In the Senate of the United States, March 26, 2003.

Resolved, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 95) entitled "Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 and 2005 through 2013.", do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:
1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET
2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004.
3 (a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolu4 tion is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal
5 years 2003 and 2004 including the appropriate budgetary
6 levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through
7 2013 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional
8 Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for

2 this concurrent resolution is as follows:

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Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

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- Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate regarding the 504 small business credit program.
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- Sec. 317. Sense of Senate on phased-in concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities rated at 60 percent or higher.
- Sec. 318. Sense of the Senate concerning Native American health.
- Sec. 319. Reserve fund to strengthen social security.
- Sec. 320. Sense of the Senate on providing tax and other incentives to revitalize rural America.
- Sec. 321. Sense of the Senate concerning higher education affordability.
- Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate concerning children's graduate medical education.
- Sec. 323. Sense of the Senate on funding for criminal justice.
- Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for drug treatment programs.
- Sec. 325. Funding for after-school programs.
- Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate on the \$1,000 child credit
- Sec. 327. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for domestic nutrition assistance programs
- Sec. 328. Sense of Senate concerning free trade agreement with the United Kingdom

Sec. 329. Reserve fund for possible military action and reconstruction in Iraq

1 TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

2 SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

- 3 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the
- 4 fiscal years 2003 through 2013:
- 5 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforce-

6 ment of this resolution—

7 (A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues

- 8 *are as follows:*
- 9 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,333,861,000,000.
- 10 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,400,789,000,000.
- 11 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,566,044,000,000.
- 12 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,702,314,000,000.
- 13 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,828,213,000,000.
- 14 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,935,251,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2009: \$2,043,323,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2010: \$2,141,398,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2011: \$2,309,946,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2012: \$2,463,192,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2013: \$2,522,440,090,000.
6	(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of
7	Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:
8	Fiscal year 2003: -\$25,973,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2004: -\$65,581,000,000
10	Fiscal year 2005: -\$50,982,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2006: -\$38,358,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2007: -\$24,953,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2008: -\$27,726,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2009: -\$35,007,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2010: -\$51,644,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2011: -\$117,550,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2012: -\$186,587,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2013: -\$176,785,000,000.
19	(2) New Budget Authority.—For purposes of the
20	enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total
21	new budget authority are as follows:
22	Fiscal year 2003: \$1,794,227,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2004: \$1,874,032,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2005: \$1,994,686,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2007: \$2,235,720,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2008: \$2,348,071,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2009: \$2,437,669,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2010: \$2,500,565,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2011: \$2,635,593,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2012: \$2,714,087,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2013: \$2,826,659,000,000.
8	(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforce-
9	ment of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget
10	outlays are as follows:
11	Fiscal year 2003: \$1,781,356,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2004: \$1,861,586,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2005: \$1,978,275,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2006: \$2,086,486,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2007: \$2,190,507,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2008: \$2,302,685,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2009: \$2,401,719,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2010: \$2,482,496,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2011: \$2,620,630,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2012: \$2,683,238,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2013: \$2,804,218,000,000.
22	(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this
23	resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:
24	Fiscal year 2003: -\$447,570,000,000.
25	Fiscal year 2004: -\$460,721,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2005: -\$411,598,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2006: -\$383,662,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2007: -\$362,067,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2008: -\$367,527,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2009: -\$358,779,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2010: -\$341,720,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2011: -\$312,000,000,000.
8	Fiscal year 2012: -\$221,616,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2013: -\$178,665,000,000.
10	(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the pub-
11	lic debt are as follows:
12	Fiscal year 2003: \$6,677,267,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2004: \$7,215,918,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2005: \$7,733,105,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2006: \$8,241,417,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2007: \$8,732,633,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2008: \$9,233,290,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2009: \$9,726,900,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2010: \$10,207,984,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2011: \$10,663,002,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2012: \$11,034,232,000,000.
22	Fiscal year 2013: \$11,363,714,000,000.
23	(6) Debt held by the public.—The appropriate
24	levels of the debt held by the public are as follows:
25	Fiscal year 2003: \$3,847,900,000,000.

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1	Fiscal year 2004: \$4,131,037,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2005: \$4,354,830,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2006: \$4,536,407,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2007: \$4,676,003,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2008: \$4,800,602,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2009: \$4,896,298,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2010: \$4,955,445,000,000.
8	Fiscal year 2011: \$4,966,079,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2012: \$4,870,951,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2013: \$4,517,682,000,000.

11 SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

12 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of 13 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Con-14 gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of 15 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund 16 and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as 17 follows:

18	Fiscal year 2003:	\$531,607,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2004:	\$557,826,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2005:	\$587,785,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2006:	\$619,062,000,000.
22	Fiscal year 2007:	\$651,128,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2008:	\$684,409,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2009:	\$719,112,000,000.
25	Fiscal year 2010:	\$755,724,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2011: \$792,122,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2012: \$829,538,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2013: \$869,650,000,000.
4	(b) Social Security Outlays.—For purposes of
5	Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Con-
6	gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of
7	the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund
8	and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as
	and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
	u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
9	follows:
9 10	follows: Fiscal year 2003: \$366,296,000,000.
9 10 11	follows: Fiscal year 2003: \$366,296,000,000. Fiscal year 2004: \$380,467,000,000.
9 10 11 12	follows: Fiscal year 2003: \$366,296,000,000. Fiscal year 2004: \$380,467,000,000. Fiscal year 2005: \$390,247,000,000.

- 15 Fiscal year 2008: \$429,595,000,000.
- 16 Fiscal year 2009: \$446,203,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 2010: \$464,626,000,000.
- 18 Fiscal year 2011: \$483,334,000,000.
- 19 Fiscal year 2012: \$506,507,000,000.
- 20 Fiscal year 2013: \$533,097,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—
In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and
budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance
Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

1	Fiscal year 2003:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$3,812,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$3,838,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2004:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$4,257,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$4,207,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2005:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$4,338,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$4,301,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2006:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$4,424,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$4,409,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2007:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$4,522,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$4,505,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2008:
17	(A) New budget authority, \$4,638,000,000.
18	(B) Outlays, \$4,617,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2009:
20	(A) New budget authority, \$4,792,000,000.
21	(B) Outlays, \$4,766,000,000.
22	Fiscal year 2010:
23	(A) New budget authority, \$4,954,000,000.
24	(B) Outlays, \$4,924,000,000.
25	Fiscal year 2011:

	10
1	(A) New budget authority, \$5,121,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$5,091,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2012:
4	(A) New budget authority, \$5,292,000,000.
5	(B) Outlays, \$5,260,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2013:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$5,471,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$5,439,000,000.
9	SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.
10	Congress determines and declares that the appropriate
11	levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct
12	loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commit-
13	ments for fiscal years 2003 through 2013 for each major
14	functional category are:
15	(1) National Defense (050):
16	Fiscal year 2003:
17	(A) New budget authority,
18	\$395,494,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$389,229,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2004:
21	(A) New budget authority,
22	\$400,658,000,000.
23	(B) Outlays, \$401,064,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2005:

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,
2	\$420,402,00	00,000.		
3	(B) Ou	utlays, \$414	4,536,000,000.	
4	Fiscal year	2006:		
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,
6	\$440,769,00	00,000.		
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$426	5,591,000,000.	
8	Fiscal year	2007:		
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,
10	\$461,400,00	00,000.		
11	(B) Ou	utlays, \$439	9,621,000,000.	
12	Fiscal year	2008:		
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,
14	\$482,340,00	00,000.		
15	(B) Ou	utlays, \$464	4,315,000,000.	
16	Fiscal year	2009:		
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,
18	\$489,209,00	00,000.		
19	(B) Ou	utlays, \$477	7,989,000,000.	
20	Fiscal year	2010:		
21	(A)	New	budget	authority,
22	\$495,079,00	00,000.		
23	(B) Ou	utlays, \$487	7,993,000,000.	
24	Fiscal year	2011:		

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1	(A)	New	budget	authority,
2	\$502,947,00	00,000.		
3	(B) Ou	utlays, \$500),478,000,000.	
4	Fiscal year	2012:		
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,
6	\$510,984,00	00,000.		
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$501	1,628,000,000.	
8	Fiscal year	2013:		
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,
10	\$519,393,00	00,000.		
11	(B) Ou	utlays, \$514	4,885,000,000.	
12	(2) International	l Affairs (1	50):	
13	Fiscal year	2003:		
14	(A) Ne	ew budget a	uthority, \$22	2,506,000,000.
15	(B) Ou	utlays, \$19,	283,000,000.	
16	Fiscal year	2004:		
17	(A) Ne	ew budget a	uthority, \$25	5,681,000,000.
18	(B) Ou	utlays, \$24,.	207,000,000.	
19	Fiscal year	2005:		
20	(A) Ne	ew budget o	nuthority, \$29	9,734,000,000.
21	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$24,	917,000,000.	
22	Fiscal year	2006:		
23	(A) Ne	ew budget o	uthority, \$32	2,308,000,000.
24	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$26,	539,000,000.	
25	Fiscal year	2007:		

1	(A) New budget authority, \$33,603,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$28,464,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2008:
4	(A) New budget authority, \$34,611,000,000.
5	(B) Outlays, \$29,604,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2009:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$35,413,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$30,733,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2010:
10	(A) New budget authority, \$36,258,000,000.
11	(B) Outlays, \$31,689,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2011:
13	(A) New budget authority, \$37,136,000,000.
14	(B) Outlays, \$32,565,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2012:
16	(A) New budget authority, \$38,005,000,000.
17	(B) Outlays, \$33,408,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2013:
19	(A) New budget authority, \$38,885,000,000.
20	(B) Outlays, \$34,298,000,000.
21	(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
22	Fiscal year 2003:
23	(A) New budget authority, \$23,153,000,000.
24	(B) Outlays, \$21,556,000,000.
25	Fiscal year 2004:

1	(A) New budget authority, \$23,603,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$22,728,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2005:
4	(A) New budget authority, \$24,433,000,000.
5	(B) Outlays, \$23,715,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2006:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$25,217,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$24,420,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2007:
10	(A) New budget authority, \$26,055,000,000.
11	(B) Outlays, \$25,202,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2008:
13	(A) New budget authority, \$26,832,000,000.
14	(B) Outlays, \$25,942,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2009:
16	(A) New budget authority, \$27,462,000,000.
17	(B) Outlays, \$26,639,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2010:
19	(A) New budget authority, \$28,121,000,000.
20	(B) Outlays, \$27,296,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2011:
22	(A) New budget authority, \$28,805,000,000.
23	(B) Outlays, \$27,963,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2012:
25	(A) New budget authority, \$29,492,000,000.

