.093	177.566	338.045	564.744	544.507	1,670.955
On-budget	46.820	166.645	308.122	523.426	497.422	1,542.435
Off-budget	−0.727	10.921	29.923	41.318	47.085	128.520
By Function						
National Defense (050):						
BA	−48.189	−40.272	−33.660	−24.886	−14.463	−161.470
OT	−2.811	−15.447	−16.074	−19.474	−7.344	−61.150
International Affairs (150):						
BA	4.463	5.868	6.785	7.599	8.029	32.744
OT	2.859	4.075	4.836	5.311	5.503	22.584
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):						
BA	2.527	3.758	5.067	6.446	7.891	25.689
OT	2.244	4.148	5.745	7.108	8.021	27.266
Energy (270):						
BA	1.126	1.097	1.164	1.255	1.347	5.989
OT	0.511	1.197	1.690	2.057	2.339	7.794
Natural Resources and Environment (300):						
BA	6.091	1.222	2.110	3.008	3.930	16.361
OT	1.136	1.752	1.980	2.305	2.859	10.032
Agriculture (350):						
BA	−0.927	−0.737	−0.565	−0.193	0.165	−2.257
OT	−0.249	−0.848	−0.652	−0.093	0.288	−1.554
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):						
BA	−1.848	1.788	−3.693	−3.436	−3.031	−10.220
OT	−1.838	−0.416	−4.650	−5.099	−5.177	−17.180
On-budget:						
BA	−1.656	2.671	−2.218	−1.970	−1.574	−4.747
OT	−1.659	0.454	−3.188	−3.646	−3.733	−11.772
Off-budget:						
BA	−0.192	−0.883	−1.475	−1.466	−1.457	−5.473
OT	−0.179	−0.870	−1.462	−1.453	−1.444	−5.408
Transportation (400):						
BA	−6.350	−2.287	−1.260	−0.309	0.684	−9.522
OT	2.648	6.066	8.267	10.339	12.648	39.968
Community and Regional Development (450):						
BA	−5.476	−5.203	−4.895	−4.579	−4.274	−24.427
OT	−3.568	−6.003	−9.945	−12.002	−12.258	−43.776
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):						
BA	5.158	12.517	15.535	17.751	11.613	62.574
OT	0.218	7.616	12.406	13.668	12.761	46.669
Health (550):						
BA	21.694	38.666	59.648	82.665	107.984	310.657
OT	18.646	37.450	57.030	79.624	104.638	297.388

SUMMARY TABLE 6.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION COMPARED TO 2008: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009–2013
Medicare (570):						
BA	29.733	54.767	103.912	100.895	161.931	451.238
OT	29.520	54.895	103.739	100.656	162.049	450.859
Income Security (600):						
BA	21.834	27.654	37.059	22.490	38.123	147.160
OT	19.932	24.517	33.441	18.731	33.603	130.224
Social Security (650):						
BA	34.699	69.067	104.287	145.943	192.115	546.111
OT	34.738	69.127	103.842	145.135	191.013	543.855
On-budget:						
BA	1.930	4.416	7.952	10.964	13.784	39.046
OT	1.930	4.416	7.952	10.964	13.784	39.046
Off-budget:						
BA	32.769	64.651	96.335	134.979	178.331	507.065
OT	32.808	64.711	95.890	134.171	177.229	504.809
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):						
BA	6.903	9.635	15.435	12.750	18.729	63.452
OT	8.892	12.159	17.924	14.720	20.715	74.410
Administration of Justice (750):						
BA	1.867	2.864	4.101	5.385	6.730	20.947
OT	3.654	5.320	6.314	7.219	8.260	30.767
General Government (800):						
BA	−32.887	−36.446	−35.796	−35.088	−34.400	−174.617
OT	−33.030	−36.933	−36.424	−35.588	−35.133	−177.108
Net Interest (900):						
BA	−17.063	14.838	41.501	51.058	46.696	137.030
OT	−17.063	14.838	41.501	51.058	46.696	137.030
On-budget:						
BA	−15.063	21.238	57.701	78.658	86.996	229.530
OT	−15.063	21.238	57.701	78.658	86.996	229.530
Off-budget:						
BA	−2.000	−6.400	−16.200	−27.600	−40.300	−92.500
OT	−2.000	−6.400	−16.200	−27.600	−40.300	−92.500
Allowances (920):						
BA	−1.000	−1.150	−1.200	−1.200	−1.200	−5.750
OT	−0.224	−0.584	−0.695	−0.709	−0.731	−2.943
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):						
BA	18.539	14.189	10.578	6.883	2.408	52.597
OT	18.539	14.189	10.578	6.883	2.408	52.597
On-budget:						
BA	19.270	15.685	12.966	10.226	6.639	64.786
OT	19.270	15.685	12.966	10.226	6.639	64.786
Off-budget:						
BA	−0.731	−1.496	−2.388	−3.343	−4.231	−12.189
OT	−0.731	−1.496	−2.388	−3.343	−4.231	−12.189
Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):						
BA	−38.056	−108.056	−108.056	−108.056	−108.056	−470.280
OT	45.908	18.506	−10.650	−23.725	−27.126	2.913

SUMMARY TABLE 7.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION COMPARED TO 2008: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

[Percentage change]

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary					
Total Spending:					
BA	0.1	2.1	7.2	9.5	14.6
OT	4.5	7.4	11.3	12.6	17.9
On-Budget:					
BA	−1.1	0.3	5.5	7.2	12.2
OT	4.1	6.5	10.3	10.8	16.0
Off-Budget:					
BA	6.3	11.8	16.1	21.7	28.0
OT	6.4	11.9	16.1	21.6	27.9
Revenues:					
Total	6.9	15.4	26.2	36.6	42.0
On-budget	7.9	17.4	29.9	42.0	47.5
Off-budget	4.4	10.0	15.9	21.5	26.7
Surplus/Deficit (−):					
Total	−11.9	−45.9	−87.5	−146.1	−140.9
On-budget	−8.0	−28.6	−52.8	−89.8	−85.3
Off-budget	−0.4	5.6	15.2	21.0	24.0
By Function					
National Defense (050):					
BA	−8.2	−6.8	−5.7	−4.2	−2.4
OT	−0.5	−2.7	−2.8	−3.4	−1.3
International Affairs (150):					
BA	13.7	18.0	20.8	23.3	24.6
OT	8.7	12.4	14.7	16.2	16.8
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):					
BA	9.2	13.7	18.5	23.5	28.8
OT	8.5	15.7	21.7	26.9	30.3
Energy (270):					
BA	31.7	30.9	32.8	35.4	38.0
OT	30.4	71.2	100.5	122.4	139.1
Natural Resources and Environment (300):					
BA	18.7	3.8	6.5	9.2	12.1
OT	3.3	5.1	5.7	6.7	8.3
Agriculture (350):					
BA	−4.1	−3.3	−2.5	−0.9	0.7
OT	−1.2	−3.9	−3.0	−0.4	1.3
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):					
BA	−14.6	14.1	−29.2	−27.1	−23.9
OT	−27.0	−6.1	−68.2	−74.8	−75.9
On-budget:					
BA	−14.8	23.8	−19.8	−17.6	−14.0
OT	−30.8	8.4	−59.2	−67.8	−69.4
Off-budget:					
BA	−13.2	−60.9	−101.7	−101.1	−100.5
OT	−12.5	−60.5	−101.7	−101.1	−100.5
Transportation (400):					
BA	−8.0	−2.9	−1.6	−0.4	0.9
OT	3.4	7.8	10.6	13.3	16.3
Community and Regional Development (450):					
BA	−27.3	−26.0	−24.4	−22.9	−21.3
OT	−12.8	−21.6	−35.7	−43.1	−44.1
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):					
BA	5.7	13.9	17.2	19.7	12.9
OT	0.2	8.4	13.7	15.1	14.1
Health (550):					
BA	7.6	13.6	20.9	29.0	37.9
OT	6.5	13.1	19.9	27.8	36.5
Medicare (570):					
BA	7.6	14.0	26.6	25.8	41.5
OT	7.6	14.1	26.6	25.8	41.5

