

**Calendar No. 34**108<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION**S. CON. RES. 23**

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 2003

Mr. NICKLES, from the Committee on the Budget, reported under the authority of the order of the Senate of March 13, 2003, the following original concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013.

1       *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**  
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004.**

5       (a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this reso-  
6 lution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal

1 years 2003 and 2004 including the appropriate budgetary  
 2 levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005  
 3 through 2013 as authorized by section 301 of the Congres-  
 4 sional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004.

#### TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

Sec. 104. Reconciliation in the Senate.

#### TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

##### Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 201. Extension of supermajority enforcement.

Sec. 202. Discretionary spending limits in the Senate.

Sec. 203. Restrictions on advance appropriations in the Senate.

Sec. 204. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 205. Pay-as-you-go point of order in the Senate.

##### Subtitle B—Reserve Funds and Other Adjustments

Sec. 211. Adjustment for special education.

Sec. 212. Adjustment for highways and highway safety and transit.

Sec. 213. Reserve fund for medicare.

Sec. 214. Reserve fund for health insurance for the uninsured.

Sec. 215. Reserve fund for children with special needs.

Sec. 216. Reserve fund for medicaid reform.

Sec. 217. Reserve fund for project bioshield.

Sec. 218. Reserve fund for stateside grant program.

Sec. 219. Reserve fund for State children's health insurance program.

##### Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 221. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 222. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 223. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

#### TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE

Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate on Federal employee pay.

Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate on tribal colleges and universities.

Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate regarding the 504 small business credit program.

Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate regarding Pell Grants.

Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate regarding the National Guard.

Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate regarding weapons of mass destruction civil support teams.

Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on emergency and disaster assistance for livestock and agriculture producers.

## 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 en-  
6 forcement of this resolution—

7 (A) The recommended levels of Federal reve-  
8 nues are as follows:

9 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,323,275,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,350,745,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,519,158,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,663,097,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,794,074,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,906,371,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,022,790,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,137,116,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,242,335,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,371,278,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,509,676,000,000.

20 (B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels  
21 of Federal revenues should be changed are as fol-  
22 lows:

23 Fiscal year 2003: –\$36,559,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2004: – \$115,625,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2005: – \$97,868,000,000.  
3 Fiscal year 2006: – \$77,575,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007: – \$59,092,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2008: – \$56,606,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2009: – \$55,540,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2010: – \$55,926,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2011: – \$185,161,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2012: – \$278,501,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2013: – \$294,534,000,000.

11 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the  
12 enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of  
13 total new budget authority are as follows:

14 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,787,689,000,000.  
15 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,853,463,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,984,522,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2006: \$2,114,301,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2007: \$2,225,924,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2008: \$2,342,017,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,439,378,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,534,067,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,645,923,000,000.  
23 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,731,588,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,850,510,000,000.

1           (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforce-  
2 ment of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total  
3 budget outlays are as follows:

4                   Fiscal year 2003: \$1,776,743,000,000.

5                   Fiscal year 2004: \$1,853,515,000,000.

6                   Fiscal year 2005: \$1,968,419,000,000.

7                   Fiscal year 2006: \$2,079,289,000,000.

8                   Fiscal year 2007: \$2,183,674,000,000.

9                   Fiscal year 2008: \$2,300,447,000,000.

10                  Fiscal year 2009: \$2,407,291,000,000.

11                  Fiscal year 2010: \$2,507,757,000,000.

12                  Fiscal year 2011: \$2,627,018,000,000.

13                  Fiscal year 2012: \$2,698,653,000,000.

14                  Fiscal year 2013: \$2,826,791,000,000.

15           (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of  
16 this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

17                   Fiscal year 2003: – \$453,468,000,000.

18                   Fiscal year 2004: – \$502,770,000,000.

19                   Fiscal year 2005: – \$449,261,000,000.

20                   Fiscal year 2006: – \$416,192,000,000.

21                   Fiscal year 2007: – \$389,600,000,000.

22                   Fiscal year 2008: – \$394,076,000,000.

23                   Fiscal year 2009: – \$384,501,000,000.

24                   Fiscal year 2010: – \$370,641,000,000.

25                   Fiscal year 2011: – \$384,683,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2012: – \$327,375,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2013: – \$317,115,000,000.

3 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the  
4 public debt are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2003: \$6,687,816,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2004: \$7,269,629,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2005: \$7,825,005,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006: \$8,366,224,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2007: \$8,885,256,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2008: \$9,412,708,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2009: \$9,932,454,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010: \$10,443,080,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2011: \$10,971,657,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,449,831,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,919,328,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$3,858,449,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$4,184,748,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005: \$4,446,730,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2006: \$4,661,214,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2007: \$4,828,626,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2008: \$4,980,020,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009: \$5,101,852,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010: \$5,190,541,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2011: \$5,274,734,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2012: \$5,286,550,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2013: \$5,273,296,000,000.

4 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

5 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of  
6 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the  
7 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of reve-  
8 nues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance  
9 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust  
10 Fund are as follows:

11 Fiscal year 2003: \$531,607,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004: \$557,826,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005: \$587,785,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2006: \$619,062,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2007: \$651,128,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008: \$684,409,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2009: \$719,112,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2010: \$755,724,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2011: \$792,122,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2012: \$829,538,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2013: \$869,650,000,000.

22 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of  
23 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the  
24 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays  
25 of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust

1 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund  
2 are as follows:

3 Fiscal year 2003: \$366,296,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004: \$380,467,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2005: \$390,247,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2006: \$402,579,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2007: \$415,605,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2008: \$429,595,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2009: \$446,203,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2010: \$464,626,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2011: \$483,334,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2012: \$506,507,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2013: \$533,097,000,000.