1	(B) Outlays, \$28,639,000,000.					
2	Fiscal year 2013:					
3	(A) New budget authority, \$30,185,000,000.					
4	(B) Outlays, \$29,319,000,000.					
5	(4) Energy (270):					
6	Fiscal year 2003:					
7	(A) New budget authority, \$2,074,000,000.					
8	(B) Outlays, \$439,000,000.					
9	Fiscal year 2004:					
10	(A) New budget authority, \$2,634,000,000.					
11	(B) Outlays, \$873,000,000.					
12	Fiscal year 2005:					
13	(A) New budget authority, \$2,797,000,000.					
14	(B) Outlays, \$947,000,000.					
15	Fiscal year 2006:					
16	(A) New budget authority, \$2,714,000,000.					
17	(B) Outlays, \$1,272,000,000.					
18	Fiscal year 2007:					
19	(A) New budget authority, \$2,540,000,000.					
20	(B) Outlays, \$1,069,000,000.					
21	Fiscal year 2008:					
22	(A) New budget authority, \$3,080,000,000.					
23	(B) Outlays, \$1,419,000,000.					
24	Fiscal year 2009:					
25	(A) New budget authority, \$3,090,000,000.					

1	(B) Outlays, \$1,686,000,000.						
2	Fiscal year 2010:						
3	(A) New budget authority, \$3,194,000,000.						
4	(B) Outlays, \$1,794,000,000.						
5	Fiscal year 2011:						
6	(A) New budget authority, \$3,296,000,000.						
7	(B) Outlays, \$1,976,000,000.						
8	Fiscal year 2012:						
9	(A) New budget authority, \$3,408,000,000.						
10	(B) Outlays, \$2,357,000,000.						
11	Fiscal year 2013:						
12	(A) New budget authority, \$3,520,000,000.						
13	(B) Outlays, \$2,326,000,000.						
14	(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):						
15	Fiscal year 2003:						
16	(A) New budget authority, \$30,816,000,000.						
17	(B) Outlays, \$28,940,000,000.						
18	Fiscal year 2004:						
19	(A) New budget authority, \$35,253,000,000.						
20	(B) Outlays, \$31,378,000,000.						
21	Fiscal year 2005:						
22	(A) New budget authority, \$32,639,000,000.						
23	(B) Outlays, \$32,325,000,000.						
24	Fiscal year 2006:						
25	(A) New budget authority, \$33,261,000,000.						

1	(B) Outlays, \$33,889,000,000.					
2	Fiscal year 2007:					
3	(A) New budget authority, \$33,576,000,000.					
4	(B) Outlays, \$34,128,000,000.					
5	Fiscal year 2008:					
6	(A) New budget authority, \$34,245,000,000.					
7	(B) Outlays, \$34,119,000,000.					
8	Fiscal year 2009:					
9	(A) New budget authority, \$35,370,000,000.					
10	(B) Outlays, \$34,701,000,000.					
11	Fiscal year 2010:					
12	(A) New budget authority, \$36,198,000,000.					
13	(B) Outlays, \$35,512,000,000.					
14	Fiscal year 2011:					
15	(A) New budget authority, \$36,958,000,000.					
16	(B) Outlays, \$36,267,000,000.					
17	Fiscal year 2012:					
18	(A) New budget authority, \$37,592,000,000.					
19	(B) Outlays, \$36,874,000,000.					
20	Fiscal year 2013:					
21	(A) New budget authority, \$38,316,000,000.					
22	(B) Outlays, \$37,677,000,000.					
23	(6) Agriculture (350):					
24	Fiscal year 2003:					
25	(A) New budget authority, \$24,418,000,000.					

1	(B) Outlays, \$23,365,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2004:
3	(A) New budget authority, \$24,457,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, \$23,530,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2005:
6	(A) New budget authority, \$26,844,000,000.
7	(B) Outlays, \$25,604,000,000.
8	Fiscal year 2006:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$26,661,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$25,426,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2007:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$26,141,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$24,949,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2008:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$25,363,000,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$24,237,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2009:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$25,943,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$24,979,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2010:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$25,407,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$24,578,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2011:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$24,864,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$24,053,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2012:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$24,455,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$23,660,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2013:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$24,185,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$23,386,000,000.
7	(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
8	Fiscal year 2003:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$8,812,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$5,881,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2004:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$7,428,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$3,486,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2005:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$8,655,000,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$3,962,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2006:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$8,192,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$3,028,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2007:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$8,538,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$2,563,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2008:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$8,655,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$2,155,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2009:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$8,438,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$1,931,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2010:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$8,319,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$1,450,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2011:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$8,298,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$846,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2012:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$8,401,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$554,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2013:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$8,475,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$668,000,000.
16	(8) Transportation (400):
17	Fiscal year 2003:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$64,091,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$67,847,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2004:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$75,783,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$71,555,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2005:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$76,502,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$71,581,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2006:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$77,515,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$73,035,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2007:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$79,931,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$74,938,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2008:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$82,747,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$77,285,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2009:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$85,361,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$79,865,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2010:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$72,323,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$79,034,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2011:
17	(A) New budget authority, \$73,183,000,000.
18	(B) Outlays, \$75,686,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2012:
20	(A) New budget authority, \$74,067,000,000.
21	(B) Outlays, \$74,865,000,000.
22	Fiscal year 2013:
23	(A) New budget authority, \$74,987,000,000.
24	(B) Outlays, \$75,124,000,000.
25	(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

1	Fiscal year 2003:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$15,751,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$17,569,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2004:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$14,323,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$16,716,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2005:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$14,398,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$16,696,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2006:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$14,581,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$15,553,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2007:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$14,796,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$15,096,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2008:
17	(A) New budget authority, \$15,005,000,000.
18	(B) Outlays, \$14,383,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2009:
20	(A) New budget authority, \$15,240,000,000.
21	(B) Outlays, \$14,558,000,000.
22	Fiscal year 2010:
23	(A) New budget authority, \$15,493,000,000.
24	(B) Outlays, \$14,761,000,000.
25	Fiscal year 2011:

1	(A) New budget authority, \$15,752,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$15,010,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2012:
4	(A) New budget authority, \$16,015,000,000.
5	(B) Outlays, \$15,252,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2013:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$16,283,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$15,519,000,000.
9	(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social
10	Services (500):
11	Fiscal year 2003:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$82,974,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$81,531,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2004:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$97,609,602,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$86,279,192,040.
17	Fiscal year 2005:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$91,777,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$91,286,709,260.
20	Fiscal year 2006:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$92,818,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$91,964,210,600.
23	Fiscal year 2007:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$95,959,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$92,948,420,100.

1	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2008:					
2	(A) Ne	(A) New budget authority, \$99,315,000,000.					
3	(B) Ou	(B) Outlays, \$95,279,070,000.					
4	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2009:					
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,			
6	\$102,203,00	\$102,203,000,000.					
7	(B) Ou	(B) Outlays, \$98,470,000,000.					
8	Fiscal year	2010:					
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,			
10	\$104,059,00	00,000.					
11	(B) Ou	utlays, \$101	,281,000,000.				
12	Fiscal year	2011:					
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,			
14	\$106,160,00	00,000.					
15	(B) Ou	utlays, \$103	3,536,000,000.				
16	Fiscal year	2012:					
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,			
18	\$108,544,00	00,000.					
19	(B) Ou	utlays, \$103	5,570,000,000.				
20	Fiscal year	2013:					
21	(A)	New	budget	authority,			
22	\$110,143,00	00,000.					
23	(B) Ou	utlays, \$107	7,642,000,000.				
24	(11) Health (550):						
25	Fiscal year	2003:					

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
2	\$222,913,00	0,000.				
3	(B) Outlays, \$217,881,000,000.					
4	Fiscal year 2004:					
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
6	\$248,464,00	0,000.				
7	(B) Ou	tlays, \$240	6,670,960,000.			
8	Fiscal year	2005:				
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
10	\$264,948,00	0,000.				
11	(B) Ou	tlays, \$264	4,679,520,000.			
12	Fiscal year	2006:				
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
14	\$284,216,00	0,000.				
15	(B) Ou	tlays, \$284	4,023,760,000.			
16	Fiscal year	2007:				
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
18	\$304,438,00	0,000.				
19	(B) Ou	tlays, \$303	3,521,840,000.			
20	Fiscal year	2008:				
21	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
22	\$326,942,00	0,000.				
23	(B) Ou	tlays, \$325	5,618,000,000.			
24	Fiscal year	2009:				

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
2	\$350,373,00	\$350,373,000,000.			
3	(B) Outlays, \$348,889,000,000.				
4	Fiscal year 2010:				
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
6	\$375,419,00	00,000.			
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$373	3,890,000,000.		
8	Fiscal year	2011:			
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
10	\$401,552,00	00,000.			
11	(B) Ou	utlays, \$400),014,000,000.		
12	Fiscal year	2012:			
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
14	\$415,777,00	00,000.			
15	(B) Ou	utlays, \$414	4,359,000,000.		
16	Fiscal year	2013:			
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
18	\$445,554,00	00,000.			
19	(B) Ou	utlays, \$444	4,147,000,000.		
20	(12) Medicare (5	70):			
21	Fiscal year	2003:			
22	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
23	\$248,586,00	00,000.			
24	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$248	8,434,000,000.		
25	Fiscal year	2004:			

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
2	\$265,178,00	00,000.			
3	(B) Outlays, \$265,443,000,000.				
4	Fiscal year	2005:			
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
6	\$282,869,00	00,000.			
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$285	5,817,000,000.		
8	Fiscal year	2006:			
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
10	\$322,045,00	00,000.			
11	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$318	8,806,000,000.		
12	Fiscal year	2007:			
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
14	\$344,178,00	00,000.			
15	(B) Ou	utlays, \$344	4,448,000,000.		
16	Fiscal year	2008:			
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
18	\$369,577,00	00,000.			
19	(B) Ou	utlays, \$369	9,452,000,000.		
20	Fiscal year	2009:			
21	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
22	\$395,685,00	00,000.			
23	(B) Ou	utlays, \$395	5,424,000,000.		
24	Fiscal year	2010:			

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
2	\$422,684,00	00,000.			
3	(B) Outlays, \$422,942,000,000.				
4	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2011:			
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
6	\$453,721,00	00,000.			
7	(B) Or	utlays, \$457	7,078,000,000.		
8	Fiscal year	2012:			
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
10	\$488,367,00	00,000.			
11	(B) O1	utlays, \$484	4,541,000,000.		
12	Fiscal year	2013:			
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
14	\$526,981,00	00,000.			
15	(B) Outlays, \$527,237,000,000.				
16	(13) Income Security (600):				
17	Fiscal year	2003:			
18	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
19	\$326,390,00	00,000.			
20	(B) Outlays, \$334,169,000,000.				
21	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2004:			
22	(A)	New	budget	authority,	
23	\$319,513,000,000.				
24	(B) Outlays, \$324,701,000,000.				
25	Fiscal year	2005:			

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
2	\$333,810,00	00,000.				
3	(B) Outlays, \$337,157,000,000.					
4	Fiscal year 2006:					
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
6	\$341,805,00	00,000.				
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$344	4,322,000,000.			
8	Fiscal year	2007:				
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
10	\$349,191,00	00,000.				
11	(B) Ou	utlays, \$350),983,000,000.			
12	Fiscal year	2008:				
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
14	\$362,006,00	00,000.				
15	(B) Ou	(B) Outlays, \$363,115,000,000.				
16	Fiscal year	2009:				
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
18	\$373,681,00	00,000.				
19	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$374	4,384,000,000.			
20	Fiscal year 2010:					
21	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
22	\$385,152,00	00,000.				
23	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$385	5,671,000,000.			
24	Fiscal year	2011:				