SUMMARY TABLE 7.—FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION COMPARED TO 2008: TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES—Continued

[Percentage change]

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income Security (600):					
BA	5.6	7.1	9.5	5.8	9.8
OT	5.1	6.2	8.5	4.8	8.5
Social Security (650):					
BA	5.6	11.1	16.8	23.6	31.0
OT	5.6	11.2	16.8	23.5	31.0
On-budget:					
BA	10.0	22.8	41.0	56.6	71.1
OT	10.0	22.8	41.0	56.6	71.1
Off-budget:					
BA	5.5	10.8	16.1	22.5	29.7
OT	5.5	10.8	16.1	22.5	29.7
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):					
BA	8.0	11.2	17.9	14.8	21.7
OT	10.6	14.6	21.5	17.6	24.8
Administration of Justice (750):					
BA	4.0	6.2	8.9	11.6	14.6
OT	8.3	12.0	14.3	16.3	18.7
General Government (800):					
BA	−58.3	−64.6	−63.5	−62.2	−61.0
OT	−58.0	−64.9	−64.0	−62.5	−61.7
Net Interest (900):					
BA	−7.3	6.3	17.7	21.8	20.0
OT	−7.3	6.3	17.7	21.8	20.0
On-budget:					
BA	−4.3	6.1	16.5	22.5	24.9
OT	−4.3	6.1	16.5	22.5	24.9
Off-budget:					
BA	1.7	5.5	14.0	23.9	34.9
OT	1.7	5.5	14.0	23.9	34.9
Allowances (920):					
BA	−100.0	−115.0	−120.0	−120.0	−120.0
OT	−42.2	−110.0	−130.9	−133.5	−137.7
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):					
BA	−18.6	−14.3	−10.6	−6.9	−2.4
OT	−18.6	−14.3	−10.6	−6.9	−2.4
On-budget:					
BA	−22.3	−18.2	−15.0	−11.8	−7.7
OT	−22.3	−18.2	−15.0	−11.8	−7.7
Off-budget:					
BA	5.6	11.4	18.1	25.4	32.1
OT	5.6	11.4	18.1	25.4	32.1
Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):					
BA	−35.2	−100.0	−100.0	−100.0	−100.0
OT	158.8	64.0	−36.8	−82.1	−93.9

VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

House rule XIII, clause 3(b), requires that each committee report that accompanies any bill or resolution of a public nature include the total number of votes cast for and against on each roll call vote, on a motion to report, and any amendments offered to the measure or matter, along with the names of those voting for and against.

Described and listed below are the roll call votes from the Committee on the Budget on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009.

On March 5, 2008, the Committee met in open session. A quorum was present.

After calling the Committee to order, Chairman Spratt reminded all members that pursuant to unanimous consent agreed to at the Committee's organizational meeting held January 18, 2007, and consistent with House rule XVI, clause 4, he was authorized to declare a recess at any time.

Chairman Spratt asked unanimous consent that the reading of the budget aggregates, function levels, and other appropriate matters be dispensed with; that the aggregates, function levels, and other matter be opened to amendment; that the reading of each amendment be by title, and that the reading of each amendment be dispensed with. There were no objections.

The Committee adopted and ordered reported the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009. The following votes were taken by the Committee:

1. An amendment was offered by Representatives Campbell, Hensarling, and Barrett to establish a Joint Select Committee on earmark reform and create a point of order against considering any bills, joint resolutions, or conference reports containing an earmark or limited tax or tariff benefit for the remainder of this year.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes to 21 nays.

VOTE NO. 1

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		

VOTE NO. 1—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)				SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

2. An amendment was offered by Representatives Ryan, Lungren and McHenry to provide reconciliation instructions to extend all tax cuts enacted in 2001 and 2003 at the cost of $683 billion over five years and strike the reconciliation instructions on revenues and spending in the Chairman's mark. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 21 nays.

VOTE NO. 2

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)				GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			

VOTE NO. 2—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

3. An amendment was offered by Representatives Garrett and Porter to provide reconciliation instructions to extend the 2007 alternative minimum tax "patch" for the 2008 tax year at a cost of $61 billion over five years and strike the reconciliation instructions on revenues and spending in the Chairman's mark. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 3

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		

VOTE NO. 3—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

4. An amendment was offered by Representatives Bonner, Hensarling, and Tiberi to: (1) provide reconciliation instructions directing committees to reduce total mandatory spending within their jurisdictions by at least .008391 percent, for a total of $77 billion in mandatory cuts over five years; and (2) strike the reconciliation instructions on revenues and spending in the Chairman's mark. The amendment exempted the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and excluded veterans' programs, net interest, and Social Security.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 4

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)			
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		

VOTE NO. 4—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

5. An amendment was offered by Representatives Hensarling and Bonner to provide reconciliation instructions directing the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Energy and Commerce to cut spending by not less than $1 billion for 2013 and to strike the reconciliation instructions on revenues and spending in the Chairman's mark. The amendment also included policy language stating that the committees shall meet the instruction by reporting legislation to eliminate excess general revenue Medicare funding pursuant to section 802 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 14 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 5

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)			
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		

VOTE NO. 5—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)		X	
ANDREWS (NJ)				ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

6. An amendment was offered by Representatives Diaz-Balart and Tiberi to provide reconciliation instructions to extend the marginal tax rate reductions of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts at a cost of $337.2 billion over five years. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 13 ayes and 21 nays.

VOTE NO. 6

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)			
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)			
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		

VOTE NO. 6—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)			
ANDREWS (NJ)				ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

7. An amendment was offered by Representatives Tiberi, Bonner, Smith, and Diaz-Balart to provide reconciliation instructions to extend the marriage penalty provisions of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts at a cost of $28.8 billion over five years. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 14 ayes and 20 nays.

VOTE NO. 7

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)			
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)			
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)				LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		

VOTE NO. 7—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ANDREWS (NJ)				ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

8. An amendment was offered by Representatives Porter, Tiberi, and Jordan to provide reconciliation instructions to extend the child tax credit of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts at a cost of $78.1 billion over five years. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 8

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		

VOTE NO. 8—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

9. An amendment was offered by Representatives Campbell, Conaway, Ryan, and Hensarling to establish several new restrictions on the Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) rule of the 110th Congress.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 18 nays.

VOTE NO. 9

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)				LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)				McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)				MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)							

VOTE NO. 9—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

10. An amendment was offered by Representatives Hensarling, Ryan, and Simpson to require a separate vote on a debt limit increase.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 10

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

11. An amendment was offered by Representatives Ryan and Hensarling that included the following budget process proposals: (1) cost estimates for all conference reports; (2) roll call votes for new spending over $50 million; (3) publishing of all earmarks on

the internet in a searchable format; (4) a 17-hour availability of all Committee on Rules reports prior to consideration; (5) a two-thirds vote for the waiver of certain rules; (6) a two-thirds vote for the waiver of a requirement regarding the availability of certain measures on the internet; (7) written justification for all earmarks; and (8) mandatory oversight for committees.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 20 nays.