14 **SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

15 Congress determines and declares that the appro-  
16 priate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new  
17 direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee  
18 commitments for fiscal years 2003 through 2013 for each  
19 major functional category are:

20 (1) National Defense (050):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$392,494,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$386,229,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$400,476,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$400,882,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$420,071,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$414,205,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$440,185,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$426,007,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$460,435,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$438,656,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$480,886,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$462,861,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$487,567,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$476,347,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$493,340,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$486,254,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$501,103,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$498,634,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$509,031,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$499,675,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$517,323,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$512,815,000,000.

16 (2) International Affairs (150):

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$22,506,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$19,283,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$24,566,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,532,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$28,900,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$24,087,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2006:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$31,748,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$25,898,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2007:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$33,309,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$28,072,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2008:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$34,583,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$29,474,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2009:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$35,655,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$30,863,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2010:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$36,763,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$32,086,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$37,903,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$33,221,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2012:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$39,039,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$34,332,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2013:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$40,183,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$35,486,000,000.  
12 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):  
13 Fiscal year 2003:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$23,153,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$21,556,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2004:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$23,603,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$22,728,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2005:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$24,433,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$23,715,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2006:

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

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$29,492,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$28,639,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2013:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$30,185,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$29,319,000,000.

8 (4) Energy (270):

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$2,074,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$439,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$2,634,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$873,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$2,797,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$947,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2006:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$2,714,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,272,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$2,540,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,069,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2008:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$3,080,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$1,419,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2009:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$3,090,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$1,686,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2010:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$3,194,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$1,794,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2011:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$3,296,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$1,976,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2012:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$3,408,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$2,357,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$3,520,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$2,326,000,000.

4 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

5 Fiscal year 2003:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$30,816,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$28,940,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$31,744,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$30,903,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$32,639,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$31,789,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2006:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$33,261,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,936,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2007:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$33,576,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,200,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2008:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$34,245,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,653,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$35,370,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,701,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$36,198,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,512,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$36,958,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$36,267,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2012:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$37,592,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$36,874,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2013:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$38,316,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$37,677,000,000.

24 (6) Agriculture (350):

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,418,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,365,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2004:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$24,457,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$23,530,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2005:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$26,844,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$25,604,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2006:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$26,661,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$25,426,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2007:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$26,141,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$24,949,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2008:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$25,363,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$24,237,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$25,943,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,979,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$25,407,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$24,578,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$24,864,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$24,053,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2012:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$24,455,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$23,660,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2013:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$24,185,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,386,000,000.

20 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$8,812,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$5,881,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$7,428,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$3,486,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2005:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$8,655,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$3,962,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2006:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$8,192,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$3,028,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2007:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$8,538,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$2,563,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2008:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$8,655,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$2,155,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2009:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$8,438,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$1,931,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$8,319,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,450,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$8,298,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$846,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$8,401,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$554,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$8,475,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$668,000,000.

16 (8) Transportation (400):

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$64,091,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$67,847,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$64,493,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$69,409,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$69,158,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$68,083,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2006:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$69,606,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$67,912,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2007:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$70,116,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$68,395,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2008:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$70,702,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$69,073,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2009:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$71,512,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$69,899,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2010:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$72,323,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$70,793,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$73,183,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$71,744,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2012:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$74,067,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$72,779,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2013:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$74,987,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$73,846,000,000.  
12 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
13 Fiscal year 2003:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$12,251,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$15,994,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2004:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$14,063,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$15,823,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2005:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$14,138,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$15,872,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$14,321,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$14,961,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$14,536,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$14,664,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2008:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$14,745,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$14,123,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2009:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$14,980,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$14,298,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2010:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$15,233,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$14,501,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$15,492,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$14,750,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2012:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$15,755,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$14,992,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2013:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$16,023,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$15,259,000,000.

8 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social  
9 Services (500):

10 Fiscal year 2003:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$82,974,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$81,531,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2004:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$89,115,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$84,997,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2005:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$89,123,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$85,787,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2006:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$92,483,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$88,723,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2007:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$95,624,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$91,673,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2008:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$98,980,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$94,810,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2009:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$101,868,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$98,115,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2010:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$103,724,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$100,946,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2011:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$105,825,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$103,201,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2012:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$108,209,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$105,235,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$109,808,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$107,307,000,000.  
4 (11) Health (550):  
5 Fiscal year 2003:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$222,913,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$217,881,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2004:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$240,622,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$238,864,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2005:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$260,198,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$259,912,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2006:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$279,466,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$279,265,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2007:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$299,688,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$298,766,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$322,192,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$320,868,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$345,623,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$344,139,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$370,669,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$369,140,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$396,802,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$395,264,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2012:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$415,777,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$414,359,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2013:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$445,554,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$444,147,000,000.

24 (12) Medicare (570):

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$248,586,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$248,434,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2004:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$265,178,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$265,443,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2005:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$282,869,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$285,817,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2006:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$322,045,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$318,806,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2007:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$344,178,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$344,448,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2008:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$369,577,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$369,452,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$395,685,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$395,424,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$422,684,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$422,942,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$453,721,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$457,078,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2012:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$488,367,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$484,541,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2013:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$526,981,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$527,237,000,000.

20 (13) Income Security (600):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$326,390,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$334,169,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$319,513,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$324,701,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$333,810,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$337,157,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$341,805,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$344,322,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$349,191,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$350,983,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$362,006,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$363,115,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$373,681,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$374,384,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$385,152,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$385,671,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2011:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$400,573,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$401,003,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2012:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$404,045,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$404,453,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2013:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$418,978,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$419,551,000,000.  
16 (14) Social Security (650):  
17 Fiscal year 2003:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$13,255,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$13,255,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2004:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$14,294,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$14,293,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2005:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$15,471,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$15,471,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2006:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$16,421,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$16,421,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2007:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$17,919,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$17,919,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2008:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$19,704,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$19,704,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2009:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$21,810,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$21,810,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2010:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$24,283,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$24,283,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$28,170,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$28,170,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$31,357,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$31,357,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$34,347,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$34,347,000,000.