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
2	\$400,573,00	0,000.				
3	(B) Ou	(B) Outlays, \$401,003,000,000.				
4	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2012:				
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
6	\$404,045,00	0,000.				
7	(B) Ou	tlays, \$404	4,453,000,000.			
8	Fiscal year	2013:				
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
10	\$418,978,00	0,000.				
11	(B) Ou	tlays, \$419	9,551,000,000.			
12	(14) Social Secur	(14) Social Security (650):				
13	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2003:				
14	(A) New budget authority, \$13,255,000,000.					
15	(B) Outlays, \$13,255,000,000.					
16	Fiscal year 2004:					
17	(A) New budget authority, \$14,294,000,000.					
18	(B) Outlays, \$14,293,000,000.					
19	Fiscal year	Fiscal year 2005:				
20	(A) New budget authority, \$15,471,000,000.					
21	(B) Outlays, \$15,471,000,000.					
22	Fiscal year 2006:					
23	(A) New budget authority, \$16,421,000,000.					
24	(B) Outlays, \$16,421,000,000.					
25	Fiscal year	2007:				

1	(A) New budget authority, \$17,919,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$17,919,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2008:
4	(A) New budget authority, \$19,704,000,000.
5	(B) Outlays, \$19,704,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2009:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$21,810,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$21,810,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2010:
10	(A) New budget authority, \$24,283,000,000.
11	(B) Outlays, \$24,283,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2011:
13	(A) New budget authority, \$28,170,000,000.
14	(B) Outlays, \$28,170,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2012:
16	(A) New budget authority, \$31,357,000,000.
17	(B) Outlays, \$31,357,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2013:
19	(A) New budget authority, \$34,347,000,000.
20	(B) Outlays, \$34,347,000,000.
21	(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
22	Fiscal year 2003:
23	(A) New budget authority, \$57,597,000,000.
24	(B) Outlays, \$57,486,000,000.
25	Fiscal year 2004:

1	(A) New budget authority, \$63,773,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$63,200,000,000.
3	Fiscal year 2005:
4	(A) New budget authority, \$67,125,000,000.
5	(B) Outlays, \$66,530,000,000.
6	Fiscal year 2006:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$65,388,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$64,970,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2007:
10	(A) New budget authority, \$63,859,000,000.
11	(B) Outlays, \$63,416,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2008:
13	(A) New budget authority, \$67,645,000,000.
14	(B) Outlays, \$67,374,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2009:
16	(A) New budget authority, \$69,254,000,000.
17	(B) Outlays, \$68,899,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2010:
19	(A) New budget authority, \$70,967,000,000.
20	(B) Outlays, \$70,563,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2011:
22	(A) New budget authority, \$75,643,000,000.
23	(B) Outlays, \$75,223,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2012:
25	(A) New budget authority, \$72,592,000,000.

1	(B) Outlays, \$72,071,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2013:
3	(A) New budget authority, \$77,429,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, \$76,963,000,000.
5	(16) Administration of Justice (750):
6	Fiscal year 2003:
7	(A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.
8	(B) Outlays, \$37,712,000,000.
9	Fiscal year 2004:
10	(A) New budget authority, \$37,757,000,000.
11	(B) Outlays, \$40,882,000,000.
12	Fiscal year 2005:
13	(A) New budget authority, \$38,077,000,000.
14	(B) Outlays, \$39,324,000,000.
15	Fiscal year 2006:
16	(A) New budget authority, \$37,965,000,000.
17	(B) Outlays, \$38,348,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2007:
19	(A) New budget authority, \$38,442,000,000.
20	(B) Outlays, \$38,233,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2008:
22	(A) New budget authority, \$39,458,000,000.
23	(B) Outlays, \$39,109,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2009:
25	(A) New budget authority, \$40,478,000,000.

1	(B) Outlays, \$40,193,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2010:
3	(A) New budget authority, \$41,580,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, \$41,280,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2011:
6	(A) New budget authority, \$42,870,000,000.
7	(B) Outlays, \$42,453,000,000.
8	Fiscal year 2012:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$44,188,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$43,741,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2013:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$45,557,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$45,101,000,000.
14	(17) General Government (800):
15	Fiscal year 2003:
16	(A) New budget authority, \$18,195,000,000.
17	(B) Outlays, \$18,120,000,000.
18	Fiscal year 2004:
19	(A) New budget authority, \$20,012,000,000.
20	(B) Outlays, \$19,876,000,000.
21	Fiscal year 2005:
22	(A) New budget authority, \$20,341,000,000.
23	(B) Outlays, \$20,420,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2006:
25	(A) New budget authority, \$22,396,000,000.

1	(B) Outlays, \$22,225,000,000.
2	Fiscal year 2007:
3	(A) New budget authority, \$21,147,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, \$20,897,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2008:
6	(A) New budget authority, \$21,646,000,000.
7	(B) Outlays, \$21,423,000,000.
8	Fiscal year 2009:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$21,957,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$21,515,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2010:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$22,706,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$22,223,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2011:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$23,469,000,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$22,957,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2012:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$24,267,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$23,892,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2013:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$25,138,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$24,582,000,000.
23	(18) Net Interest (900):
24	Fiscal year 2003:

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
2	\$239,648,00	0,000.				
3	(B) Outlays, \$239,648,000,000.					
4	Fiscal year 2004:					
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
6	\$255,627,00	0,000.				
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$255	5,627,000,000.			
8	Fiscal year	2005:				
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
10	\$301,415,00	0,000.				
11	(B) Ou	tlays, \$301	,415,000,000.			
12	Fiscal year	2006:				
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
14	\$338,960,00	0,000.				
15	(B) Ou	(B) Outlays, \$338,960,000,000.				
16	Fiscal year	2007:				
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
18	\$364,560,00	0,000.				
19	(B) Ou	(B) Outlays, \$364,560,000,000.				
20	Fiscal year	2008:				
21	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
22	\$387,284,00	0,000.				
23	(B) Ou	tlays, \$387	7,284,000,000.			
24	Fiscal year	2009:				
1	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
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2	\$409,603,00	00,000.				
3	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$409	9,603,000,000.			
4	Fiscal year	2010:				
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
6	\$429,721,00	00,000.				
7	(B) Ou	utlays, \$429),721,000,000.			
8	Fiscal year	2011:				
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
10	\$449,879,00	00,000.				
11	(B) Ou	utlays, \$449	9,879,000,000.			
12	Fiscal year	2012:				
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
14	\$467,960,00	00,000.				
15	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$467	7,960,000,000.			
16	Fiscal year	2013:				
17	(A)	New	budget	authority,		
18	\$480,344,00	00,000.				
19	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$480),344,000,000.			
20	(19) Allowances	(920):				
21	Fiscal year	2003:				
22	(A) Ne	w budget a	uthority, \$11.	5,000,000.		
23	(B) Ou	ıtlays, \$113	5,000,000.			
24	Fiscal year	2004:				

1	(A) Neu	y budget	authority,
2	-\$16, 121, 602, 000.		
3	(B) Outlays,	-\$8,343,152,040.	
4	Fiscal year 2005:		
5	(A) Neu	y budget	authority,
6	-\$5,943,000,000.		
7	(B) Outlays,	-\$6,134,229,260.	
8	Fiscal year 2006:		
9	(A) Neu	y budget	authority,
10	<i>−\$2,104,000,000</i> .		
11	(B) Outlays,	- \$5,958,970,600.	
12	Fiscal year 2007:		
13	(A) Neu	y budget	authority,
14	-\$1,467,000,000.		
15	(B) Outlays,	- \$3,698,260,100.	
16	Fiscal year 2008:		
17	(A) Neu	y budget	authority,
18	- \$6,263,000,000.		
19	(B) Outlays,	-\$7,163,070,000.	
20	Fiscal year 2009:		
21	(A) Neu	y budget	authority,
22	- \$19,939,000,000.		
23	(B) Outlays,	-\$17,617,000,000.	
24	Fiscal year 2010:		

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,
2	-\$41,290,0	00,000.		
3	(B) Ou	tlays, —\$.	38,356,000,00	0.
4	Fiscal year	2011:		
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,
6	-\$19,883,0	00,000.		
7	(B) Ou	tlays, -\$	16,729,000,00	0.
8	Fiscal year	2012:		
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,
10	- \$23,031,0	00,000.		
11	(B) Ou	tlays, -\$2	19,546,000,00	0.
12	Fiscal year	2013:		
13	(A)	New	budget	authority,
14	- \$27,371,0	00,000.		
15	(B) Ou	tlays, —\$2	24,228,000,00	0.
16	(20) Undistribute	ed Offsettin	ng Receipts (9:	50):
17	Fiscal year	2003:		
18	(A)	New	budget	authority,
19	- \$41,104,0	00,000.		
20	(B) Ou	tlays, —\$	41,104,000,00	0.
21	Fiscal year	2004:		
22	(A)	New	budget	authority,
23	-\$42,894,0	00,000.		
24	(B) Ou	tlays, -\$	42,894,000,00	0.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1	(A) New budget	authority,
2	-\$52,608,000,000.	
3	(B) $Outlays, -\$52,608,000,000.$	
4	Fiscal year 2006:	
5	(A) New budget	authority,
6	- \$57,884,000,000.	
7	(B) Outlays, -\$57,884,000,000.	
8	Fiscal year 2007:	
9	(A) New budget	authority,
10	-\$49,087,000,000.	
11	(B) Outlays, -\$49,087,000,000.	
12	Fiscal year 2008:	
13	(A) New budget	authority,
14	-\$52,121,000,000.	
15	(B) Outlays, -\$52,121,000,000.	
16	Fiscal year 2009:	
17	(A) New budget	authority,
18	- \$52,962,000,000.	
19	(B) Outlays, -\$52,962,000,000.	
20	Fiscal year 2010:	
21	(A) New budget	authority,
22	- <i>\$55,108,000,000</i> .	
23	(B) Outlays, -\$55,108,000,000.	