VOTE NO. 11

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)			
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)				LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)				SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

12. An amendment was offered by Representatives Alexander and Garrett to increase spending in the Chairman's mark by $330 billion over five years. The amendment included policy language assuming enactment of legislation characterized as implementing Senator Clinton's health care proposal.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 1 aye and 36 nays.

VOTE NO. 12

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)		X	
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)		X	
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)		X	
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)		X	
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)		X	
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)		X	
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)				SIMPSON (ID)		X	
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)		X	
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)		X	
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)		X	
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)		X	
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)		X	
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)		X	
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)		X	
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)		X	
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

13. An amendment was offered by Representatives Ryan, Alexander, and Garrett to increase spending in the Chairman's mark by $195 billion over five years, reducing revenues accordingly. The amendment included policy language assuming enactment of legislation characterized as implementing Senator Obama's health care proposal.

The amendment was not agreed to by a voice vote.

14. An amendment was offered by Representatives Campbell, Jordan, and McHenry to provide reconciliation instructions to repeal the alternative minimum tax at a cost of $435 billion over years fiscal years 2008 through 2013 and to strike the reconciliation instructions on revenues.

The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 21 nays.

VOTE NO. 14

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)				SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

15. An amendment was offered by Representatives Diaz-Balart, Mack, Porter, and Conaway to provide reconciliation instructions to extend the deduction for state and local sales taxes at a cost of $13.474 billion over five years. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 15

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		

VOTE NO. 15—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

16. An amendment was offered by Representatives Conaway, Simpson, Smith, Mack, Campbell, Diaz-Balart, and Lungren to provide reconciliation instructions to repeal the estate tax at a cost of $180.555 billion over five years. The amendment was not offset.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 16

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		

VOTE NO. 16—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

17. An amendment was offered by Representatives Garrett and Jordan to create a point of order against including domestic emergency spending in supplemental appropriations legislation that primarily funds war and terrorism programs.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 21 nays.

VOTE NO. 17

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)				GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		

VOTE NO. 17—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

18. An amendment was offered by Representatives Porter, Hensarling, Barrett, and McHenry to create three separate 302(a) allocations to the Appropriations Committee: a general allocation; an allocation for Veterans (Function 700) programs; and an allocation for National Defense (Function 050) programs.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 23 nays.

VOTE NO. 18

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		

VOTE NO. 18—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)		X	
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

19. An amendment was offered by Representatives Hensarling, Bonner, and Barrett to increase appropriated funding for Veterans by $809 million in the Chairman's mark by reducing other unspecified appropriated funding.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 20 nays.

VOTE NO. 19

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)			
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)				MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		

VOTE NO. 19—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)							
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

20. An amendment was offered by Representatives Jordan, Garrett, and Mack to freeze non-defense, non-veterans discretionary funding at the fiscal year 2008 level in 2009.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 20

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)			
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					

VOTE NO. 20—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

21. An amendment was offered by Representatives Smith, Barrett, and Ryan to include legislative text for legislative line item veto authority in the budget resolution.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 23 nays.

VOTE NO. 21

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)		X	
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

22. An amendment was offered by Representatives Conaway and Campbell to allow any Member who offers an amendment reducing budget authority in appropriations or continuing appropriations legislation to designate those savings for deficit reduction. If the amendment is successful, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee would be required to reduce the 302(b) allocation for the appropriate subcommittee and not increase the allocation for any other subcommittee.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 22

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

23. An amendment was offered by Representatives Conaway and Garrett to create a point of order against the consideration of reconciliation legislation or amendments to it if either: (1) the total of a committee's provisions result in gross new direct spending that exceeds 20 percent of the total savings instruction for the com-

mittee, or (2) the effect of the adoption of an amendment would result in gross new direct spending that exceeds 20 percent of the total savings instruction for the committee.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 23

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

24. An amendment was offered by Representatives Hensarling, Lungren, and Ryan to create a point of order against legislation that includes any of the following: (1) earmarks; (2) increases in direct spending; or (3) increases for appropriations other than defense or veterans programs. The point of order would apply until Social Security surpluses are no longer transferred to the general fund.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 24

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

25. An amendment was offered by Representative Porter to add $73.2 billion in budget authority to Function 500 (Education, Employment, Training, and Social Services) over five years and cut an equal amount from Function 920 (Allowances) in order to increase funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 15 ayes and 21 nays.

VOTE NO. 25

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		

VOTE NO. 25—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)				DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)			
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

26. An amendment was offered by Representatives McHenry and Campbell to provide reconciliation instructions to direct a revision in the cross reference to the Social Security Act in order to limit qualifying taxpayer identification numbers to valid-for-work social security numbers of those legally present in the United States.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 14 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 26

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		

VOTE NO. 26—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ALLEN (ME)				DIAZ–BALART (FL)		X	
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)			
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

27. A Sense of Congress amendment was offered by Representatives Conaway, Barrett, and Simpson on war funding.

The amendment was not agreed to by voice vote.

28. An amendment was offered by Representatives Garrett, Jordan, and Barrett to provide reconciliation instructions directing all committees with jurisdiction over mandatory spending to report legislation that would reduce total mandatory spending within their jurisdictions by one percent over five years. The amendment exempted the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 28

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		

VOTE NO. 28—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

29. A Sense of House amendment was offered by Representatives Ryan and Moore (WI) on the importance of ensuring that children receive all the child support that is owed to them.

The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

30. An amendment was offered by Representatives Jordan and Mack to establish "the United States Authorization and Sunset Commission." The Commission would be required to submit recommendations abolishing at least 25 percent of agencies and programs operating without statutory authorization within 18 months of its establishment and thereafter every 10 years. Legislative proposals submitted by the Commission would be considered in Congress under expedited procedures.

The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 30

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		

VOTE NO. 30—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

31. A Sense of Congress was offered by Representative McHenry against raising taxes on pensions.

The Sense of Congress was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 16 ayes and 22 nays.

VOTE NO. 31

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)		X		RYAN (WI) (Ranking)	X		
DeLAURO (CT)		X		BARRETT (SC)	X		
EDWARDS (TX)		X		BONNER (AL)	X		
COOPER (TN)		X		GARRETT (NJ)	X		
ALLEN (ME)		X		DIAZ–BALART (FL)	X		
SCHWARTZ (PA)		X		HENSARLING (TX)	X		

VOTE NO. 31—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
KAPTUR (OH)		X		LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)		X		SIMPSON (ID)	X		
DOGGETT (TX)		X		McHENRY (NC)	X		
BLUMENAUER (OR)		X		MACK (FL)	X		
BERRY (AR)		X		CONAWAY (TX)	X		
BOYD (FL)		X		CAMPBELL (CA)	X		
McGOVERN (MA)		X		TIBERI (OH)	X		
SUTTON (OH)		X		PORTER (NV)	X		
ANDREWS (NJ)		X		ALEXANDER (LA)	X		
SCOTT (VA)		X		SMITH (NE)	X		
ETHERIDGE (NC)		X		JORDAN (OH)	X		
HOOLEY (OR)		X					
BAIRD (WA)		X					
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)		X					
BISHOP (NY)		X					
MOORE, GWEN (WI)		X					

32. Ms. DeLauro moved that the Committee adopt the aggregates, functional totals, and other matters of the Chairman's mark, as amended. The motion was agreed to by a voice vote.

33. Ms. DeLauro moved that the Committee order the Chairman's mark of the concurrent resolution as amended to be reported to the House of Representatives with the recommendation that the concurrent resolution do pass. The motion was agreed to by a roll call vote of 22 ayes and 16 nays.