12 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$57,597,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$57,486,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$63,773,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$63,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$67,125,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$66,530,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

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

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$72,592,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$72,071,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2013:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$77,429,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$76,963,000,000.  
8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):  
9 Fiscal year 2003:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$38,543,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$37,712,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2004:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$37,607,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$40,769,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2005:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$37,927,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$39,174,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2006:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$37,965,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$38,310,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$38,442,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$38,233,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2008:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$39,458,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$39,109,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2009:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$40,478,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$40,193,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2010:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$41,580,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$41,280,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2011:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$42,870,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$42,453,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2012:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$44,188,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$43,741,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$45,557,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$45,101,000,000.  
4 (17) General Government (800):  
5 Fiscal year 2003:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$18,195,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$18,120,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2004:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$20,012,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$19,876,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2005:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$20,341,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$20,420,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2006:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$22,396,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$22,225,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2007:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$21,147,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$20,897,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2008:

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

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$239,725,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$239,725,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$256,691,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$256,691,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$304,696,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$304,696,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$344,317,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$344,317,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$371,645,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$371,645,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$395,845,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$395,845,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$419,610,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$419,610,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$441,237,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$441,237,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$464,123,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$464,123,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2012:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$486,967,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$486,967,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2013:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$505,881,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$505,881,000,000.

20 (19) Allowances (920):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

23 (B) Outlays, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$3,912,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$3,591,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 – \$2,065,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$2,201,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 – \$2,007,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$2,047,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 – \$1,929,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$1,989,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 – \$2,006,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, – \$2,068,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 – \$7,643,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, – \$5,178,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$12,725,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$9,683,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 – \$17,815,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$14,550,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 – \$23,409,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$19,814,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 – \$28,002,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$24,749,000,000.

16 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 – \$41,104,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, – \$41,104,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 – \$42,894,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$42,894,000,000.

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 – \$55,108,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, – \$55,108,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 —\$57,359,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, —\$57,359,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 —\$62,012,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, —\$62,012,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 —\$64,358,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, —\$64,358,000,000.

12 **SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.**

13 (a) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RE-  
14 SOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Nat-  
15 ural Resources shall report a reconciliation bill not later  
16 than May 1, 2003, that consists of changes in laws within  
17 its jurisdiction sufficient to decrease the total level of out-  
18 lays by \$2,150,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2004  
19 through 2013.

20 (b) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Com-  
21 mittee on Finance shall report a reconciliation bill not  
22 later than April 8, 2003, that consists of changes in laws  
23 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not  
24 more than \$698,294,000,000 and increase the total level

1 of outlays by not more than \$27,476,000,000 for the pe-  
 2 riod of fiscal years 2003 through 2013.

3 **TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCE-**  
 4 **MENT AND RULEMAKING**  
 5 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement**

6 **SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of  
 8 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, subsections (c)(2)  
 9 and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act  
 10 of 1974 shall remain in effect for purposes of Senate en-  
 11 forcement through September 30, 2008.

12 (b) REPEAL.—Senate Resolution 304, agreed to Oc-  
 13 tober 16, 2002 (107th Congress), is repealed.

14 **SEC. 202. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS IN THE SEN-**  
 15 **ATE.**

16 (a) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In the Sen-  
 17 ate and as used in this section, the term “discretionary  
 18 spending limit” means—

19 (1) for fiscal year 2003—

20 (A) \$764,360,000,000 in new budget au-  
 21 thority and \$766,867,000,000 in outlays for the  
 22 discretionary category;

23 (B) for the highway category,  
 24 \$31,264,000,000 in outlays; and

1 (C) for the mass transit category,  
2 \$1,436,000,000 in new budget authority, and  
3 \$6,551,000,000 in outlays;

4 (2) for fiscal year 2004—

5 (A) \$782,794,000,000 in new budget au-  
6 thority and \$795,542,000,000 in outlays for the  
7 discretionary category;

8 (B) for the highway category,  
9 \$31,095,000,000 in outlays; and

10 (C) for the mass transit category,  
11 \$1,461,000,000 in new budget authority, and  
12 \$6,634,000,000 in outlays; and

13 (3) for fiscal year 2005—

14 (A) \$813,322,000,000 in new budget au-  
15 thority, and \$811,174,000,000 in outlays for  
16 the discretionary category;

17 (B) for the highway category,  
18 \$32,034,000,000 in outlays; and

19 (C) for the mass transit category  
20 \$1,488,000,000 in new budget authority, and  
21 \$6,726,000,000 in outlays;

22 as adjusted in conformance with subsection (b).

23 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—

1           (A) CHAIRMAN.—After the reporting of a  
2 bill or joint resolution, the offering of an  
3 amendment thereto, or the submission of a con-  
4 ference report thereon, the chairman of the  
5 Committee on the Budget may make the ad-  
6 justments set forth in subparagraph (B) for the  
7 amount of new budget authority in that meas-  
8 ure (if that measure meets the requirements set  
9 forth in paragraph (2)) and the outlays flowing  
10 from that budget authority.

11           (B) MATTERS TO BE ADJUSTED.—The ad-  
12 justments referred to in subparagraph (A) are  
13 to be made to—

14           (i) the discretionary spending limits, if  
15 any, set forth in the appropriate concur-  
16 rent resolution on the budget;

17           (ii) the allocations made pursuant to  
18 the appropriate concurrent resolution on  
19 the budget pursuant to section 302(a); and

20           (iii) the budgetary aggregates as set  
21 forth in the appropriate concurrent resolu-  
22 tion on the budget.