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24 Fiscal year 2011:

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,
2	- \$57,359,00	00,000.		
3	(B) Out	lays, —\$3	57,359,000,000).
4	Fiscal year 2	2012:		
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,
6	-\$62,012,00	00,000.		
7	(B) Out	lays, —\$0	62,012,000,000).
8	Fiscal year 2	2013:		
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,
10	-\$64,358,00	00,000.		
11	(B) Out	lays, —\$6	64,358,000,000).
12	SEC. 104. RECONCILIAT	TION IN TH	IE SENATE.	
13	The Senate Committee on Finance shall report a rec-			report a rec-
14	onciliation bill not later than April 8, 2003, that consists			
15	of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to re-			fficient to re-
16	duce revenues by not more than \$322,524,000,000 and in-),000 and in-
17	crease the total leve	el of out	lays by not	more than
18	\$27,476,000,000 for the	e period o	f fiscal years	2003 through
19	2013.			
20	TITLE II—1	BUDG	ET EN	FORCE-
21	MENT A	ND RU	U LEMAK	ING
22	Subtitle A—	Budge	et Enforc	ement (Contraction of the contraction of the contra
23	SEC. 201. EXTENSION	OF SUPER	MAJORITY EN	FORCEMENT.
24	(a) IN GENERAL	—Notwith	estanding any	provision of
25	the Congressional Bud	lget Act o	of 1974, subse	ections (c)(2)

1	and $(d)(3)$ of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act
2	of 1974 shall remain in effect for purposes of Senate enforce-
3	ment through September 30, 2008.
4	(b) REPEAL.—Senate Resolution 304, agreed to Octo-
5	ber 16, 2002 (107th Congress), is repealed.
б	SEC. 202. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS IN THE SEN-
7	ATE.
8	(a) Discretionary Spending Limits.—In the Sen-
9	ate and as used in this section, the term "discretionary
10	spending limit" means—
11	(1) for fiscal year 2003—
12	(A) \$770,860,000,000 in new budget author-
13	ity and \$771,442,000,000 in outlays for the dis-
14	cretionary category;
15	(B) for the highway category,
16	\$31,264,000,000 in outlays; and
17	(C) for the mass transit category,
18	\$1,436,000,000 in new budget authority, and
19	\$6,551,000,000 in outlays;
20	(2) for fiscal year 2004—
21	(A) \$788,459,000,000 in new budget author-
22	ity and \$797,890,000,000 in outlays for the dis-
23	cretionary category;
24	(B) for the highway category,
25	\$32,016,000,000 in outlays; and

1	(C) for the mass transit category,
2	\$2,209,000,000 in new budget authority, and
3	\$6,746,000,000 in outlays; and
4	(3) for fiscal year 2005—
5	(A) \$813,597,000,000 in new budget author-
6	ity, and \$814,987,000,000 in outlays for the dis-
7	cretionary category;
8	(B) for the highway category,
9	\$34,665,000,000 in outlays; and
10	(C) for the mass transit category
11	\$2,544,000,000 in new budget authority, and
12	\$7,109,000,000 in outlays;
13	as adjusted in conformance with subsection (b).
14	(b) Adjustments.—
15	(1) IN GENERAL.—
16	(A) CHAIRMAN.—After the reporting of a
17	bill or joint resolution, the offering of an amend-
18	ment thereto, or the submission of a conference
19	report thereon, the chairman of the Committee
20	on the Budget may make the adjustments set
21	forth in subparagraph (B) for the amount of new
22	budget authority in that measure (if that meas-
23	ure meets the requirements set forth in para-
24	graph (2)) and the outlays flowing from that
25	budget authority.

1	(B) MATTERS TO BE ADJUSTED.—The ad-
2	justments referred to in subparagraph (A) are to
3	be made to—
4	(i) the discretionary spending limits, if
5	any, set forth in the appropriate concurrent
6	resolution on the budget;
7	(ii) the allocations made pursuant to
8	the appropriate concurrent resolution on the
9	budget pursuant to section 302(a); and
10	(iii) the budgetary aggregates as set
11	forth in the appropriate concurrent resolu-
12	tion on the budget.
13	(2) Amounts of adjustments.—The adjust-
14	ment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be—
15	(A) an amount provided and designated as
16	an emergency requirement pursuant to section
17	204;
18	(B) an amount authorized for grants to
19	States under part B of the Individuals with Dis-
20	abilities Education Act as provided for in sec-
21	tion 211; and
22	(C) an amount provided for transportation
23	under section 212.

1	(3) Application of adjustments.—The ad-
2	justments made for legislation pursuant to paragraph
3	(1) shall—
4	(A) apply while that legislation is under
5	consideration;
6	(B) take effect upon the enactment of that
7	legislation; and
8	(C) be published in the Congressional
9	Record as soon as practicable.
10	(4) Reporting revised suballocations.—
11	Following any adjustment made under paragraph
12	(1), the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate
13	shall report appropriately revised suballocations
14	under section 302(b) to carry out this subsection.
15	
	SEC. 203. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN
16	SEC. 203. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.
16 17	
17	THE SENATE.
17	THE SENATE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
17 18	THE SENATE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any
17 18 19	THE SENATE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or
17 18 19 20	THE SENATE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would provide an advance
 17 18 19 20 21 	THE SENATE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would provide an advance appropriation.
 17 18 19 20 21 22 	THE SENATE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would provide an advance appropriation. (b) EXCEPTION.—An advance appropriation may be

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explanatory statement of managers accompanying

this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified

3	for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount
4	not to exceed \$23,158,000,000 in new budget author-
5	ity in each year; and
6	(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.
7	(c) Application of Point of Order in the Sen-
8	ATE.—
9	(1) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, sub-
10	section (a) may be waived or suspended only by an
11	affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly
12	chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths
13	of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn,
14	shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling
15	of the Chair on a point of order raised under sub-
16	section (a).
17	(2) Form of the point of order.—A point of
18	order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Sen-
19	ator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congres-
20	sional Budget Act of 1974.
21	(3) Conference reports.—If a point of order
22	is sustained under subsection (a) against a conference
23	report in the Senate, the report shall be disposed of
24	as provided in section $313(d)$ of the Congressional
25	Budget Act of 1974.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance 1 2 appropriation" means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appro-3 4 priations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2004 5 or making general appropriations or continuing appropria-6 7 tions for fiscal year 2005 that first becomes available for 8 any fiscal year after 2005.

9 SEC. 204. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—If a provision of di-10 11 rect spending or receipts legislation is enacted or if appro-12 priations for discretionary accounts are enacted that the 13 President designates as an emergency requirement and that the Congress so designates in statute, the amounts of new 14 15 budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be designated as an 16 17 emergency requirement for the purpose of this resolution. 18 (b) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—If a provision of legislation is
designated as an emergency requirement under subsection (a), the committee report and any statement
of managers accompanying that legislation shall analyze whether a proposed emergency requirement meets
all the criteria in paragraph (2).

25 (2) CRITERIA.—

1	(A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be con-
2	sidered in determining whether a proposed ex-
3	penditure or tax change is an emergency require-
4	ment are that the expenditure or tax change is—
5	(i) necessary, essential, or vital (not
6	merely useful or beneficial);
7	(ii) sudden, quickly coming into being,
8	and not building up over time;
9	(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compel-
10	ling need requiring immediate action;
11	(iv) subject to subparagraph (B) , un-
12	foreseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated;
13	and
14	(v) not permanent, temporary in na-
15	ture.
16	(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is
17	part of an aggregate level of anticipated emer-
18	gencies, particularly when normally estimated in
19	advance, is not unforeseen.
20	(3) JUSTIFICATION FOR USE OF DESIGNATION.—
21	When an emergency designation is proposed in any
22	bill, joint resolution, or conference report thereon, the
23	committee report and the statement of managers ac-
24	companying a conference report, as the case may be,

3 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms "direct 4 spending", "receipts", and "appropriations for discretionary accounts" means any provision of a bill, joint reso-5 lution, amendment, motion or conference report that affects 6 direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms 7 8 have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Bal-9 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. 10 (d) POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference 11 report, a point of order may be made by a Senator against 12 13 an emergency designation in that measure and if the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision 14 15 making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor. 16 17 WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be (e)18 waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. 19 An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Sen-20 21 ate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an 22 appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised 23 under this section.

24 (f) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—
25 A provision shall be considered an emergency designation

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1 if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pur2 suant to subsection (a).

3 (g) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order
4 under this section may be raised by a Senator as provided
5 in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
6 (h) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is
7 sustained under this section against a conference report, the
8 report shall be disposed of as provided in section 313(d)
9 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(i) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE AND HOMELAND SECURITY SPENDING.—Subsection (d) shall not apply against
an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category and for
homeland security programs.

15 SEC. 205. PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

16 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the
18 Senate to consider any direct spending or revenue leg19 islation that would increase the on-budget deficit or
20 cause an on-budget deficit for any one of the three ap21 plicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5)
22 and (6).

23 (2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes
24 of this subsection, the term "applicable time period"
25 means any 1 of the 3 following periods:

	91
1	(A) The first year covered by the most re-
2	cently adopted concurrent resolution on the
3	budget.
4	(B) The period of the first 5 fiscal years
5	covered by the most recently adopted concurrent
6	resolution on the budget.
7	(C) The period of the 5 fiscal years fol-
8	lowing the first 5 fiscal years covered in the most
9	recently adopted concurrent resolution on the
10	budget.
11	(3) Direct-spending legislation.—For pur-
12	poses of this subsection and except as provided in
13	paragraph (4), the term "direct-spending legislation"
14	means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion,
15	or conference report that affects direct spending as
16	that term is defined by, and interpreted for purposes
17	of, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
18	trol Act of 1985.
19	(4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this sub-
20	section, the terms "direct-spending legislation" and

21 "revenue legislation" do not include—
22 (A) any concurrent resolution on the budget;

23

24 (B) any provision of legislation that affects
25 the full funding of, and continuation of, the de-

or

1	posit insurance guarantee commitment in effect
2	on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforce-
3	ment Act of 1990.
4	(5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to
5	this section shall—
6	(A) use the baseline surplus or deficit used
7	for the most recently adopted concurrent resolu-
8	tion on the budget based on laws enacted on the
9	date of adoption of that resolution as adjusted
10	for up to \$350,000,000,000 in revenues or direct
11	spending assumed by section 104 of this resolu-
12	tion; and
13	(B) be calculated under the requirements of
14	subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of the
15	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
16	Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond those covered
17	by that concurrent resolution on the budget.
18	(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or rev-
19	enue legislation increases the on-budget deficit or
20	causes an on-budget deficit when taken individually,
21	it must also increase the on-budget deficit or cause an
22	on-budget deficit when taken together with all direct
23	spending and revenue legislation enacted since the be-
24	ginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the
25	baseline under paragraph (5)(A), except that direct

spending or revenue effects resulting in net deficit re duction enacted pursuant to reconciliation instruc tions since the beginning of that same calendar year
 shall not be available.

5 (b) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or sus6 pended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three7 fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

8 (c) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the deci-9 sions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, 10 and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the 11 bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative 12 13 vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the 14 15 ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this 16 section.

17 (d) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For pur18 poses of this section, the levels of new budget authority, out19 lays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on
20 the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget
21 of the Senate.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on September
30, 2008.

1 SEC. 206. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REPORTS ON LIABIL-2 ITIES AND FUTURE COSTS. 3 It is the sense of the Senate that the Congressional Budget Office shall consult with the Committee on the 4 5 Budget of the Senate in order to prepare a report containing— 6 7 (1) an estimate of the unfunded liabilities of the Federal Government; 8 9 (2) an estimate of the contingent liabilities of 10 Federal programs; and 11 (3) an accrual-based estimate of the current and 12 future costs of Federal programs. Subtitle B—Reserve Funds and 13 **Other Adjustments** 14 15 SEC. 211. ADJUSTMENT FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION. 16 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, if the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions reports a bill or 17 joint resolution, and such measure is enacted in 2003 that 18 19 reauthorizes grants to States under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and reforms 20 IDEA so as to provide an allowance of uniform discipline 21 22 policies for all students; provide local fiscal relief; and min-23 imize the over-identification of students with disabilities, 24 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the revisions set out in subsection (b). 25

26 (b) REVISIONS.—

1 (1) FISCAL YEAR 2004.—If the Committee on Ap-2 propriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report 3 4 thereon is submitted, that provides in excess of \$4,803,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal 5 6 year 2004 for grants to States authorized under part 7 B of IDEA as described in subsection (a), the chair-8 man of the Committee on the Budget may revise the 9 appropriate allocations for such committee and other appropriate levels in this resolution by that excess 10 11 amount provided by that measure for that purpose, 12 but not to exceed \$205,000,000 in new budget author-13 ity for fiscal year 2004 and outlays flowing there-14 from.