VOTE NO. 33

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
SPRATT (SC) (Chairman)	X			RYAN (WI) (Ranking)		X	
DeLAURO (CT)	X			BARRETT (SC)		X	
EDWARDS (TX)	X			BONNER (AL)		X	
COOPER (TN)	X			GARRETT (NJ)		X	
ALLEN (ME)	X			DIAZ–BALART (FL)		X	
SCHWARTZ (PA)	X			HENSARLING (TX)		X	
KAPTUR (OH)	X			LUNGREN (CA)			
BECERRA (CA)	X			SIMPSON (ID)		X	

VOTE NO. 33—Continued

Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present	Name & State	Aye	No	Answer Present
DOGGETT (TX)	X			McHENRY (NC)		X	
BLUMENAUER (OR)	X			MACK (FL)		X	
BERRY (AR)	X			CONAWAY (TX)		X	
BOYD (FL)	X			CAMPBELL (CA)		X	
McGOVERN (MA)	X			TIBERI (OH)		X	
SUTTON (OH)	X			PORTER (NV)		X	
ANDREWS (NJ)	X			ALEXANDER (LA)		X	
SCOTT (VA)	X			SMITH (NE)		X	
ETHERIDGE (NC)	X			JORDAN (OH)		X	
HOOLEY (OR)	X						
BAIRD (WA)	X						
MOORE, DENNIS (KS)	X						
BISHOP (NY)	X						
MOORE, GWEN (WI)	X						

34. Ms. DeLauro, pursuant to House rule XXII, clause 1 moved that the Chairman be authorized to offer such motions in the House of Representatives as may be necessary to go to conference; and that the staff be authorized to make technical and conforming corrections in the concurrent resolution and committee amendments, and to calculate the remaining elements required on the resolution, prior to the filing of the concurrent resolution. The motions were agreed to by voice votes.

Mr. Ryan stated the intention of the minority to file minority views for inclusion in the report on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009.

Chairman Spratt adjourned the Committee.

HOUSE RULE XXVII

The adoption of a conference agreement by the two houses on a concurrent resolution on the budget would result in the engrossment of a House Joint Resolution changing the statutory limit on the public debt pursuant to House Rule XXVII, clause 3. The rule requires a joint resolution in the following form:

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out the dollar limitation contained in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof $10,200,000,000,000.

OTHER MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED UNDER THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Clause 3(c)(1) of Rule XIII requires that each committee report include oversight findings and recommendations pursuant to Clause 2(b)(1) of Rule X. The Committee on the Budget has no such findings at this time.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY, AND TAX EXPENDITURES

Clause 3(c)(2) of Rule XIII provides that committee reports shall include the statement required by Section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. As a concurrent resolution that sets forth a blueprint for the Congressional budget, the budget resolution does not provide new budget authority or new entitlement authority or change revenues. Therefore, this report does not contain such a statement.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Clause 3(c)(4) of Rule XIII requires that each committee report include a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding. Because the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget does not authorize funding, the committee does not have any such goals and objectives to report.

MINORITY VIEWS

THE STATUS QUO—AND THEN SOME

Taxes, Spending, and a Lack of Reform

INTRODUCTION

There are two visions of America.

In one, American society starts with the individual, the family, the entrepreneur, and grows *outward* from their choices and actions exercised responsibly in a free and open economy. Government's primary roles are protecting the national security, upholding the rules of law, and providing a reliable safety net for those who need it, *when* they need it.

In the other view, Americans are increasingly dependent on, and beholden to, the government. As government expands, it absorbs growing amounts of economic resources, gradually smothering the initiative of the people it is supposed to serve. On this path—the inevitable course of today's fiscal policies extended forward—the Federal Government by mid-century will double in size, consuming as much as 40 percent of America's economic output, and mostly shuffling resources from one generation to another. This is the view of the resolution reported to the House by the Committee on the Budget, on a party-line vote.

The Democratic budget contains the usual mix of higher taxes and higher spending—only more so. The Majority's "new" fiscal blueprint, as reported by the Budget Committee, calls for an even larger tax increase than last year, totaling $683 billion over 5 years. But the budget still manages to soak up the additional revenue with an array of proposals to expand government, setting in motion a vicious cycle of *ever-higher spending* chased by *ever-higher taxes*. Further, the Democrats fail to fully budget for Iraq and Afghanistan—*after criticizing the President's budget for the same thing*.

The budget also *fails to rescue Social Security and Medicare* from the financial crisis that is now unfolding, despite repeated warnings that these and other entitlement programs are the largest threat to the budget and the U.S. economy.

HIGHER TAXES

• *Imposes the Largest Tax Increase in History*. Though Democrats claim otherwise, the budget *raises taxes by $683 billion over the next 5 years*. This occurs for two reasons.

—ASSUMED IN THE REVENUE FIGURES. First, the numbers in the budget include, depend on, and *require* $683 billion

in revenue increases resulting from automatic tax hikes scheduled to occur after 31 December 2010. These include increases in marginal tax rates; elimination of the 10-percent bracket for lower-income taxpayers; higher taxes on marriage, children, small businesses, and estates; and higher tax rates on investments.

—REQUIRED BY PAYGO. Second, the budget operates under the Democrats' pay-as-you-go [PAYGO] rule, which *requires* capturing the additional revenue from these tax increases—as if simply retaining current policies after 2010 (including provisions enacted in 2001 and 2003) constitutes a new tax "cut."

Either way, the House Majority's budget raises taxes by nearly three times the largest enacted tax hike to date: the $240.6 billion increase in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

DEMOCRATIC TAX INCREASES

[Dollars in billions]

Tax Increase [a]	5-Year Total
Increase in Marginal Rates	325.7 billion
Increase in Tax Per Child	50.9 billion
Increase in Marriage Penalty	25.4 billion
Increase in Death Tax	180.6 billion
Increase in Taxes on Investments	81.8 billion
Other Tax Increases	18.7 billion

[a] Reflects estimated revenue effects only.
Source: House Budget Committee Republican staff estimates.

• *Spreads Tax Hikes Widely.* These assumed tax increases would hit middle-income families, low-income earners, families with children, small businesses, and a range of others. The budget contains a "reserve fund" and policy language claiming to protect "middle-income" tax benefits; *but even these provisions still require raising the additional revenue, as embraced by the budget's revenue stream.*

Here are some examples of how much the Democratic budget will increase burdens on American taxpayers:

—Some 116 million taxpayers will see an average tax increase of more than $1,800 per year.

—More than 6 million low-income individuals and couples who currently pay no taxes will no longer be exempt.

—A family of four earning $50,000 will see their taxes increase by $2,100.

—Approximately 48 million married couples will face an average tax increase of $3,000 per year.

—Low-income families with one or two children will no longer be eligible for the refundable child tax credit in 2011.

—Roughly 12 million single women with children will see their taxes increase by $1,100 per year.

—About 18 million seniors will be subjected to tax increases of more than $2,100 per year.

—Tax bills for an estimated 27 million small-business owners will increase by more than $4,000 each.