23           (2) AMOUNTS OF ADJUSTMENTS.—The adjust-  
24 ment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be—



1 (A) an amount provided and designated as  
2 an emergency requirement pursuant to section  
3 204;

4 (B) an amount authorized for grants to  
5 States under part B of the Individuals with  
6 Disabilities Education Act as provided for in  
7 section 211; and

8 (C) an amount provided for transportation  
9 under section 212.

10 (3) APPLICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS.—The ad-  
11 justments made for legislation pursuant to para-  
12 graph (1) shall—

13 (A) apply while that legislation is under  
14 consideration;

15 (B) take effect upon the enactment of that  
16 legislation; and

17 (C) be published in the Congressional  
18 Record as soon as practicable.

19 (4) REPORTING REVISED SUBALLOCATIONS.—  
20 Following any adjustment made under paragraph  
21 (1), the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate  
22 shall report appropriately revised suballocations  
23 under section 302(b) to carry out this subsection.

1 **SEC. 203. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN**  
2 **THE SENATE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection  
4 (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any  
5 reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or  
6 conference report thereon, that would provide an advance  
7 appropriation.

8 (b) EXCEPTION.—An advance appropriation may be  
9 provided—

10 (1) for fiscal years 2005 and 2006 for pro-  
11 grams, projects, activities, or accounts identified in  
12 the joint explanatory statement of managers accom-  
13 panying this resolution under the heading “Accounts  
14 Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggre-  
15 gate amount not to exceed \$23,158,000,000 in new  
16 budget authority in each year; and

17 (2) for the Corporation for Public Broad-  
18 casting.

19 (c) APPLICATION OF POINT OF ORDER IN THE SEN-  
20 ATE.—

21 (1) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, sub-  
22 section (a) may be waived or suspended only by an  
23 affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly  
24 chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths  
25 of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and  
26 sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the

1 ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under  
2 subsection (a).

3 (2) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point  
4 of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a  
5 Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Con-  
6 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

7 (3) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of  
8 order is sustained under subsection (a) against a  
9 conference report in the Senate, the report shall be  
10 disposed of as provided in section 313(d) of the Con-  
11 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

12 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
13 appropriation” means any discretionary new budget au-  
14 thority in a bill or joint resolution making general appro-  
15 priations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2004  
16 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2004  
17 or making general appropriations or continuing appropria-  
18 tions for fiscal year 2005 that first becomes available for  
19 any fiscal year after 2005.

20 **SEC. 204. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.**

21 (a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—If a provision of  
22 direct spending or receipts legislation is enacted or if ap-  
23 propriations for discretionary accounts are enacted that  
24 the President designates as an emergency requirement  
25 and that the Congress so designates in statute, the

1 amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in  
2 all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be des-  
3 ignated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of  
4 this resolution.

5 (b) DESIGNATIONS.—

6 (1) GUIDANCE.—If a provision of legislation is  
7 designated as an emergency requirement under sub-  
8 section (a), the committee report and any statement  
9 of managers accompanying that legislation shall ana-  
10 lyze whether a proposed emergency requirement  
11 meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

12 (2) CRITERIA.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be con-  
14 sidered in determining whether a proposed ex-  
15 penditure or tax change is an emergency re-  
16 quirement are that the expenditure or tax  
17 change is—

18 (i) necessary, essential, or vital (not  
19 merely useful or beneficial);

20 (ii) sudden, quickly coming into being,  
21 and not building up over time;

22 (iii) an urgent, pressing, and compell-  
23 ing need requiring immediate action;

1 (iv) subject to subparagraph (B), un-  
2 foreseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated;  
3 and

4 (v) not permanent, temporary in na-  
5 ture.

6 (B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is  
7 part of an aggregate level of anticipated emer-  
8 gencies, particularly when normally estimated in  
9 advance, is not unforeseen.

10 (3) JUSTIFICATION FOR USE OF DESIGNA-  
11 TION.—When an emergency designation is proposed  
12 in any bill, joint resolution, or conference report  
13 thereon, the committee report and the statement of  
14 managers accompanying a conference report, as the  
15 case may be, shall provide a written justification of  
16 why the provision meets the criteria set forth in  
17 paragraph (2).

18 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct  
19 spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discre-  
20 tionary accounts” means any provision of a bill, joint reso-  
21 lution, amendment, motion or conference report that af-  
22 fects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those  
23 terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of  
24 the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act  
25 of 1985.

1 (d) POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is consid-  
2 ering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference  
3 report, a point of order may be made by a Senator against  
4 an emergency designation in that measure and if the Pre-  
5 siding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision  
6 making such a designation shall be stricken from the  
7 measure and may not be offered as an amendment from  
8 the floor.

9 (e) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be  
10 waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative  
11 vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and  
12 sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members  
13 of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required  
14 to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point  
15 of order raised under this section.

16 (f) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY REQUIRE-  
17 MENT.—A provision shall be considered an emergency des-  
18 ignation if it designates any item as an emergency require-  
19 ment pursuant to subsection (a).

20 (g) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of  
21 order under this section may be raised by a Senator as  
22 provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget  
23 Act of 1974.

24 (h) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is  
25 sustained under this section against a conference report,

1 the report shall be disposed of as provided in section  
2 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

3 (i) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE AND HOMELAND SE-  
4 CURITY SPENDING.—Subsection (d) shall not apply  
5 against an emergency designation for a provision making  
6 discretionary appropriations in the defense category and  
7 for homeland security programs.

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

9 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in  
11 the Senate to consider any direct spending or rev-  
12 enue legislation that would increase the on-budget  
13 deficit or cause an on-budget deficit for any one of  
14 the three applicable time periods as measured in  
15 paragraphs (5) and (6).

16 (2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes  
17 of this subsection, the term “applicable time period”  
18 means any 1 of the 3 following periods:

19 (A) The first year covered by the most re-  
20 cently adopted concurrent resolution on the  
21 budget.

22 (B) The period of the first 5 fiscal years  
23 covered by the most recently adopted concur-  
24 rent resolution on the budget.