15 (2) FISCAL YEAR 2005.—If the Committee on Ap-16 propriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an 17 amendment thereto is offered or a conference report 18 thereon is submitted, that when combined with any 19 advance appropriation provided for 2005 for part B20 of IDEA in a bill or joint resolution making appro-21 priations for fiscal year 2004, provides in excess of 22 \$11,038,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2005 for grants to States authorized under part 23 24 B of IDEA as described in subsection (a), the chair-25 man of the Committee on the Budget may revise the

appropriate allocations for such committee and other
 appropriate levels in this resolution by that excess
 amount provided by that measure for that purpose,
 but not to exceed \$209,000,000 in new budget author ity for fiscal year 2005 and outlays flowing there from.

7 SEC. 212. ADJUSTMENT FOR HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY 8 SAFETY AND TRANSIT.

9 In the Senate, if the Committee on Environment and 10 Public Works, or the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, or the Committee on Commerce, Science, 11 12 and Transportation reports a bill or joint resolution, or if 13 an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that reauthorizes the programs set out 14 15 in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century and that legislation provides new governmental receipts reported 16 from the Committee on Finance, the chairman of the Com-17 mittee on the Budget, may revise committee allocations for 18 the appropriate committees and the transportation limits 19 in section 202 by an amount consistent with the level of 20 21 new receipts.

22 SEC. 213. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.

If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a
bill or joint resolution, or an amendment is offered thereto,
or a conference report thereon is submitted, which strength-

ens and enhances the Medicare Program under title XVIII 1 2 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and im-3 proves the access of beneficiaries under that program to pre-4 scription drugs or promotes geographic equity payments, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, may revise 5 committee allocations for that committee and other appro-6 7 priate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget 8 authority (and the outlays resulting thereform) in this reso-9 lution by the amount provided by that measure for that 10 purpose, but not to exceed \$400,000,000,000 for the period 11 of fiscal years 2004 through 2013.

12 SEC. 214. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR13THE UNINSURED.

14 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a 15 bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides 16 health insurance for the uninsured (including a measure 17 providing for tax deductions for the purchase of health in-18 19 surance for, among others, moderate income individuals not 20 receiving health insurance from their employers), the chair-21 man of the Committee on the Budget may revise committee 22 allocations for that committee and other appropriate budg-23 etary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority 24 (and the outlays resulting thereform) and may revise the 25 revenue aggregates and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations in this resolution by the amount pro vided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed
 \$88,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2004 through
 2013.

5 SEC. 215. RESERVE FUND FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL 6 NEEDS.

7 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a 8 bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered 9 or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides States with the option to expand Medicaid coverage for chil-10 dren with special needs, allowing families of disabled chil-11 12 dren to purchase coverage under the Medicaid Program for such children, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget 13 may revise committee allocations for that committee and 14 15 other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) 16 in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure 17 for that purpose, but not to exceed \$43,000,000 in new budg-18 et authority and \$42,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 19 2004, and \$7,462,000,000 in new budget authority and 20 21 \$7,262,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2004 22 through 2013.

23 SEC. 216. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID REFORM.

If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a
bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered

or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides 1 2 significant reform of the Medicaid Program, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise committee allo-3 4 cations for that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and the 5 6 outlays resulting therefore) in this resolution by the 7 amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not 8 to exceed \$3,258,000,000 in new budget authority and out-9 lays for fiscal year 2004, and \$8,944,000,000 in new budget 10 authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2004 through 2008, and not more than \$12,782,000,000 in budget 11 12 authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2004 through 2010 provided further that the legislation would not 13 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2004 14 15 through 2013.

16 SEC. 217. RESERVE FUND FOR PROJECT BIOSHIELD.

17 If the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and 18 Pensions of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report 19 thereon is submitted, that will facilitate procurement for in-20 21 clusion by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in 22 the Strategic National Stockpile of countermeasures nec-23 essary to protect the public health from current and emerg-24 ing threats of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agents, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may 25

revise committee allocations for that committee and other 1 2 appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) in 3 4 this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for 5 that purpose, but not to exceed \$890,000,000 in new budget authority and \$575,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2004, 6 7 and \$5,593,000,000 in new budget authority and 8 \$5,593,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2004 through 2013. 9

10 SEC. 218. RESERVE FUND FOR STATESIDE GRANT PRO-11GRAM.

12 (a) CONDITION.—If the Committee on Energy and 13 Natural Resources of the Senate reports a bill or joint reso-14 lution that permits exploration and production of oil in 15 the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and 16 such measure is enacted, the chairman of the Committee 17 on the Budget of the Senate may make the adjustments de-18 scribed in subsection (b).

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR THE LAND AND WATER CON20 SERVATION FUND STATE GRANT PROGRAM.—If the Com21 mittee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate re22 ports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto
23 is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted that
24 makes available a portion of the receipts resulting from en25 actment of the legislation described in subsection (a) for the

1 National Park Service Stateside Grant Program which is currently funded as a part of the Land and Water Con-2 servation Fund, the chairman of the Committee on the 3 4 Budget may revise committee allocations for that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations 5 of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting there-6 7 from) in this resolution by the amount provided by that 8 measure for that purpose, but not to exceed \$750,000,000 9 in new budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) for the period of fiscal years 2004 through 2008 and 10 11 \$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) for the period of fiscal years 2004 12 through 2013, provided further that no funds become avail-13 able prior to fiscal year 2006 and the amount of funds made 14 15 available in any single fiscal year does not exceed 16 \$250,000,000 per year.

17SEC. 219. RESERVE FUND FOR STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH18INSURANCE PROGRAM.

19 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a 20 bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered 21 or a conference report thereon is submitted, that extends the 22 availability of fiscal year 1998 and 1999 expired State 23 Children's Health Insurance Program allotments and the 24 expiring fiscal year 2000 allotments, the chairman of the 25 Committee on the Budget may revise committee allocations

1 for that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and the out-2 lays resulting thereform) in this resolution by the amount 3 4 provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed 5 \$1,260,000,000 in new budget authority and \$85,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2003, \$1,330,000,000 in new budg-6 7 et authority and \$85,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 8 2004.\$1,950,000,000 in new budget authority and 9 \$845,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2008, and \$1,825,000,000 in new budget authority 10 11 and \$975,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2013. 12

13 Subtitle C—Miscellaneous 14 Provisions

15 SEC. 221. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-16CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

17 In the Senate, upon the enactment of a bill or joint 18 resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, 19 the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make 20 adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution 21 in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget 22 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect 23 prior to September 30, 2002).

1	SEC. 222. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-
2	CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.
3	(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
4	and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—
5	(1) apply while that measure is under consider-
6	ation;
7	(2) take effect upon the enactment of that meas-
8	ure; and
9	(3) be published in the Congressional Record as
10	soon as practicable.
11	(b) Effect of Changed Allocations and Aggre-
12	GATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from
13	these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the
14	Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggre-
15	gates contained in this resolution.
16	(c) Budget Committee Determinations.—For pur-
17	poses of this resolution—
18	(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,
19	direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,
20	deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of
21	fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-
22	mates made by the Committees on the Budget of the
23	House of Representatives and the Senate; and
24	(2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any
25	other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out
26	

26 this resolution.

	04
1	SEC. 223. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.
2	Congress adopts the provisions of this title—
3	(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the
4	Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively,
5	and as such they shall be considered as part of the
6	rules of each House, or of that House to which they
7	specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede
8	other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
9	sistent therewith; and
10	(2) with full recognition of the constitutional
11	right of either House to change those rules (so far as
12	they relate to that House) at any time, in the same
13	manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any
14	other rule of that House.
15	TITLE III—SENSE OF THE

16

18

SENATE

17 SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FEDERAL EMPLOYEE

PAY.

19 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

20 (1) Members of the uniformed services and civil-21 ian employees of the United States make significant 22 contributions to the general welfare of the Nation.

(2) Increases in the pay of members of the uni-23 formed services and of civilian employees of the 24 United States have not kept pace with increases in 25

1	the overall pay levels of workers in the private sector,
2	so that there now exists—
3	(A) a 32 percent gap between compensation
4	levels of Federal civilian employees and com-
5	pensation levels of private sector workers; and
6	(B) an estimated 10 percent gap between
7	compensation levels of members of the uniformed
8	services and compensation levels of private sector
9	workers.
10	(3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal
11	year 2004 includes an average 4.1 percent pay raise
12	for military personnel.
13	(4) The Office of Management and Budget has
14	requested that Federal agencies plan their fiscal year
15	2004 budgets with a 2 percent pay raise for civilian
16	Federal employees.
17	(5) In almost every year during the past two
18	decades, there have been equal adjustments in the
19	compensation of members of the uniformed services
20	and the compensation of civilian employees of the
21	United States.
22	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate 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 mem bers of the uniformed services.

3 SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TRIBAL COLLEGES 4 AND UNIVERSITIES.

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

6 (1) More than 30,000 full- and part-time Native 7 American students from 250 federally recognized 8 tribes nationwide attend tribal colleges and Univer-9 sities, a majority of whom are first-generation college 10 students.

11 (2) The colleges and universities are located in 12 rural and isolated areas and are often the only ac-13 credited institutions of higher education in their serv-14 ice area. While the Tribal College Act provides fund-15 ing solely for Indian students, the colleges serve stu-16 dents of all ages, about 20 percent of whom are non-17 Indian. With rare exception, tribal colleges and uni-18 versities do not receive operating funds from the 19 States for these non-Indian State resident students. 20 Yet, if these same students attended any other public 21 institution in their States, the State would provide 22 basic operating funds to that institution.

23 (3) While Congress has been increasing the an24 nual appropriations for tribal colleges in recent years,
25 the President's fiscal year 2004 budget recommends a

1	\$4,000,000 decrease in institutional operating funds.
2	The combination of annual increases in enrollments,
3	reduced Federal funding, and the addition of two new
4	tribal colleges would result in a devastating decrease
5	in funding of \$540 per student below the fiscal year
6	2003 estimate.
7	(4) Despite a \$2,000,000 increase in fiscal year
8	2003 for basic institutional operating budgets of the
9	reservation-based tribal colleges, the per Indian stu-
10	dent count (ISC) is only \$30 more than in fiscal year
11	2002, or \$3,946, still less than 2/3 of the \$6,000 au-
12	thorized.
13	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
13 14	(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen- ate that—
14	ate that—
14 15	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal-
14 15 16	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal- lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri-
14 15 16 17	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal- lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri- ority consideration will be provided to them through
14 15 16 17 18	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal- lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri- ority consideration will be provided to them through funding through the Tribally Controlled College or
14 15 16 17 18 19	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal- lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri- ority consideration will be provided to them through funding through the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act, the Equity in Educational
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal- lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri- ority consideration will be provided to them through funding through the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act, the Equity in Educational Land Grant Status Act, title III of the Higher Edu-
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	ate that— (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal- lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri- ority consideration will be provided to them through funding through the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act, the Equity in Educational Land Grant Status Act, title III of the Higher Edu- cation Act, and the National Science Foundation

25 funding goals for the tribal colleges and universities.