• *Sets the Table for Billions in Further Tax and Spending Hikes.* The budget contains 16 "reserve funds" that call for an unspecified total in spending increases, if offset with commensurate savings

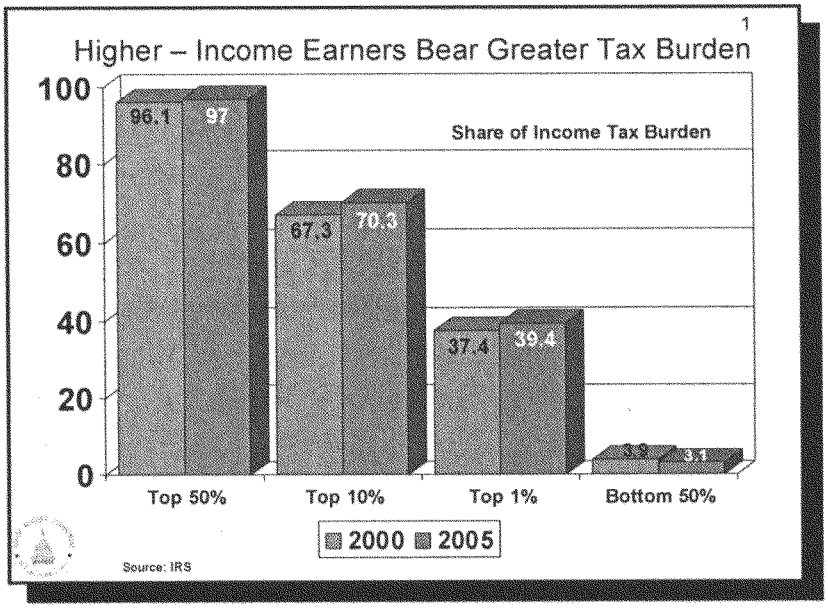
or—as is far more likely—higher taxes. The only identified spending amount is a proposed $50 billion increase for the State Children's Health Insurance Program [SCHIP]. Oddly, none of the reserve funds accommodates the health reform proposals of the two Democratic presidential candidates.

• *Offers No Real AMT Fix.* The Democrats recycle last year's distorted logic about the alternative minimum tax [AMT]. The budget employs a reconciliation instruction that "patches" the AMT for 1 year (tax year 2008)—preventing the tax from ensnaring roughly 25 million new taxpayers for whom it was never intended. It then treats this as a new tax "cut," and raises taxes by $70 billion in the subsequent 4 years to "pay for" it.

• *Ignores Economic Consequences.* With U.S. consumers already anxious over mortgage payments, food and gasoline prices, and spiraling health care expenses, the threatened tax increases only add to their economic worries. These tax hikes likely would reverse the economic gains achieved under the 2001 and 2003 tax laws, which include: 8.3 million new jobs, an average of more than 150,000 per month; a 5.5-percent year-over-year increase in business investment; and real growth in gross domestic product averaging more than 3.0 percent per year (even with the weak fourth quarter in 2007).

• *Reverses "Stimulus".* Less than a month after Congress and the President enacted tax relief measures to "stimulate" the economy, the Democratic budget takes back these benefits several times over. The proposed tax increase is more than four times the size of the tax-reducing "stimulus" package.

• *Ignores Fiscal Consequences.* Because these tax increases likely would slow economic growth, they will produce less revenue than expected. But the Democrats' spending proposals will not shrink. This combination will worsen deficits, increase debt, and make it more difficult to balance the budget.



• *Employs Faulty Class Warfare Rhetoric.* When Democrats insist they intend only to "roll back" tax breaks for the "rich," they ignore the fact that upper income earners already bear the largest part of the tax burden; and their share of taxes actually increased after the 2001 and 2003 laws. For example, those in the top 10 percent of income earners already were paying more than two-thirds of the tax burden; today they are paying more than 70 percent.

HUGE SPENDING INCREASES

• *Proposes a Record-Setting 1-Year Appropriations Increase.* The budget promotes an astonishing 8.8-percent ($82 billion) year-to-year increase in total nonemergency discretionary spending, which rises from the $933-billion enacted level in fiscal year 2008 to $1.105 *trillion* in 2009. The figure also reflects a $23.4-billion increase over the President's request in nondefense, nonemergency discretionary spending—which translates to $280 billion above the President over 5 years (including cap adjustments).

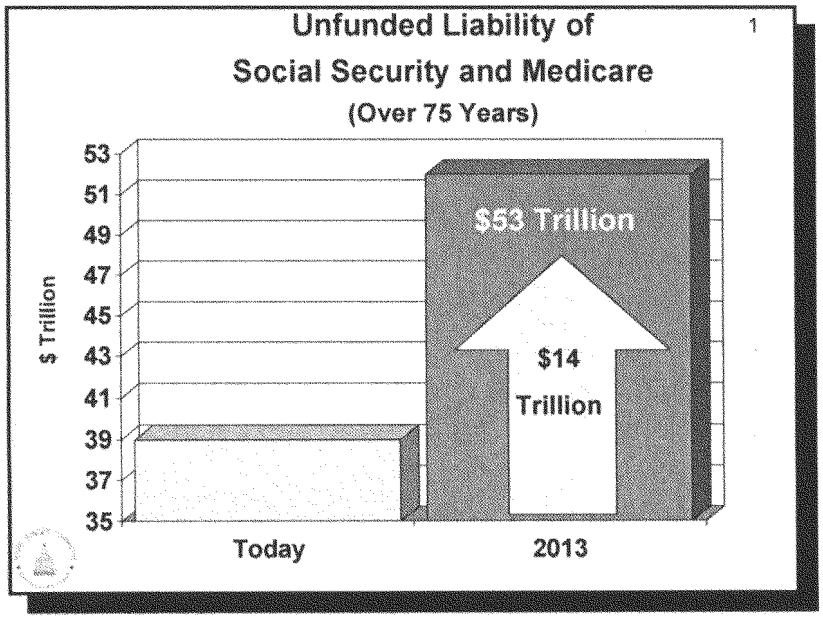
• *Increases "Advance Appropriations".* The budget also increases by $2 billion, to $27.588 billion, the amount that can be appropriated in fiscal year 2010 or later. This gimmick builds spending into the base of government that is effectively exempt from budget disciplines.

• *Promises Reckless New Entitlement Spending.* Despite warnings by numerous witnesses about the unsustainable rate of entitlement spending, the budget's reserve funds nevertheless provide for higher mandatory spending if coupled with even more tax increases. As noted above, the budget contains 16 reserve funds that create avenues for higher spending if offset with spending reductions or—as is more likely—higher taxes.

FAILURE TO RESCUE SOCIAL SECURITY OR MEDICARE

• *Ignores the Entitlement Warnings.* The Budget Committee has been warned repeatedly that Social Security and Medicare cannot be sustained as currently structured, and—along with other entitlements—are growing at rates that will cripple the economy and overwhelm the budget. Yet the budget puts off any significant reform for at least 5 years—causing the problem to worsen. As a result, the unfunded liabilities in Social Security and Medicare will increase by roughly $14 trillion—from about $38.7 trillion today to about $52.5 trillion by 2013.

• *Throws More Words at the Problem.* The resolution's only response to the entitlement challenge is Sense of the House language urging "governmental and nongovernmental experts to develop specific options to reform the health care system." The language contends that "immediate policy action is needed," but says "such action should be bipartisan, bicameral, involve both legislative and executive branch participants, as well as public participation, and be conducted in a manner that ensures full, fair, and timely Congressional consideration."



NO ACCOUNTABILITY

• *Retains Bias Favoring Higher Spending, Higher Taxes.* As noted, the budget raises taxes by $683 billion, by assuming all the 2001 and 2003 tax provisions will expire as scheduled after 31 December 2010. But at the same time it assumes that *spending* programs whose authorizations expire continue indefinitely.

• *Fails to Strengthen PAYGO.* It retains the weak House pay-as-you-go [PAYGO] rule, which allows Democrats to chase higher spending with higher taxes, and to enact spending increases imme-

diately, offset by gimmicks, or by savings that do not occur until later.

• *Offers No Emergency Provision.* The budget fails to anticipate emergencies, and provides no criteria for domestic emergency spending—which is exempt from budget disciplines.