1           (C) The period of the 5 fiscal years fol-  
2           lowing the first 5 fiscal years covered in the  
3           most recently adopted concurrent resolution on  
4           the budget.

5           (3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For pur-  
6           poses of this subsection and except as provided in  
7           paragraph (4), the term “direct-spending legisla-  
8           tion” means any bill, joint resolution, amendment,  
9           motion, or conference report that affects direct  
10          spending as that term is defined by, and interpreted  
11          for purposes of, the Balanced Budget and Emer-  
12          gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

13          (4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this sub-  
14          section, the terms “direct-spending legislation” and  
15          “revenue legislation” do not include—

16                (A) any concurrent resolution on the budg-  
17                et; or

18                (B) any provision of legislation that affects  
19                the full funding of, and continuation of, the de-  
20                posit insurance guarantee commitment in effect  
21                on the date of enactment of the Budget En-  
22                forcement Act of 1990.

23          (5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant  
24          to this section shall—



1           (A) use the baseline surplus or deficit used  
2           for the most recently adopted concurrent resolu-  
3           tion on the budget as adjusted for any changes  
4           in revenues or direct spending assumed by such  
5           resolution; and

6           (B) be calculated under the requirements  
7           of subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of  
8           the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit  
9           Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond  
10          those covered by that concurrent resolution on  
11          the budget.

12          (6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or rev-  
13          enue legislation increases the on-budget deficit or  
14          causes an on-budget deficit when taken individually,  
15          it must also increase the on-budget deficit or cause  
16          an on-budget deficit when taken together with all di-  
17          rect spending and revenue legislation enacted since  
18          the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for  
19          in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A), except that  
20          direct spending or revenue effects resulting in net  
21          deficit reduction enacted pursuant to reconciliation  
22          instructions since the beginning of that same cal-  
23          endar year shall not be available.

1 (b) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or sus-  
 2 pended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-  
 3 fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

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

13 (d) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For  
 14 purposes of this section, the levels of new budget author-  
 15 ity, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be deter-  
 16 mined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee  
 17 on the Budget of the Senate.

18 (e) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on September  
 19 30, 2008.

20 **Subtitle B—Reserve Funds and**  
 21 **Other Adjustments**

22 **SEC. 211. ADJUSTMENT FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, if the Committee  
 24 on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions reports a bill  
 25 or joint resolution, and such measure is enacted in 2003

1 that reauthorizes grants to States under part B of the  
2 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and  
3 reforms IDEA so as to provide an allowance of uniform  
4 discipline policies for all students; provide local fiscal re-  
5 lief; and minimize the over-identification of students with  
6 disabilities, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
7 may make the revisions set out in subsection (b).

8 (b) REVISIONS.—

9 (1) FISCAL YEAR 2004.—If the Committee on  
10 Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or  
11 if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference  
12 report thereon is submitted, that provides in excess  
13 of \$4,803,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal  
14 year 2004 for grants to States authorized under  
15 part B of IDEA as described in subsection (a), the  
16 chairman of the Committee on the Budget may re-  
17 vise the appropriate allocations for such committee  
18 and other appropriate levels in this resolution by  
19 that excess amount provided by that measure for  
20 that purpose, but not to exceed \$205,000,000 in new  
21 budget authority for fiscal year 2004 and outlays  
22 flowing therefrom.

23 (2) FISCAL YEAR 2005.—If the Committee on  
24 Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or  
25 if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference

1 report thereon is submitted, that when combined  
2 with any advance appropriation provided for 2005  
3 for part B of IDEA in a bill or joint resolution mak-  
4 ing appropriations for fiscal year 2004, provides in  
5 excess of \$11,038,000,000 in new budget authority  
6 for fiscal year 2005 for grants to States authorized  
7 under part B of IDEA as described in subsection  
8 (a), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
9 may revise the appropriate allocations for such com-  
10 mittee and other appropriate levels in this resolution  
11 by that excess amount provided by that measure for  
12 that purpose, but not to exceed \$209,000,000 in new  
13 budget authority for fiscal year 2005 and outlays  
14 flowing therefrom.

15 **SEC. 212. ADJUSTMENT FOR HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY**  
16 **SAFETY AND TRANSIT.**

17 In the Senate, if the Committee on Environment and  
18 Public Works, or the Committee on Banking, Housing,  
19 and Urban Affairs, or the Committee on Commerce,  
20 Science, and Transportation reports a bill or joint resolu-  
21 tion, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference  
22 report thereon is submitted, that reauthorizes the pro-  
23 grams set out in the Transportation Equity Act for the  
24 21st Century and that legislation provides new govern-  
25 mental receipts reported from the Committee on Finance,

1 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, may revise  
2 committee allocations for the appropriate committees and  
3 the transportation limits in section 202 by an amount con-  
4 sistent with the level of new receipts.

5 **SEC. 213. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.**

6 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports  
7 a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment is offered  
8 thereto, or a conference report thereon is submitted, which  
9 strengthens and enhances the Medicare Program under  
10 title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395  
11 et seq.) and improves the access of beneficiaries under  
12 that program to prescription drugs or promotes geo-  
13 graphic equity payments, the chairman of the Committee  
14 on the Budget, may revise committee allocations for that  
15 committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates  
16 and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays  
17 resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount pro-  
18 vided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed  
19 \$400,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2004  
20 through 2013.

21 **SEC. 214. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR**  
22 **THE UNINSURED.**

23 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports  
24 a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is of-  
25 fered, or a conference report thereon is submitted, that

1 provides health insurance for the uninsured (including a  
2 measure providing for tax deductions for the purchase of  
3 health insurance for, among others, moderate income indi-  
4 viduals not receiving health insurance from their employ-  
5 ers), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may  
6 revise committee allocations for that committee and other  
7 appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new  
8 budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom)  
9 and may revise the revenue aggregates and other appro-  
10 priate budgetary aggregates and allocations in this resolu-  
11 tion by the amount provided by that measure for that pur-  
12 pose, but not to exceed \$50,000,000,000 for the period  
13 of fiscal years 2004 through 2013.