1	SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 504
2	SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT PROGRAM.
3	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
4	(1) Small businesses play a critical role in our
5	Nation and our economy and the Federal Government
6	assists that role by providing small businesses with
7	loans and loan guarantees.
8	(2) Since the enactment of the Federal Credit
9	Reform Act of 1990, the Small Business Administra-
10	tion and the Office of Management and Budget have
11	repeatedly overestimated the subsidy cost of the Small
12	Business Administration's 7(a) and 504 credit pro-
13	grams. Those overestimates have resulted in borrowers
14	and lenders having to pay higher than necessary fees
15	to participate in those programs.
16	(3) Last year, in response to bipartisan pressure
17	from the Senate Budget and Small Business Commit-
18	tees, the administration developed a new econometric
19	model to improve the accuracy of its estimates of the
20	cost of the 7(a) program. Consistent with claims by
21	the Senate Budget and Small Business Committees,
22	that effort resulted in the administration lowering the
23	estimated subsidy cost of the 7(a) program by an as-
24	tounding 40 percent in 2003, allowing the Federal
25	Government to guarantee an additional

\$3,300,000,000 in small business loans this year
 alone.

(4) Notwithstanding past assurances, the admin-3 4 istration, however, has failed to begin work on an econometric model for the 504 small business credit 5 6 program, despite similar, chronic problems with esti-7 mates of that program's costs. 8 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-9 ate that— 10 (1) the performance of the SBA and OMB in ad-11 ministering the Federal Credit Reform Act for the 504 12 small business credit program remains unsatisfactory; (2) the administration should develop an econo-13 14 metric model for the 504 program for use in the fiscal 15 year 2004 appropriations cycle; and 16 (3) the Office of Management and Budget should 17 report to the Budget and Small Business Committees 18 on the progress of this work by no later than June 19 2003.20 SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PELL 21 GRANTS. 22 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following: 23 (1) Public investment in higher education yields 24 a return of several dollars for each dollar invested.

1	(2) Higher education promotes economic oppor-
2	tunity.
3	(3) For a generation, the Federal Pell Grant has
4	served as an effective means of providing access to
5	higher education.
6	(4) Over the past decade, the Pell Grant has
7	failed to keep pace with inflation, and over the past
8	25 years, the value of the average Pell Grant has de-
9	creased substantially.
10	(5) Grant aid as a portion of student aid has
11	fallen significantly over the past 5 years.
12	(6) The percentage of freshmen attending public
13	and private 4-year institutions from families whose
14	income is below the national median has fallen since
15	1981.
16	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
17	ate that the levels in this resolution assume that—
18	(1) within the discretionary allocation provided
19	to the Committee on Appropriations, the maximum
20	Pell Grant award should be raised to the maximum
21	extent practicable, and funding for the Pell Grant
22	program should be higher than the level requested by
23	the President; and

1	(2) to the maximum extent practicable, Congress
2	should seek to increase the maximum individual Fed-
3	eral Pell Grant award to \$9,000 by fiscal year 2010.
4	SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NA-
5	TIONAL GUARD.
6	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
7	(1) The Army National Guard relies heavily
8	upon thousands of full-time employees, Active Guard/
9	Reserves and Military Technicians, to ensure unit
10	readiness throughout the Army National Guard.
11	(2) These employees perform vital day-to-day
12	functions, ranging from equipment maintenance to
13	leadership and staff roles, that allow the National
14	Guard to dedicate drill weekends and annual active
15	duty training of part-time personnel to preparation
16	for the National Guard's war fighting and peacetime
17	missions.
18	(3) The role of full-time National Guard per-
19	sonnel is especially important as tens of thousands of
20	our National Guard and Reserve forces are being mo-
21	bilized for the ongoing fight against terrorism and in
22	preparation for a possible war with Iraq.
23	(4) When the ability to provide sufficient Active
24	Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians end

1	strength is reduced, unit readiness, as well as quality
2	of life for soldiers and families, is degraded.
3	(5) The Army National Guard, with agreement
4	from the Department of Defense, requires a minimum
5	essential requirement of 25,286 Active Guard/Reserves
6	and 26,189 Military Technicians.
7	(6) The fiscal year 2004 budget request for the
8	Army National Guard includes the minimum re-
9	quired end strengths, but provides resources sufficient
10	for only approximately 24,562 Active Guard/Reserves
11	and 25,702 Military Technicians, funding shortfalls
12	of \$51,200,000 and \$29,300,000, respectively.
13	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the Sense of the
14	Senate that the functional totals in this resolution assume
15	that the Department of Defense will give priority to fully
16	funding the Active Guard/Reserves and Military Techni-
17	cians at least at the minimum required levels.
18	SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING WEAPONS OF
19	MASS DESTRUCTION CIVIL SUPPORT TEAMS.
20	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
21	(1) The emerging chemical, biological, and other
22	threats of the 21st century present new challenges to
23	our military and to local first responders.
1	(2) Local first responders are on the front lines
----	--
2	of combating terrorism and responding to other large-
3	scale incidents.
4	(3) The National Guard's Weapons of Mass De-
5	struction Civil Support Teams (WMD–CSTs) play a
6	vital role in assisting local first responders in inves-
7	tigating and combating these new threats.
8	(4) The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks
9	emphasize the need to have full-time WMD–CSTs in
10	each State.
11	(5) There are currently 32 full-time and 23 part-
12	time WMD–CSTs.
13	(6) Section 1403 of Public Law 107–314, the
14	Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for
15	Fiscal Year 2003, requires the Secretary of Defense to
16	establish an additional 23 WMD–CSTs and that at
17	least one team be located in each State and territory
18	of the United States.
19	(7) The President's fiscal year 2004 budget re-
20	quest includes no funding for these additional WMD–
21	CSTs.
22	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
23	ate that—
24	(1) the functional totals in this resolution as-
25	sume that the Department of Defense should give pri-

1	ority to fully implementing section 1403 of Public
2	Law 107–314, the Bob Stump National Defense Au-
3	thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003; and
4	(2) the Department should increase its full-time
5	manning requirements to include the 506 additional
6	full-time National Guard personnel that will be need-
7	ed to man the 23 additional WMD–CSTs.
8	SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EMERGENCY AND DIS-
9	ASTER ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK AND AG-
10	RICULTURE PRODUCERS.
11	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
12	(1) Significant portions of the United States suf-
13	fered through severe drought conditions in 2000 and
14	2001.
15	(2) The economic effects of drought are long-term
16	and widespread.
17	(3) Current drought indices predict that the
18	drought will continue through 2003.
19	(4) Congress has a history of providing financial
20	assistance to agricultural and livestock producers for
21	losses incurred due to drought.
22	(5) Emphasis must be placed on planning efforts
23	that will mitigate the negative effects of drought.
24	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
25	ate that the Senate—

1	(1) develop a long-term drought plan that effec-
2	tively recognizes the reoccurring nature of drought cy-
3	cles and adequately support emergency and disaster
4	assistance to livestock and agricultural producers hurt
5	by drought; and
6	(2) establish an agricultural reserve to fund the
7	activities in paragraph (1).
8	SEC. 308. SOCIAL SECURITY RESTRUCTURING.
9	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
10	(1) Social Security is the foundation of retire-
11	ment income for most Americans;
12	(2) preserving and strengthening the long term
13	viability of Social Security is a vital national pri-
14	ority and is essential for the retirement security of to-
15	day's working Americans, current and future retirees,
16	and their families;
17	(3) Social Security faces significant fiscal and
18	demographic pressures;
19	(4) the nonpartisan Office of the Chief Actuary
20	at the Social Security Administration reports that—
21	(A) the number of workers paying taxes to
22	support each Social Security beneficiary has
23	dropped from 16.5 in 1950 to 3.3 in 2002;
24	(B) within a generation there will be only
25	2 workers to support each retiree, which will sub-

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1	stantially increase the financial burden on
2	American workers;
3	(C) without structural reform, the Social
4	Security system, beginning in 2018, will pay out
5	more in benefits than it will collect in taxes;
6	(D) without structural reform, the Social
7	Security trust fund will be exhausted in 2042,
8	and Social Security tax revenue in 2042 will
9	only cover 73 percent of promised benefits, and
10	will decrease to 65 percent by 2077;
11	(E) without structural reform, future Con-
12	gresses may have to raise payroll taxes 50 per-
13	cent over the next 75 years to pay full benefits
14	on time, resulting in payroll tax rates of as
15	much as 16.9 percent by 2042 and 18.9 percent
16	<i>by 2077;</i>
17	(F) without structural reform, Social Secu-
18	rity's total cash shortfall over the next 75 years
19	is estimated to be more than \$25,000,000,000,000
20	in constant 2003 dollars or \$3,500,000,000,000
21	measured in present value terms;
22	(G) absent structural reforms, spending on
23	Social Security will increase from 4.4 percent of
24	gross domestic product in 2003 to 7.0 percent in
25	2077; and

1	(5) the Congressional Budget Office, the General
2	Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Serv-
3	ice, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and
4	the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Se-
5	curity have all warned that failure to enact fiscally
6	responsible Social Security reform quickly will result
7	in 1 or more of the following:
8	(A) Higher tax rates.
9	(B) Lower Social Security benefit levels.
10	(C) Increased Federal debt or less spending
11	on other Federal programs.
12	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
13	ate that—
13 14	ate that— (1) the President, the Congress and the American
14	(1) the President, the Congress and the American
14 15	(1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities,
14 15 16	(1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities, and disabled persons) should work together at the ear-
14 15 16 17	(1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities, and disabled persons) should work together at the ear- liest opportunity to enact legislation to achieve a sol-
14 15 16 17 18	(1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities, and disabled persons) should work together at the ear- liest opportunity to enact legislation to achieve a sol- vent and permanently sustainable Social Security
14 15 16 17 18 19	(1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities, and disabled persons) should work together at the ear- liest opportunity to enact legislation to achieve a sol- vent and permanently sustainable Social Security system; and
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 	 (1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities, and disabled persons) should work together at the earliest opportunity to enact legislation to achieve a solvent and permanently sustainable Social Security system; and (2) Social Security reform—
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	 (1) the President, the Congress and the American people (including seniors, workers, women, minorities, and disabled persons) should work together at the earliest opportunity to enact legislation to achieve a solvent and permanently sustainable Social Security system; and (2) Social Security reform— (A) must protect current and near retirees

1	(C) must provide benefit levels that ade-
2	quately reflect individual contributions to the
3	Social Security System.
4	(D) must preserve and strengthen the safety
5	net for vulnerable populations, including the dis-
6	abled and survivors.
7	(3) We should honor section 13301 of the Budget
8	Enforcement Act of 1990.
9	SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING STATE FIS-
10	CAL RELIEF.
11	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-
12	ings:
13	(1) States are experiencing the most severe fiscal
14	crisis since World War II.
15	(2) States are instituting severe cuts to a variety
16	of vital programs such as health care, child care, edu-
17	cation, and other essential services.
18	(3) According to the Kaiser Commission on Med-
19	icaid and the Uninsured, 49 States already have
20	taken actions or plan to cut medicaid before or dur-
21	ing the current fiscal year 2003. Medicaid budget pro-
22	posals in many States would eliminate or curtail
23	health benefits for eligible families and substantially
24	reduce or freeze provider reimbursement rates.