• *Contains No Earmark Reform.* The budget does nothing to cure the continuing problem of congressional earmarks—though the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bills contained 11,737 such provisions, at a total cost of $16.9 billion.

GIMMICKS

• *Abuses Fast-Track Reconciliation.* The budget misuses budget reconciliation—which is intended to control spending and preclude any 60-vote hurdle in the Senate—in the following ways:

—AMT. It jams a $70-billion tax increase to "pay for" a 1-year alternative minimum tax "patch"—as if this patch were a new tax cut. But in fact, the patch only *prevents* exposing 25 million *additional* taxpayers to the AMT. Although the AMT was never intended for these added taxpayers, the budget demands the additional $70 billion in revenue anyway.

—MEDICARE. The budget provides a nominal $750 million in 5-year savings to leverage unspecified Medicare changes, with no real reform.

• *Rests on Straw Man Reserve Funds.* Instead of providing funding for promised initiatives, the budget includes 16 reserve funds that promise extra funding for pet initiatives if offsets are included. The reserve funds have no real effect because budget rules already permit initiatives not assumed in the budget to be financed by offsets.

• *Fails on War Funding.* The Democratic Majority still has not provided all the President's requested 2008 funding for Iraq and Afghanistan, and now their budget contains only $70 billion for the troops in fiscal year 2009. When the President submitted his 2009 budget in February, Democrats harshly criticized the administration for including only partial war funding for 2009—and now they are doing the same.

CONCLUSION

In his first inaugural address, President Reagan said: "I do not believe in a fate that will fall on us no matter what we do. I do believe in a fate that will fall on us if we do nothing."

The Democratic budget accepts the latter. It resigns itself to a philosophy in which *bigger* government is *better* government, and the only way to address America's challenges is through a vicious cycle of higher government spending chased by higher taxes. It is the status quo carried forward to its discouraging, and self-defeating, conclusion.

There *is* another way—one that promotes the vitality of American society by nurturing the initiative of its individuals, its families, its entrepreneurs; one that restores America's fundamental character and strength; one that sees challenges as *opportunities* to make America greater still.

The choice now lies before the House—which should begin by rejecting this budget.

PAUL RYAN.
J. GRESHAM BARRETT.
JEB HENSARLING.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
PAT TIBERI.
PATRICK T. MCHENRY.
MICHAEL SIMPSON.
MARIO DIAZ-BALART.
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY.
DANIEL E. LUNGREN.
SCOTT GARRETT.
CONNIE MACK.
JIM JORDAN.
JON C. PORTER.

APPENDIX—THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008 is revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, including appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for SCHIP legislation.
Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers.
Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for education benefits for servicemembers, veterans, and their families.
Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure investment.
Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for middle-income tax relief and economic equity.
Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax.
Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.
Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for affordable housing.
Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for medicare improvements.
Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care quality, effectiveness, and efficiency.
Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicaid and other programs.
Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade adjustment assistance and unemployment insurance modernization.
Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments legislation.
Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for San Joaquin River restoration and Navajo Nation water rights settlements.
Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the National Park Centennial Fund.
Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support enforcement.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Program integrity initiatives.
Sec. 402. Oversight of government performance.
Sec. 403. Point of order against advance appropriations.
Sec. 404. Overseas deployments and emergency needs.
Sec. 405. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
Sec. 406. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 407. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 408. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

Sec. 501. Policy on middle-income tax relief.
Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

Sec. 601. Sense of the House on the Innovation Agenda and America Competes Act.
Sec. 602. Sense of the House on servicemembers' and veterans' health care and other priorities.
Sec. 603. Sense of the House on homeland security.
Sec. 604. Sense of the House regarding long-term fiscal reform.
Sec. 605. Sense of the House regarding waste, fraud, and abuse.
Sec. 606. Sense of the House regarding extension of the statutory pay-as-you-go rule.
Sec. 607. Sense of the House on long-term budgeting.
Sec. 608. Sense of the House regarding the need to maintain and build upon efforts to fight hunger.
Sec. 609. Sense of the House regarding affordable health coverage.
Sec. 610. Sense of the House regarding pay parity.
Sec. 611. Sense of the House regarding subprime lending and foreclosures.
Sec. 612. Sense of House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2008: $1,879,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,027,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,205,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,442,025,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,669,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,771,740,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: $0.
Fiscal year 2009: −$70,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $23,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $14,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $16,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $17,000,000,000.

(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 2008: $2,556,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,529,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,564,161,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,698,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,740,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,866,862,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: $2,462,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,563,380,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $2,622,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,716,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,728,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,857,394,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: $583,076,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $536,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $416,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $274,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $59,650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $85,654,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: $9,567,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $10,199,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $10,724,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $11,103,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $11,295,107,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $11,495,218,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: $5,396,807,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,753,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $5,981,334,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $6,047,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $5,885,687,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $5,744,120,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2008 through 2013 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $590,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $576,173,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $542,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $573,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $550,414,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $560,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $557,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $560,099,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $565,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $556,699,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $576,223,000,000.
(B) Outlays, 568,829,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $32,648,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $37,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $38,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $39,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $40,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $40,677,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,346,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $27,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $29,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $31,165,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $32,474,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $33,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $35,298,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,477,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $3,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $4,674,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $4,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $4,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $4,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $4,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,020,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $32,560,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $38,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,576,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $33,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $34,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $35,568,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,745,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $36,490,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,299,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $22,456,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $21,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $21,719,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $21,891,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $22,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $22,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,816,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $11,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $9,560,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,722,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $13,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $8,998,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $9,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $9,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,648,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $79,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,795,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $73,444,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $77,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $83,861,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $78,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $86,062,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $79,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $88,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $80,478,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $90,443,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $20,029,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,819,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $14,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,251,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $14,826,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,816,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $15,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,874,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $15,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $15,755,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,561,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $90,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $90,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $95,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $90,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $102,594,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,345,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $105,612,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $107,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,397,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $101,690,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,490,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $285,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $286,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $306,795,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $305,334,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $323,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $324,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $344,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $343,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $367,766,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $366,312,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $393,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $391,326,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $390,458,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $390,454,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $420,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $419,974,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $445,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $445,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $494,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $494,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $491,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $491,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $552,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $552,503,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $389,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $394,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $411,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $414,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $417,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $418,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $426,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $427,541,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $412,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $412,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $427,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $427,703,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $19,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $21,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $23,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $27,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $30,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $33,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,162,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $86,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $83,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $93,268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $92,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $96,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $95,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $101,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,475,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $99,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $105,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,266,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $46,237,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,282,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $48,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $49,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $50,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $51,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,501,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $52,967,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,542,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $56,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $23,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $19,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $20,611,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $21,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,332,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $22,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,787,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $349,296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $349,296,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $334,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $334,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $370,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $370,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $406,997,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $406,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $427,954,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $427,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $436,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $436,292,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $1,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $307,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, −$150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$53,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, −$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$178,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$200,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$86,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$86,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$67,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$67,060,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, −$70,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$70,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$73,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$73,364,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, −$76,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$76,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$79,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$79,691,000,000.

(21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $108,056,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $70,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,809,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $47,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $18,251,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $5,176,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $1,775,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING.—Not later than September 12, 2008, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill making changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending by $750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013.

(b) CHANGES IN REVENUE.—Not later than July 15, 2008, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill making changes in laws within its jurisdiction that will reduce total revenues by $70,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2009 and will increase total revenues by $70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS TO ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—

(1) Upon the reporting to the House of any bill that has complied with reconciliation instructions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) Upon the submission to the House of any conference report recommending a reconciliation bill in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION.