14 **SEC. 215. RESERVE FUND FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL**  
15 **NEEDS.**

16 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports  
17 a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is  
18 offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that  
19 provides States with the option to expand Medicaid cov-  
20 erage for children with special needs, allowing families of  
21 disabled children to purchase coverage under the Medicaid  
22 Program for such children, the chairman of the Committee  
23 on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that  
24 committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates  
25 and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays

1 resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount pro-  
2 vided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed  
3 \$43,000,000 in new budget authority and \$42,000,000 in  
4 outlays for fiscal year 2004, and \$7,462,000,000 in new  
5 budget authority and \$7,262,000,000 in outlays for the  
6 period of fiscal years 2004 through 2013.

7 **SEC. 216. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID REFORM.**

8       If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports  
9 a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is  
10 offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that  
11 provides significant reform of the Medicaid Program  
12 through an option for the States to receive their Medicaid  
13 and SCHIP money in an allotment that would be indexed  
14 at predetermined rates, the chairman of the Committee  
15 on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that  
16 committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates  
17 and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays  
18 resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount pro-  
19 vided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed  
20 \$3,258,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for  
21 fiscal year 2004, and \$8,944,000,000 in new budget au-  
22 thority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2004  
23 through 2008, and not more than \$12,782,000,000 in  
24 budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years  
25 2004 through 2010 provided further that the legislation

1 would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal  
2 years 2004 through 2013.

3 **SEC. 217. RESERVE FUND FOR PROJECT BIOSHIELD.**

4 If the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and  
5 Pensions of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution,  
6 or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference re-  
7 port thereon is submitted, that will facilitate procurement  
8 for inclusion by the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-  
9 ices in the Strategic National Stockpile of counter-  
10 measures necessary to protect the public health from cur-  
11 rent and emerging threats of chemical, biological, radio-  
12 logical, or nuclear agents, the chairman of the Committee  
13 on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that  
14 committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates  
15 and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays  
16 resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount pro-  
17 vided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed  
18 \$890,000,000 in new budget authority and \$575,000,000  
19 in outlays for fiscal year 2004, and \$5,593,000,000 in new  
20 budget authority and \$5,593,000,000 in outlays for the  
21 period of fiscal years 2004 through 2013.

22 **SEC. 218. RESERVE FUND FOR STATESIDE GRANT PRO-**  
23 **GRAM.**

24 (a) **CONDITION.**—If the Committee on Energy and  
25 Natural Resources of the Senate reports a bill or joint res-



1 olution that permits exploration and production of oil in  
2 the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and  
3 such measure is enacted, the chairman of the Committee  
4 on the Budget of the Senate may make the adjustments  
5 described in subsection (b).

6 (b) ADJUSTMENT FOR THE LAND AND WATER CON-  
7 SERVATION FUND STATE GRANT PROGRAM.—If the Com-  
8 mittee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate  
9 reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment  
10 thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is sub-  
11 mitted that makes available a portion of the receipts re-  
12 sulting from enactment of the legislation described in sub-  
13 section (a) for the National Park Service Stateside Grant  
14 Program which is currently funded as a part of the Land  
15 and Water Conservation Fund, the chairman of the Com-  
16 mittee on the Budget may revise committee allocations for  
17 that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggre-  
18 gates and allocations of new budget authority (and the  
19 outlays resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the  
20 amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but  
21 not to exceed \$750,000,000 in new budget authority (and  
22 the outlays flowing therefrom) for the period of fiscal  
23 years 2004 through 2008 and \$2,000,000,000 in new  
24 budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) for  
25 the period of fiscal years 2004 through 2013, provided

1 further that no funds become available prior to fiscal year  
2 2006 and the amount of funds made available in any sin-  
3 gle fiscal year does not exceed \$250,000,000 per year.

4 **SEC. 219. RESERVE FUND FOR STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH**  
5 **INSURANCE PROGRAM.**

6 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports  
7 a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is  
8 offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that  
9 extends the availability of fiscal year 1998 and 1999 ex-  
10 pired State Children's Health Insurance Program allot-  
11 ments and the expiring fiscal year 2000 allotments, the  
12 chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise  
13 committee allocations for that committee and other appro-  
14 priate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget  
15 authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) in this res-  
16 olution by the amount provided by that measure for that  
17 purpose, but not to exceed \$1,260,000,000 in new budget  
18 authority and \$85,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2003,  
19 \$1,330,000,000 in new budget authority and  
20 \$85,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2004,  
21 \$1,950,000,000 in new budget authority and  
22 \$845,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003  
23 through 2008, and \$1,825,000,000 in new budget author-  
24 ity and \$975,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal  
25 years 2003 through 2013.

1                   **Subtitle C—Miscellaneous**  
2                   **Provisions**

3   **SEC. 221. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**  
4                   **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

5           In the Senate, upon the enactment of a bill or joint  
6 resolution providing for a change in concepts or defini-  
7 tions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall  
8 make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this res-  
9 olution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced  
10 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as  
11 in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

12   **SEC. 222. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
13                   **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

16                   (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
17                   ation;

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

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

22           (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
23 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
24 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-

1 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
2 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

3 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For  
4 purposes of this resolution—

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

11 (2) such chairman, as applicable, may make  
12 any other necessary adjustments to such levels to  
13 carry out this resolution.