1	(4) In 2002, at least 13 States reported decreased
2	State investments in their child care assistance pro-
3	grams.
4	(5) According to a forthcoming analysis of 22
5	States, at least 1,700,000 people are now at risk of
6	losing their health care coverage under cuts that have
7	already been implemented or proposed.

8 (6) Fiscal relief would help avoid adding even 9 more Americans to the ranks of the uninsured while 10 preserving the safety net when it is most needed dur-11 ing an economic downturn.

(7) Curtailing the States' need to cut spending 12 13 and increase taxes is essential for true economic 14 growth.

15 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that the functional totals in this resolution assume 16 that any legislation enacted to provide economic growth for 17 should include 18 the United States not less than 19 \$30,000,000,000 for State fiscal relief over the next 18 months (of which at least half should be provided through 20 21 a temporary increase in the Federal medical assistance per-22 centage (FMAP)).

23 SEC. 310. FEDERAL AGENCY REVIEW COMMISSION.

24 It is the sense of the Senate that a commission should be established to review Federal domestic agencies, and pro-25

grams within such agencies, with the express purpose of
 providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation
 to implement those recommendations, to realign or elimi nate government agencies and programs that are duplica tive, wasteful, inefficient, outdated, or irrelevant, or have
 failed to accomplish their intended purpose.
 SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING HIGHWAY

8 SPENDING.

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-10 ings:

11 (1) Highway construction funding should in12 crease over current levels.

13 (2) The Senate Budget Committee-passed Resolu14 tion increases highway funding above the President's
15 request.

16 (3) All vehicles, whether they are operated by
17 gasoline, gasohol, or electricity, do damage to our
18 highways.

(4) As set out in TEA-21, the direct relationship
between excise taxes and highway spending makes
sense and should be maintained.

(5) Highways should be funded through user fees
such as excise taxes and not through the General
Fund of the Treasury.

1	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
2	ate that the Senate should only consider legislation that in-
3	creases highway spending if such legislation changes high-
4	way user fees to pay for such increased spending.
5	SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING AN EXPAN-
6	SION IN HEALTH CARE COVERAGE.
7	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
8	(1) there were 74,700,000 Americans who were
9	uninsured for all or part of the two-year period of
10	2001 and 2002;
11	(2) this large group of uninsured Americans con-
12	stitutes almost one out of every three Americans
13	under the age of 65;
14	(3) most of these uninsured individual were
15	without health coverage for lengthy periods of time,
16	with two-thirds of them uninsured for over six
17	months;
18	(4) four out of five uninsured individuals are in
19	working families;
20	(5) high health care costs, the large number of
21	unemployed workers, and State cutbacks of public
22	health programs occasioned by State fiscal crises are
23	causing more and more individuals to become unin-
24	sured; and

1	(6) uninsured individuals are less likely to have
2	a usual source of care outside of an emergency room,
3	often go without screenings and preventive care, often
4	delay or forgo needed medical care, are often subject
5	to avoidable hospital days, and are sicker and die
6	earlier than those individuals who have health insur-
7	ance.
8	(b) Sense of Senate.—It is the sense of the Senate
9	that the functional totals in this resolution assume that—
10	(1) expanded access to health care coverage
11	throughout the United States is a top priority for na-
12	tional policymaking; and
13	(2) to the extent that additional funds are made
14	available, a significant portion of such funds should
15	be dedicated to expanding access to health care cov-
16	erage so that fewer individuals are uninsured and
17	fewer individuals are likely to become uninsured.
18	SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE STATE CRIMINAL
19	ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.
20	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
21	(1) The control of illegal immigration is a Fed-
22	eral responsibility.
23	(2) In fiscal year 2002, however, State and local
24	governments spent more than \$13,000,000,000 in costs

1	associated with the incarceration of undocumented
2	criminal aliens.
3	(3) The Federal Government provided
4	\$565,000,000 in appropriated funding to the State
5	Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) to re-
6	imburse State and local governments for these costs.
7	(4) In fiscal year 2003, the fiscal burden of in-
8	carcerating undocumented criminal aliens is likely to
9	grow, however, Congress provided only \$250,000,000
10	to help cover these costs.
11	(5) The 56 percent cut in fiscal year 2003 fund-
12	ing for SCAAP will place an enormous burden on
13	State and local law enforcement agencies during a
14	time of heightened efforts to secure our homeland.
15	(6) The Administration did not include funding
16	for SCAAP in its fiscal year 2004 budget.
17	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
18	ate that—
19	(1) the functional totals underlying this resolu-
20	tion on the budget assumes that the State Criminal
21	Alien Assistance Program be funded at \$585,000,000
22	to reimburse State and local law enforcement agencies
23	for the burdens imposed in fiscal year 2003 by the in-
24	carceration of undocumented criminal aliens; and

1	(2) Congress enact a long-term reauthorization of
2	the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program begin-
3	ning with the authorization of \$750,000,000 in fiscal
4	year 2004 to reimburse State and county governments
5	for the burdens undocumented criminal aliens have
6	placed on the local criminal justice system.
7	SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING PROGRAMS
8	OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
9	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
10	(1) the Corps of Engineers provides quality, re-
11	sponsive engineering services to the United States, in-
12	cluding planning, designing, building, and operating
13	invaluable water resources and civil works projects;
14	(2) the ports of the United States are a vital
15	component of the economy of the United States, play-
16	ing a critical role in international trade and com-
17	merce and in maintaining the energy supply of the
18	United States;
19	(3) interruption of port operations would have a
20	devastating effect on the United States;
21	(4) the navigation program of the Corps enables
22	2,400,000,000 tons of commerce to move on navigable
23	waterways;

1	(5) the Department of Transportation estimates
2	that those cargo movements have created jobs for
3	13,000,000 people;
4	(6) flood damage reduction structures provided
5	and maintained by the Corps save taxpayers
6	\$21,000,000,000 in damages every year, in addition
7	to numerous human lives;
8	(7) the Corps designs and manages the construc-
9	tion of military facilities for the Army and Air Force
10	while providing support to the Department of Defense
11	and other Federal agencies;
12	(8) the Civil Works program of the Corps adds
13	significant value to the economy of the United States,
14	including recreation and ecosystem restoration;
15	(9) through contracting methods, the civil works
16	program employs thousands of private sector contract
17	employees, as well as Federal employees, in all aspects
18	of construction, science, engineering, architecture,
19	management, planning, design, operations, and
20	maintenance; and
21	(10) the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates
22	that \$1,000,000,000 expended for the Civil Works pro-
23	gram generates approximately 40,000 jobs in support
24	of construction operation and maintenance activities
25	in the United States.

(b) BUDGETARY ASSUMPTIONS.—It is the sense of the
 Senate that—

3 (1) to perform vital functions described in sub4 section (a), the Corps of Engineers requires additional
5 funding; and

6 (2) the budgetary totals in this resolution assume 7 that the level of funding provided for programs of the 8 Corps described in subsection (a) will not be reduced 9 below current baseline spending levels established for 10 the programs.

SEC. 315. RADIO INTEROPERABILITY FOR FIRST RESPOND ERS.

13 (a) STUDY.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Home-14 15 land Security, should conduct a study of the need and cost to make the radio systems used by fire departments and 16 emergency medical services agencies interoperable with 17 those used by law enforcement to the extent that interoper-18 ability will not interfere with law enforcement operations. 19 20 (b) GRANT PROGRAM.—It is the sense of the Senate 21 that Congress should authorize and appropriate 22 \$20,000,000 to establish a grant program through which the 23 Attorney General would award grants to local governments 24 to assist fire departments and emergency medical services agencies to establish radio interoperability. 25

1SEC. 316. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CORPORATE TAX2HAVEN LOOPHOLES.

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that companies are 4 taking advantage of loopholes in the United States tax code 5 to direct taxable income to tax haven jurisdictions, some 6 of which have excessive bank secrecy laws and a poor record 7 of cooperation with United States civil and criminal tax 8 enforcement.

9 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-10 ate that the Senate should act to stop companies from 11 avoiding paying their fair share of United States taxes 12 by—

(1) addressing the problem of corporations that
have renounced their United States citizenship ("inverted") by relocating their headquarters to tax haven
jurisdictions while maintaining their primary offices
and production or service facilities in the United
States; and

19 (2) addressing the problem of Bermuda-based in-20 surance companies that are using reinsurance agree-21 ments with their subsidiaries to direct property and 22 casualty insurance premiums out of the United States 23 into Bermuda to reduce their United States taxes in 24 a way that places United States property and cas-25 ualty insurance companies at a competitive disadvan-26 tage.

 1
 SEC. 317. SENSE OF SENATE ON PHASED-IN CONCURRENT

 2
 RECEIPT OF RETIRED PAY AND VETERANS'

 3
 DISABILITY COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

 4
 WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES

 5
 RATED AT 60 PERCENT OR HIGHER.

6 It is the sense of the Senate that the new budget author-7 ity and outlays for fiscal years 2004 through 2013 for National Defense (050) specified in section 103(1) are ade-8 9 quate to provide, and should provide, for the phased-in of concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability 10 11 compensation by veterans with service-connected disabilities rated 60 percent or higher as if section 1414 of title 10, 12 United States Code, were amended to read as follows: 13

14"§1414. Members eligible for retired pay who have15service-connected disabilities: payment of16retired pay and veterans' disability com-17pensation for disabilities rated at 60 per-18cent or higher

"(a) PAYMENT OF BOTH RETIRED PAY AND COMPENSATION.—A member or former member of the uniformed
services described in subsection (b) is entitled to be paid
retired pay, up to the amount determined for such member
or former member under subsection (d), in addition to any
entitlement to veterans' disability compensation, without
regard to sections 5304 and 5305 of title 38.

"(b) COVERED MEMBERS.—A member or former mem ber described in this subsection is any member or former
 member who is entitled to retired pay (other than as speci fied in subsection (c)) and who is also entitled to veterans'
 disability compensation for a service-connected disability
 rated at 60 percent or higher, as determined under laws
 administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

8 "(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to a 9 member retired under chapter 61 of this title with less than 10 20 years of service otherwise creditable under section 1405 11 of this title at the time of the member's retirement.

12 "(d) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF RETIRED PAY.—The max13 imum amount of retired pay to which a member or former
14 member is entitled under subsection (a) is as follows:

15 "(1) For months beginning with January 2004 16 and ending with December 2004, the amount equal to 17 45 percent of the amount of retired pay to which the 18 member or former member would be entitled if the 19 member or former member were paid retired pay 20 without regard to sections 5304 and 5305 of title 38 21 for such months.

"(2) For months beginning with January 2005
and ending with December 2005, the amount equal to
60 percent of the amount of retired pay to which the
member or former member would be entitled if the

member or former member were paid retired pay
 without regard to sections 5304 and 5305 of title 38
 for such months.

4 "(3) For months beginning with January 2006
5 and ending with December 2006, the amount equal to
6 80 percent of the amount of retired pay to which the
7 member or former member would be entitled if the
8 member or former member were paid retired pay
9 without regard to sections 5304 and 5305 of title 38
10 for such months.