In the House, the chairman of the 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, which contains matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce that expands coverage and improves children's health through the State Childrens Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) under title XXI of the Social Security Act and the program under title XIX of such Act (commonly known as Medicaid) and that increases new budget authority that will result in no more than $50,000,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 2008 through 2013, and others which contain offsets so designated for the purpose of this section within the jurisdiction of another committee or committees, if the combined changes would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) enhances medical care for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans;

(2) maintains affordable health care for military retirees and veterans;

(3) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(4) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay;

(5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation; or

(6) provides or increases benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II or their survivors and dependents;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEMBERS, VETERANS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that enhances education benefits or assistance for servicemembers (including Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve), veterans, or their spouses, survivors, or dependents by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for increased investment in infrastructure projects by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides tax incentives for or otherwise encour-

ages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency; encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration; provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; or 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 the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MIDDLE-INCOME TAX RELIEF AND ECONOMIC EQUITY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for tax relief for middle-income families and taxpayers or enhanced economic equity, such as extension of the child tax credit, extension of marriage penalty relief, extension of the 10 percent individual income tax bracket, elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified credit, extension of the research and experimentation tax credit, extension of the deduction for small business expensing, extension of the deduction for State and local sales taxes, and a tax credit for school construction bonds, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM OF THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by reducing the tax burden of the alternative minimum tax on middle-income families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable or accessible through reforms to the Higher Education Act of 1965 or other legislation by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or con-

ference report that provides for an affordable housing fund, offset by reforming the regulation of certain government-sponsored enterprises, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the Medicare program for beneficiaries and protects access to care, through measures such as increasing the reimbursement rate for physicians while protecting beneficiaries from associated premium increases and making improvements to the prescription drug program under part D, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE QUALITY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides incentives or other support for adoption of modern information technology, including electronic prescribing, to improve quality and protect privacy in health care;

(2) establishes a new Federal or public-private initiative for research on the comparative effectiveness of different medical interventions; or

(3) provides parity between health insurance coverage of mental health benefits and benefits for medical and surgical services, including parity in public programs;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND OTHER PROGRAMS.

(a) REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that prevents or delays the implementation or administration of regulations or other administrative actions that would affect the Medicaid, SCHIP, or other programs by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(b) TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS.—In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budg-

et may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends the transitional medical assistance program or the qualifying individuals program, which are included in title XIX of the Social Security Act, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE MODERNIZATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that reauthorizes the trade adjustment assistance program to better meet the challenges of globalization or modernizes the unemployment insurance system to improve access to needed benefits by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 314. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COUNTY PAYMENTS LEGISLATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for 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 the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION AND NAVAJO NATION WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would fulfill the purposes of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act or implement a Navajo Nation water rights settlement as authorized by the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL FUND.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the establishment of the National Parks Centennial Fund by the amounts provided in such measure for that purpose if such measure would not increase the deficit or

decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018

SEC. 317. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Federal child support collection efforts or results in more collected child support reaching families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME REDETERMINATIONS.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates $264,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, and provides an additional appropriation of up to $240,000,000, and the amount is designated for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates $6,997,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated to improve compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and provides an additional appropriation of up to $490,000,000, and the amount is designated to improve compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates up to $198,000,000 and the amount is designated to the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint res-

olution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 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 $40,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(b) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsection (a) 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 subsection (a), except that no adjustment shall be made for provisions exempted for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 under section 404 of this resolution.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ADJUSTED.—The adjustments referred to in paragraph (1) are to be made to—

(A) the allocations made pursuant to the appropriate concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(B) the budgetary aggregates as set forth in this resolution.

SEC. 402. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the House, 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 Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2010 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the report to accompany this resolution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed $27,558,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2011, accounts separately identified under the same heading.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2009.

SEC. 404. OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.

(a) OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2008 or fiscal year 2009 for overseas deployments and related activities, and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts, and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs, then the new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 405. 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 Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 406. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—In the House, 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 deter-

mined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

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

In the House, upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the chairman of the 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. 408. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules of the House only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules of the House; and

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

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAX RELIEF.

It is the policy of this resolution to—

(1) minimize fiscal burdens on middle-income families and their children and grandchildren;

(2) provide immediate relief for the tens of millions of middle-income households who would otherwise be subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) under current law, in the context of permanent, revenue-neutral AMT reform; and

(3) support extension of middle-income tax relief and enhanced economic equity through policies such as—

(A) extension of the child tax credit;

(B) extension of marriage penalty relief;

(C) extension of the 10 percent individual income tax bracket;

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

(E) extension of the research and experimentation tax credit;

(F) extension of the deduction for State and local sales taxes;

(G) extension of the deduction for small business expensing; and

(H) enactment of a tax credit for school construction bonds.

This resolution assumes that the cost of enacting such policies is offset by reforms within the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that promote a fairer distribution of taxes across families and generations, economic efficiency, higher rates of tax compliance to close

the "tax gap," and reduced taxpayer burdens through tax simplification.

SEC. 502. POLICY ON DEFENSE PRIORITIES.

It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the Administration's budget requests should comply with section 1008, Public Law 109–364, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, and the Administration should no longer attempt to fund overseas military operations through emergency supplemental appropriations requests;

(2) the Department of Defense should exclude nonwar requirements from its funding requests for Iraq and Afghanistan;

(3) implementing the recommendation of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly referred to as the 9/11 Commission) to adequately fund cooperative threat reduction and nuclear nonproliferation programs (securing "loose nukes") is a high priority and should receive far greater emphasis than the President's budget provides;

(4) readiness of our troops, particularly the National Guard and Reserve, is a high priority, and that greater emphasis needs to be placed on mitigating equipment and training shortfalls;

(5) TRICARE fees for military retirees under the age of 65 should not be increased as the President's budget proposes;

(6) military pay and benefits should be enhanced to improve the quality of life of military personnel;

(7) improving military health care services continues to be a high priority and adequate funding to ensure quality health care for returning combat veterans should be provided;

(8) higher priority defense needs could be addressed by funding missile defense at an adequate but lower level, not providing funding for development of space-based missile defense interceptors, and by restraining excessive cost and schedule growth in defense research, development and procurement programs;

(9) the Department of Defense should reassess current defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter cold war-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats;

(10) sufficient resources should be provided for the Department of Defense to do an aggressive job of addressing as many as possible of the 1,260 unimplemented recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) over the last 7 years to improve practices at the Department of Defense, including investigation of the billions of dollars of obligations, disbursements and overcharges for which the Department of Defense cannot account;

(11) savings from the actions recommended in paragraphs (8) and (10) of this section should be used to fund the priorities identified in paragraphs (3) through (7);

(12) the Department of Defense report to Congress on its assessment of cold war weapons and progress on implementing GAO recommendations as outlined in paragraphs (9) and (10)

by a time determined by the appropriate authorizing committees; and

(13) the GAO report to the appropriate congressional committees by the end of the 110th Congress regarding the Department of Defense's progress in implementing its audit recommendations.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE INNOVATION AGENDA AND AMERICA COMPETES ACT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House should provide sufficient funding so that our Nation may continue to be the world leader in education, innovation and economic growth;

(2) last year, Congress passed and the President signed the America COMPETES Act, bipartisan legislation 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;

(3) this resolution supports the efforts authorized in the America COMPETES Act, providing substantially increased funding above the President's requested level for 2009, and increased amounts after 2009 in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology) and Function 270 (Energy);

(4) additional increases for scientific research and education are included in Function 500 (Education, Employment, Training and Social Services), Function 550 (Health), Function 300 (Environment and Natural Resources), and Function 370 (Commerce and Housing Credit), all of which receive more funding than the President's budget provides;

(5) because America's greatest resource for innovation resides within classrooms across the country, the increased funding provided in this resolution will support initiatives within the America COMPETES Act to educate tens of thousands of new scientists, engineers, and mathematicians, and place highly qualified teachers in math and science K–12 classrooms; and

(6) because independent scientific research provides the foundation for innovation and future technologies, this resolution will keep us on the path toward doubling funding for the National Science Foundation, basic research in the physical sciences, and collaborative research partnerships, and toward achieving energy independence through the development of clean and sustainable alternative energy technologies.

SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SERVICEMEMBERS' AND VETERANS' HEALTH CARE AND OTHER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House supports excellent health care for current and former members of the United States Armed Services—they have served well and honorably and have made significant sacrifices for this Nation;

(2) this resolution provides $48,150,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for 2009 for Function 700 (Veterans Benefits and Services), including veterans' health care, which is $4,888,000,000 more than the 2008 level, $3,602,000,000 more

than the Congressional Budget Office's baseline level for 2009, and $3,232,000,000 more than the President's budget for 2009; and also provides more discretionary budget authority than the President's budget in every year after 2009;

(3) this resolution provides funding to continue addressing problems such as those identified at Walter Reed Army Medical Center to improve military and veterans' health care facilities and services;

(4) this resolution assumes the rejection of the health care enrollment fees and pharmaceutical co-payment increases in the President's budget;

(5) this resolution provides additional funding above the President's inadequate budget levels for the Department of Veterans Affairs to research and treat veterans' mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury; and

(6) this resolution provides additional funding above the President's inadequate budget levels for the Department of Veterans Affairs to improve the speed and accuracy of its processing of disability compensation claims, including funding to hire additional personnel above the President's requested level.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) this resolution assumes additional homeland security funding above the President's requested level for 2009 and every subsequent year;

(2) this resolution assumes funding above the President's requested level for 2009, and additional amounts in subsequent years, 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; and

(3) the homeland security funding provided in this resolution will help to strengthen the security of our Nation's transportation system, particularly our ports where significant security shortfalls still exist and foreign ports, by expanding efforts to identify and scan all high-risk United States-bound cargo, equip, train and support first responders (including enhancing interoperable communications and emergency management), strengthen border patrol, and increase the preparedness of the public health system.

SEC. 604. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LONG-TERM FISCAL REFORM.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) both the Government Accountability Office and the Congressional Budget Office have warned that the Federal budget is on an unsustainable path of rising deficits and debt;

(2) using recent trend data and reasonable policy assumptions, CBO has projected that the gap between spending and revenues over the next 75 years will reach 6.9 percent of GDP;

(3) publicly held debt will rise from 36 percent today to 400 percent of GDP by the decade beginning in 2050 under CBO's alternative policy scenario;

(4) the most significant factor affecting the long-term Federal fiscal landscape is the expectation that total public and private health spending will continue to grow faster than the economy;

(5) the House calls upon governmental and nongovernmental experts to develop specific options to reform the health care system and control costs, that further research and analysis on topics including comparative effectiveness, health information technology, preventative care, and provider incentives is needed, and that of critical importance is the development of a consensus on the appropriate methods for estimating the budgetary impact and health outcome effects of these proposals; and

(6) immediate policy action is needed to address the long-term fiscal challenges facing the United States, including the rising costs of entitlements, in a manner that is fiscally responsible, equitable, and lasting, and that also honors commitments made to beneficiaries, and that such action should be bipartisan, bicameral, involve both legislative and executive branch participants, as well as public participation, and be conducted in a manner that ensures full, fair, and timely Congressional consideration.

SEC. 605. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) all committees should examine programs within their jurisdiction to identify wasteful and fraudulent spending;

(2) title IV of this resolution includes cap adjustments to provide appropriations for agencies that control programs that accounted for a significant share of improper payments reported by Federal agencies: Social Security Administration Continuing Disability Reviews, the Medicare/Medicaid Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program, and Unemployment Insurance Program Integrity;

(3) title IV also includes a cap adjustment for the Internal Revenue Services for tax compliance efforts to close the $300,000,000,000 tax gap;

(4) the resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds require authorizing committees to cut lower priority and wasteful spending to accommodate any new high-priority entitlement benefits; and

(5) title IV of the resolution directs all committees to review the performance of programs within their jurisdiction and report recommendations annually to the Committee on the Budget as part of the views and estimates process required by section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act.

SEC. 606. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EXTENSION OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE.

It is the sense of the House that to reduce the deficit, Congress should extend the PAYGO rules originally enacted in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

SEC. 607. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON LONG-TERM BUDGETING.

It is the sense of the Congress that the determination of the congressional budget for the United States Government and the President's budget request should include consideration of the Financial

Report of the United States Government, especially its information regarding the Governments net operating cost, financial position, and long-term liabilities.

SEC. 608. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE NEED TO MAINTAIN AND BUILD UPON EFFORTS TO FIGHT HUNGER.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) 35.5 million Americans (12.6 million of them children) are food insecure—uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food, and that 11.1 million Americans are hungry because of lack of food;

(2) despite the critical contributions of the Department of Agriculture nutrition programs (particularly the food stamp program), which significantly reduced payment error rates while providing help to partially mitigate the effects of rising poverty and unemployment, significant need remains, even among families that receive food stamps;

(3) nearly 25 million people, including more than nine million children and nearly three million seniors, sought emergency food assistance from food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, and local charities last year;

(4) legislation that passed the House with bipartisan support was an appropriate first step toward ensuring that nutrition assistance keeps up with inflation and rising food prices; and

(5) Department of Agriculture programs that help us fight hunger should be maintained and that the House should continue to seize opportunities to reach Americans in need and to fight hunger.

SEC. 609. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING AFFORDABLE HEALTH COVERAGE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) nearly 47 million Americans, including nine million children, lack health insurance;

(2) people without health insurance are more likely to experience problems getting medical care and to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems;

(3) most Americans receive health coverage through their employers, and a major issue facing all employers is the rising cost of health insurance;

(4) small businesses, which have generated most of the new jobs annually over the last decade, have an especially difficult time affording health coverage, because of higher administrative costs and fewer people over whom to spread the risk of catastrophic costs;

(5) because it is especially costly for small businesses to provide health coverage, their employees make up a large proportion of the Nation's uninsured individuals; and

(6) legislation consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle should be adopted that makes health insurance more affordable and accessible, with attention to the special circumstances affecting employees of small businesses, and that lowers costs and improves the quality of health care by encouraging integration of health information technology tools into the practice of medicine, and by promoting improvements in disease management and disease prevention.

SEC. 610. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PAY PARITY.

It is the sense of the House that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 611. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SUBPRIME LENDING AND FORECLOSURES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) over the last six months, the Nation has experienced a significant increase in the number of homeowners facing the risk of foreclosure with estimates of as many as 2.8 million subprime and other distressed borrowers facing the loss of their homes over the next five years;

(2) the rise in foreclosures not only has an immediate, devastating impact on homeowners and their families, but it also has ripple effects—

(A) local communities experiencing high levels of foreclosures experience deterioration as a result of the large number of vacant foreclosed and abandoned homes;

(B) rising foreclosure rates can accelerate drops in home prices, affecting all homeowners; and

(C) home mortgage default and foreclosure rates increase risk for lenders, further restricting the availability of credit, which can in turn slow economic growth; and

(3) the rise in foreclosures is not only a crisis for subprime borrowers, but a larger problem for communities as a whole, and considering the multi-layered effects of increasing foreclosures, the House should consider steps to address this complex problem.

SEC. 612. SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and

(2) when 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

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