14 **SEC. 223. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

15 Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

16 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
17 the Senate and the House of Representatives, re-  
18 spectively, and as such they shall be considered as  
19 part of the rules of each House, or of that House  
20 to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall  
21 supersede other rules only to the extent that they  
22 are inconsistent therewith; and

23 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional  
24 right of either House to change those rules (so far  
25 as they relate to that House) at any time, in the

1 same manner, and to the same extent as in the case  
 2 of any other rule of that House.

3 **TITLE III—SENSE OF THE**  
 4 **SENATE**

5 **SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FEDERAL EMPLOYEE**  
 6 **PAY.**

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

8 (1) Members of the uniformed services and ci-  
 9 vilian employees of the United States make signifi-  
 10 cant contributions to the general welfare of the Na-  
 11 tion.

12 (2) Increases in the pay of members of the uni-  
 13 formed services and of civilian employees of the  
 14 United States have not kept pace with increases in  
 15 the overall pay levels of workers in the private sec-  
 16 tor, so that there now exists—

17 (A) a 32 percent gap between compensa-  
 18 tion levels of Federal civilian employees and  
 19 compensation levels of private sector workers;  
 20 and

21 (B) an estimated 10 percent gap between  
 22 compensation levels of members of the uni-  
 23 formed services and compensation levels of pri-  
 24 vate sector workers.

1           (3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal  
2 year 2004 includes an average 4.1 percent pay raise  
3 for military personnel.

4           (4) The Office of Management and Budget has  
5 requested that Federal agencies plan their fiscal  
6 year 2004 budgets with a 2 percent pay raise for ci-  
7 vilian Federal employees.

8           (5) In almost every year during the past two  
9 decades, there have been equal adjustments in the  
10 compensation of members of the uniformed services  
11 and the compensation of civilian employees of the  
12 United States.

13         (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
14 Senate that rates of compensation for civilian employees  
15 of the United States should be adjusted at the same time,  
16 and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation  
17 for members of the uniformed services.

18 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TRIBAL COLLEGES**

19 **AND UNIVERSITIES.**

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

21           (1) More than 30,000 full- and part-time Na-  
22 tive American students from 250 federally recog-  
23 nized tribes nationwide attend tribal colleges and  
24 Universities, a majority of whom are first-generation  
25 college students.

1           (2) The colleges and universities are located in  
2 rural and isolated areas and are often the only ac-  
3 credited institutions of higher education in their  
4 service area. While the Tribal College Act provides  
5 funding solely for Indian students, the colleges serve  
6 students of all ages, about 20 percent of whom are  
7 non-Indian. With rare exception, tribal colleges and  
8 universities do not receive operating funds from the  
9 States for these non-Indian State resident students.  
10 Yet, if these same students attended any other pub-  
11 lic institution in their States, the State would pro-  
12 vide basic operating funds to that institution.

13           (3) While Congress has been increasing the an-  
14 nual appropriations for tribal colleges in recent  
15 years, the President's fiscal year 2004 budget rec-  
16 ommends a \$4,000,000 decrease in institutional op-  
17 erating funds. The combination of annual increases  
18 in enrollments, reduced Federal funding, and the ad-  
19 dition of two new tribal colleges would result in a  
20 devastating decrease in funding of \$540 per student  
21 below the fiscal year 2003 estimate.

22           (4) Despite a \$2,000,000 increase in fiscal year  
23 2003 for basic institutional operating budgets of the  
24 reservation-based tribal colleges, the per Indian stu-  
25 dent count (ISC) is only \$30 more than in fiscal

1 year 2002, or \$3,946, still less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the  
2 \$6,000 authorized.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
4 Senate that—

5 (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal-  
6 lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri-  
7 ority consideration will be provided to them through  
8 funding through the Tribally Controlled College or  
9 University Assistance Act, the Equity in Educational  
10 Land Grant Status Act, title III of the Higher Edu-  
11 cation Act, and the National Science Foundation  
12 Tribal College Program; and

13 (2) such priority consideration reflects Con-  
14 gress' intent to continue to work toward statutory  
15 Federal funding goals for the tribal colleges and uni-  
16 versities.

17 **SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 504**  
18 **SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT PROGRAM.**

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

20 (1) Small businesses play a critical role in our  
21 Nation and our economy and the Federal Govern-  
22 ment assists that role by providing small businesses  
23 with loans and loan guarantees.

24 (2) Since the enactment of the Federal Credit  
25 Reform Act of 1990, the Small Business Adminis-



1       tration and the Office of Management and Budget  
2       have repeatedly overestimated the subsidy cost of the  
3       Small Business Administration's 7(a) and 504 credit  
4       programs. Those overestimates have resulted in bor-  
5       rowers and lenders having to pay higher than nec-  
6       essary fees to participate in those programs.

7           (3) Last year, in response to bipartisan pres-  
8       sure from the Senate Budget and Small Business  
9       Committees, the administration developed a new  
10      econometric model to improve the accuracy of its es-  
11      timates of the cost of the 7(a) program. Consistent  
12      with claims by the Senate Budget and Small Busi-  
13      ness Committees, that effort resulted in the adminis-  
14      tration lowering the estimated subsidy cost of the  
15      7(a) program by an astounding 40 percent in 2003,  
16      allowing the Federal Government to guarantee an  
17      additional \$3,300,000,000 in small business loans  
18      this year alone.

19           (4) Notwithstanding past assurances, the ad-  
20      ministration, however, has failed to begin work on  
21      an econometric model for the 504 small business  
22      credit program, despite similar, chronic problems  
23      with estimates of that program's costs.

24      (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
25      Senate that—

1           (1) the performance of the SBA and OMB in  
2           administering the Federal Credit Reform Act for the  
3           504 small business credit program remains unsatis-  
4           factory;

5           (2) the administration should develop an econo-  
6           metric model for the 504 program for use in the fis-  
7           cal year 2004 appropriations cycle; and

8           (3) the Office of Management and Budget  
9           should report to the Budget and Small Business  
10          Committees on the progress of this work by no later  
11          than June 2003.