"(4) For months beginning after December 2006,
the amount equal to the full amount of retired pay to
which the member or former member would be entitled
if the member or former member were paid retired
pay without regard to sections 5304 and 5305 of title
38 for such months.

17 *"(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:*

18 "(1) The term 'retired pay' includes retainer
19 pay, emergency officers' retirement pay, and naval
20 pension.

21 "(2) The term 'service-connected' has the mean22 ing given that term in section 101(16) of title 38.

23 "(3) The term 'veterans' disability compensation'
24 has the meaning given the term 'compensation' in sec25 tion 101(12) of title 38.".

1	(2) Coordination with special compensa-							
2	TION AUTHORITY.—Section 1413 of such title is							
3	amended—							
4	(1) in subsection (a)—							
5	(A) by inserting ", for months in 2002 and							
6	2003," after "Secretary concerned shall"; and							
7	(B) by striking the last sentence; and							
8	(2) in subsection (b)—							
9	(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "Sep-							
10	tember 2004" and inserting "December 2003";							
11	and							
12	(B) by striking paragraph (3).							
13	(3) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—							
14	(A) Effective on December 31, 2003, section 1413a of							
15	such title is repealed.							
16	(B) Effective on the date of the enactment of this							
17	Act, subsection (d) of section 641 of the National De-							
18	fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public							
19	Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1150; 10 U.S.C. 1414 note)							
20	is repealed.							
21	(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(A) Effective on							
22	the date of the enactment of this Act, the table of sec-							
23	tions at the beginning of chapter 71 of title 10,							
24	United States Code, is amended by striking the item							

"1414. Members eligible for retired pay who have service-connected disabilities: payment of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for disabilities rated at 60 percent or higher.".

3 (B) Effective December 31, 2003, the table of sec4 tions at the beginning of such chapter is amended by
5 striking the item relating to section 1413a.

 6 SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING NATIVE

 7
 AMERICAN HEALTH.

8 It is the sense of the Senate that Congress has recog-9 nized the importance of Native American health. In 1997, 10 Congress enacted a program to spend \$30,000,000 a year on research and treatment on diabetes in the Native Amer-11 12 ican community. This amount was increased to13 \$100,000,000 a year in 2000 and further increased to 14 \$150,000,000 a year in 2002. This is a 500 percent increase 15 since 1997. This priority focuses on prevention and treat-16 ment for a major disease in the Native American commu- $17 \quad nity.$

18 SEC. 319. RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SECU19 RITY.

If legislation is reported by the Senate Committee on
Finance, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference
report thereon is submitted that would extend the solvency
of the Social Security Trust Funds, the Chairman of the
Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, **†HCON 95 EAS**

functional totals, allocations, and other appropriate levels
 and limits in this resolution by up to \$396,000,000,000 in
 budget authority and outlays for the total of fiscal years
 2003 through 2013.

5 SEC. 320. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING TAX AND 6 OTHER INCENTIVES TO REVITALIZE RURAL 7 AMERICA.

8 It is the sense of the Senate that if tax relief measures 9 are passed in accordance with the assumptions in the budg-10 et resolution in this session of Congress, such legislation should include tax and other financial incentives, like those 11 included in the New Homestead Act (S. 602), to help rural 12 13 communities fight the economic decimation caused by chronic out-migration by giving them the tools they need 14 15 to attract individuals to live and work, or to start and grow a business, in such rural areas. 16

17 SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING HIGHER18EDUCATION AFFORDABILITY.

19 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) in our increasingly competitive global economy, the attainment of higher education is critical to
the economic success of an individual, as evidenced by
the fact that, in 1975, college graduates earned an average of 57 percent more than individuals who were
only high school graduates, as compared to the fact

1	that, in 2001, college graduates earned an average of
2	84 percent more than high school graduates;
3	(2) over the past 20 years, the average cost of
4	college tuition has increased by over 250 percent and
5	is increasing—
6	(A) at a faster rate than any consumer
7	item, including health care; and
8	(B) at a rate that is more than twice as fast
9	as the rate of inflation;
10	(3) despite increases in grant amounts contained
11	in legislation recently enacted by Congress, the value
12	of the maximum Pell Grant has declined 15 percent
13	since 1975 in inflation-adjusted terms, forcing more
14	students to rely on student loans to finance the cost
15	of a higher education;
16	(4) from fiscal years 1990 to 2000, the demand
17	for student loans rose by 41 percent and the average
18	student loan amount increased by 48.2 percent; and
19	(5) according to the Department of Education,
20	there is approximately \$150,000,000,000 in out-
21	standing student loan debt and students borrowed
22	more during the decade beginning in 1990 than dur-
23	ing all of the decades beginning in 1960, 1970, and
24	1980.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen ate that economic stimulus legislation enacted pursuant to
 the instructions contained in this concurrent resolution on
 the budget should include provisions to make higher edu cation affordable, including—

6	(1) a provision to make permanent the above-the-
7	line deduction for the higher education expenses of a
8	taxpayer and members of the taxpayer's family and
9	to increase such deduction to \$8,000 for taxable year
10	2003 and \$12,000 for taxable year 2004 and there-
11	after; and
12	(2) a credit against tax of up to \$1,500 for each
10	

13 taxable year (indexed for inflation) for interest paid
14 during such taxable year on loans incurred for higher
15 education expenses—

16 (A) during the first 60 months such pay17 ments are required; and

18 (B) paid by individuals who are not de-

19 *pendents.*

20 SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING CHILDREN'S

- 21 **GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**
- 22 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
- 23 (1) children's hospitals provide excellent care for
 24 children;

	50
1	(2) the importance of children's hospitals extends
2	to the health care of all children throughout the
3	United States;
4	(3) making up only 1 percent of all hospitals,
5	independent children's hospitals train almost 30 per-
6	cent of all pediatricians and 50 percent of all pedi-
7	atric specialists;
8	(4) children's hospitals provide over 50 percent
9	of the hospital care in the United States for children
10	with serious illness, including needing cardiatric sur-
11	gery, children with cancer, and children with cerebral
12	palsy; and
13	(5) children's hospitals are important centers for
14	pediatric research and the major pipeline for future
15	pediatric researchers.
16	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
17	ate that, for fiscal year 2004, children's graduate medical
18	education should be funded at \$305,000,000.
19	SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR CRIMI-
20	NAL JUSTICE.
21	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
22	(1) bipartisan efforts have led to success in the
23	fight against crime and improvements in the admin-
24	istration of justice;

(2) Congress steadily increased funding for crime
 identification technologies between 1994 and 2003;
 and

4 (3) a strong commitment to improve crime iden5 tification technologies is still needed.

6 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-7 ate that the funding levels in this resolution assume that 8 the programs authorized under the Crime Identification 9 Technology Act of 1998 to improve the justice system will 10 be fully funded at the levels authorized for each of the fiscal 11 years 2004 through 2007.

12SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING13FOR DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS.

14 It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals 15 in this resolution assume that up to \$20,000,000 from funds designated, but not obligated, for travel and administrative 16 expenses, from drug interdiction activities should be used 17 for service-oriented targeted grants for the utilization of 18 substances that block the craving for heroin and that are 19 newly approved for such use by the Food and Drug Admin-20 21 istration.

22 SEC. 325. FUNDING FOR AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS.

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

1 (1) Studies show that organized extract	ırricular
2 activities, such as after-school programs, reduc	ce crime,
3 <i>drug use, and teenage pregnancy.</i>	
4 (2) According to the FBI, youth are mos	t at risk
5 for committing violent acts and being victim	s of vio-
6 lent crimes between 3:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.	ı.—after
7 school is out and before parents arrive home.	
8 (3) There remains a great need for aft	er-school
9 programs. The Census Bureau reported that	at least
10 8 to 15 million children have no place to	go after
11 school is out.	
12 (4) Current funding for after-school p	orograms
13 provide almost 1.4 million children across the	country
14 a safe and enriching place to go after school	instead
15 of being home alone.	
16 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of	the Sen-
17 ate that the levels in this resolution assume that	funding
18 for 21st Century Community Learning Centers is	at least
19 enough to ensure the number of children particip	ating in
20 afterschool programs does not decrease.	
21 SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE \$1,00	0 CHILD
22 <i>CREDIT.</i>	

It is the sense of the Senate that extending the \$1,000
child credit for 3 additional years (2011–2013) can be ac-

1 commodated within the revenue totals and instructions of

2	this resolution.
3	SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING
4	FOR DOMESTIC NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PRO-
5	GRAMS.
6	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
7	(1) domestic nutrition assistance programs ad-
8	ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture—
9	(A) have a long history of bipartisan sup-

10 port;

(B) have an accomplished record of preventing health problems for children and promoting the health, growth, and development of
children;

15 (C) provide United States agricultural pro16 ducers and food manufacturers with important
17 and substantial markets through which they can
18 obtain and sustain livelihoods; and

19	(D)	are	due	to	be	reauthorized	l and	im-
20	proved da	uring	the	108	th C	Congress; and		

21 (2) the budget proposed by the President for fis22 cal year 2004—

23 (A) maintains current levels of funding for
24 child nutrition;

1	(B) extends and improves nutrition assist-
2	ance programs, including—
3	(i) the school breakfast program estab-
4	lished by section 4 of the Child Nutrition
5	Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773);
6	(ii) the school lunch program estab-
7	lished under the Richard B. Russell Na-
8	tional School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et
9	seq.); and
10	(iii) the child and adult care food pro-
11	gram established under the section 17 of the
12	Richard B. Russell National School Lunch
13	Act (42 U.S.C. 1766); and
14	(C) renews and fully funds the special sup-
15	plemental nutrition program for women, infants,
16	and children established by section 17 of the
17	Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786).
18	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
19	ate that the final budget conference agreement should not
20	take or propose any actions that reduce the level of funding
21	provided for domestic nutrition assistance programs ad-
22	ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture below current
23	baseline spending levels for the programs.

SEC. 328. SENSE OF SENATE CONCERNING FREE TRADE
 AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 It is the sense of the Senate that the President should
 negotiate a free trade agreement with the United Kingdom.
 SEC. 329. RESERVE FUND FOR POSSIBLE MILITARY ACTION

AND RECONSTRUCTION IN IRAQ.

6

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the favorable reporting of leg-8 islation by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate 9 making discretionary appropriations in excess of the levels assumed in this resolution for expenses for possible military 10 11 action and reconstruction in Iraq in fiscal years 2003 through 2013, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate 12 may, in consultation with the Chairman and Ranking 13 Member of the appropriate committee, revise the level of 14 total new budget authority and outlays, the functional to-15 16 tals, allocations, discretionary spending limits, and levels 17 of deficits and debt in this resolution by up to \$100,000,000,000 in budget authority and outlays. 18

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

21 (1) apply while that measure is under consider22 ation;

23 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that meas24 ure; and

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

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

6 (d) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
7 purposes of this resolution—

8 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, 9 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, 10 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of 11 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-12 mates made by the Committee on the Budget of the 13 Senate; and

14 (2) the Chairman of that Committee may make
15 any other necessary adjustments to such levels to
16 carry out this resolution.
Attest:

Secretary.



AMENDMENT