12 **SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PELL**  
13 **GRANTS.**

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

15           (1) Public investment in higher education yields  
16           a return of several dollars for each dollar invested.

17           (2) Higher education promotes economic oppor-  
18           tunity.

19           (3) For a generation, the Federal Pell Grant  
20           has served as an effective means of providing access  
21           to higher education.

22           (4) Over the past decade, the Pell Grant has  
23           failed to keep pace with inflation, and over the past  
24           25 years, the value of the average Pell Grant has de-  
25           creased substantially.

1           (5) Grant aid as a portion of student aid has  
2 fallen significantly over the past 5 years.

3           (6) The percentage of freshmen attending pub-  
4 lic and private 4-year institutions from families  
5 whose income is below the national median has fall-  
6 en since 1981.

7           (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
8 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

9           (1) within the discretionary allocation provided  
10 to the Committee on Appropriations, the maximum  
11 Pell Grant award should be raised to the maximum  
12 extent practicable, and funding for the Pell Grant  
13 program should be higher than the level requested  
14 by the President; and

15           (2) to the maximum extent practicable, Con-  
16 gress should seek to increase the maximum indi-  
17 vidual Federal Pell Grant award to \$9,000 by fiscal  
18 year 2010.

19 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NA-**  
20 **TIONAL GUARD.**

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

22           (1) The Army National Guard relies heavily  
23 upon thousands of full-time employees, Active  
24 Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians, to ensure  
25 unit readiness throughout the Army National Guard.

1           (2) These employees perform vital day-to-day  
2 functions, ranging from equipment maintenance to  
3 leadership and staff roles, that allow the National  
4 Guard to dedicate drill weekends and annual active  
5 duty training of part-time personnel to preparation  
6 for the National Guard's war fighting and peacetime  
7 missions.

8           (3) The role of full-time National Guard per-  
9 sonnel is especially important as tens of thousands  
10 of our National Guard and Reserve forces are being  
11 mobilized for the ongoing fight against terrorism  
12 and in preparation for a possible war with Iraq.

13           (4) When the ability to provide sufficient Active  
14 Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians end  
15 strength is reduced, unit readiness, as well as qual-  
16 ity of life for soldiers and families, is degraded.

17           (5) The Army National Guard, with agreement  
18 from the Department of Defense, requires a min-  
19 imum essential requirement of 25,286 Active Guard/  
20 Reserves and 26,189 Military Technicians.

21           (6) The fiscal year 2004 budget request for the  
22 Army National Guard includes the minimum re-  
23 quired end strengths, but provides resources suffi-  
24 cient for only approximately 24,562 Active Guard/  
25 Reserves and 25,702 Military Technicians, funding

1 shortfalls of \$51,200,000 and \$29,300,000, respec-  
2 tively.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the  
4 Senate that the functional totals in this resolution assume  
5 that the Department of Defense will give priority to fully  
6 funding the Active Guard/Reserves and Military Techni-  
7 cians at least at the minimum required levels.

8 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING WEAPONS OF**  
9 **MASS DESTRUCTION CIVIL SUPPORT TEAMS.**

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

11 (1) The emerging chemical, biological, and  
12 other threats of the 21st century present new chal-  
13 lenges to our military and to local first responders.

14 (2) Local first responders are on the front lines  
15 of combating terrorism and responding to other  
16 large-scale incidents.

17 (3) The National Guard's Weapons of Mass De-  
18 struction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) play a  
19 vital role in assisting local first responders in inves-  
20 tigating and combating these new threats.

21 (4) The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks  
22 emphasize the need to have full-time WMD-CSTs in  
23 each State.

24 (5) There are currently 32 full-time and 23  
25 part-time WMD-CSTs.

1           (6) Section 1403 of Public Law 107–314, the  
2           Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for  
3           Fiscal Year 2003, requires the Secretary of Defense  
4           to establish an additional 23 WMD–CSTs and that  
5           at least one team be located in each State and terri-  
6           tory of the United States.

7           (7) The President’s fiscal year 2004 budget re-  
8           quest includes no funding for these additional  
9           WMD–CSTs.

10          (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
11         Senate that—

12                 (1) the functional totals in this resolution as-  
13                 sume that the Department of Defense should give  
14                 priority to fully implementing section 1403 of Public  
15                 Law 107–314, the Bob Stump National Defense Au-  
16                 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003; and

17                 (2) the Department should increase its full-time  
18                 manning requirements to include the 506 additional  
19                 full-time National Guard personnel that will be need-  
20                 ed to man the 23 additional WMD–CSTs.

21         **SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EMERGENCY AND DIS-**  
22                         **ASTER ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK AND AG-**  
23                         **RICULTURE PRODUCERS.**

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

1           (1) Significant portions of the United States  
2 suffered through severe drought conditions in 2000  
3 and 2001.

4           (2) The economic effects of drought are long-  
5 term and widespread.

6           (3) Current drought indices predict that the  
7 drought will continue through 2003.

8           (4) Congress has a history of providing finan-  
9 cial assistance to agricultural and livestock pro-  
10 ducers for losses incurred due to drought.

11           (5) Emphasis must be placed on planning ef-  
12 forts that will mitigate the negative effects of  
13 drought.

14           (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
15 Senate that the Senate—

16           (1) develop a long-term drought plan that effec-  
17 tively recognizes the reoccurring nature of drought  
18 cycles and adequately support emergency and dis-  
19 aster assistance to livestock and agricultural pro-  
20 ducers hurt by drought; and

21           (2) establish an agricultural reserve to fund the  
22 activities in paragraph (1).

**Calendar No. 34**

108TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. CON. RES. 23**

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013.

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MARCH 14, 2003

Reported under the authority of the order of the Senate of March 13, 2003, and placed on the calendar